



General Assembly Economic and Social Council

Distr.: General
4 May 2006

Original: English

General Assembly
Sixty-first session
Item 57 of the preliminary list*
**Operational activities for development of the
United Nations system**

Economic and Social Council
Substantive session of 2005
Geneva, 3-28 July 2006
Item 3 (a) of the provisional agenda**
**Operational activities of the United Nations
for international development cooperation:
follow-up to the policy recommendations of
the General Assembly and the Council**

Comprehensive statistical data on operational activities for development for 2004

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report is submitted in compliance with the requests of the General Assembly in paragraph 17 of its resolution 35/81 of 5 December 1980 and paragraph 22 of its resolution 59/250 of 22 December 2004 that the Secretary-General improve the annual statistical compendium to the operational activities segment of the Economic and Social Council, fully incorporating available and comparable statistics. It also responds to Council resolution 2005/7 of 20 July 2005, in which the Council requested the Secretary-General to further refine the data in the present report to better reflect funding for operational activities for development, including a better distinction between contributions made for humanitarian assistance and for long-term development cooperation and expenditures and actual contributions as received and channelled through the United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies and the United Nations Secretariat. It complements the report of the Secretary-General on the progress of the implementation of Assembly resolution 59/250 (E/2006/58) and responds to the request of the Assembly, in its resolution 59/250 (para. 23) that the Council, at its substantive session of 2006, include a comprehensive review of trends and perspectives in funding for development cooperation.

* A/61/50 and Corr.1.

** E/2006/100.



The report also presents a summary analysis of the data on resources received and spent by the organizations of the United Nations system on their operational activities for 2004 and in previous years. The data coverage in the present report has been broadened to include data and analysis on humanitarian assistance by United Nations organizations. The report, prepared in extensive consultation and collaboration with the organizations of the United Nations system, has been refined and standardized to harmonize, to the extent possible, with the conventions of the Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. The report concludes with a recommendation for improving data on operational activities for development.

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I. Introduction

1. The present report is submitted in compliance with the requirements contained in paragraph 17 of General Assembly resolution 35/81 and paragraph 22 of Assembly resolution 59/250, in which the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to improve the annual statistical compendium to the operational activities segment of the Economic and Social Council, fully incorporating available and comparable statistics.

2. The report also responds to the request of Economic and Social Council resolution 2005/7, in which the Council requested the Secretary-General to further refine the data in the present report to better reflect funding for operational activities for development, including a better distinction between contributions made for humanitarian assistance and for long-term development cooperation and expenditures and actual contributions as received and channelled through the United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies and the United Nations Secretariat. It complements the report on the progress of the implementation of General Assembly resolution 59/250 (E/2006/58) and responds to the request of the Assembly in its resolution 59/250 (para. 23) that the Council, at its substantive session of 2006, include a comprehensive review of trends and perspectives in funding for development cooperation.

3. The report presents a summary analysis of the data on resources received and spent by the concerned organizations of the United Nations system on their operational activities for 2004 and in previous years. The data coverage in the present report has been broadened to include data and analysis on humanitarian assistance by United Nations organizations. The report, prepared in collaboration with the organizations of the United Nations system, has been refined and standardized to harmonize, to the extent possible, with the conventions of the Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

4. The report consists of five sections and three annexes. Section I contains the introduction; section II, on contributions, analyses the 2004 situation and past trends concerning the contributions for operational activities for development in the United Nations system and includes an extended discussion on the core resources; section III, on expenditures, analyses the 2004 situation and past trends concerning the expenditures on operational activities for development of the United Nations system. The annexes contain a list of least developed countries by region (annex I), a list of recipients by region (annex II) and tables on contributions, expenditures and procurement activities concerning the operational activities for development of the United Nations system (annex III).

5. Section IV on humanitarian assistance, the special theme of the report, presents and analyses, for the first time, the humanitarian assistance contributions and expenditures of the United Nations system in response to the request of the Economic and Social Council. It includes a discussion of consolidated appeals for humanitarian assistance, the distribution of funding, the problem of underfunding and the ongoing activities of the leading agencies in humanitarian operational activities. Following the cross-agency analysis of humanitarian assistance flows presented in the report, the Council may wish to recommend close collaboration between the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the Office for the

Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and the leading agencies active in the humanitarian area in order to establish a common standardized humanitarian assistance reporting system for all agencies so that consistent, reliable and clear humanitarian contributions and expenditures estimates can be produced and analysed on a regular basis.

6. Section V makes proposals for improving data on operational activities for development and presents a recommendation in this regard for the consideration of the Economic and Social Council.

II. Contributions

Overall contribution trends

7. The total value of contributions received by the United Nations system for development cooperation activities in 2004 amounted to \$12.3 billion (see table 1 below). This represents, in nominal terms, an increase of 17 per cent over contributions received in 2003, in which, when account is taken of both inflation and exchange rate movements, translates into a 7.6 per cent increase in real terms. Yearly contributions have risen steadily over the last five years. The long-term evolution of the flow of resources to the United Nations system had, by 2004, resulted in a near doubling of the 1993-1994 benchmark figure when translated into 2003 United States dollar terms (\$5.8 billion) compared to the 2004 figure (\$11.3 billion) in 2003 United States dollar terms.

Table 1
Contributions to the United Nations system for development cooperation activities and multilateral and bilateral official development assistance: 1993-1994 and 2000-2004

(In millions of current United States dollars)

	<i>1993-1994 average</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>Percentage change 2003 to 2004 in real terms^a</i>
United Nations system	5 346	7 278	7 775	8 138	10 493	12 274	7.6
Non-United Nations multilateral ODA	13 371	12 500	12 078	12 906	14 660	20 456	28.3
Multilateral ODA subtotal	18 717	19 778	19 853	21 044	25 153	32 730	19.7
Bilateral ODA	41 021	36 847	36 033	40 752	52 946	57 671	0.2

Source: Calculated by the Office for Economic and Social Council Support and Coordination, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, based on the *Development Cooperation Report 2004*, Development Assistance Committee databases and tables A-1 (annex III) for various years.

^a Taking account of both inflation and exchange rate movements.

8. It can also be seen from table 1 above that each of the other official development assistance (ODA) categories, non-United Nations multilateral ODA and bilateral ODA also increased in nominal terms, although by differing

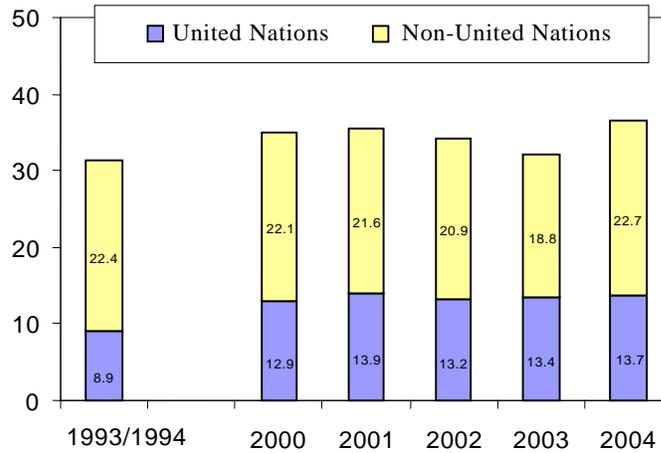
proportions. The non-United Nations multilateral ODA category, which includes multilateral organizations such as the World Bank Group and the regional development banks, registered an increase in contributions in 2004 over 2003 of 39.5 per cent in nominal terms, which, when both inflation and exchange rate movements are taken into account, translates into a 28.3 per cent increase in real terms. Combining the two multilateral categories adds up to a 2004 figure of \$32.7 billion, representing an increase over 2003 of 30.1 per cent in nominal terms, which, when inflation and exchange rate movements are taken into account, translates into a 19.7 per cent increase in real terms.

9. The trend in contributions to non-United Nations multilateral organizations was fairly flat until 2002. In 2003, it began an upward movement, but the large 2004 increase seems to reflect a marked change of ODA policy on the part of the Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). The lion's share of the \$5.8 billion increase of 2004 over 2003 went to the International Development Association (IDA) (\$2.6 billion), the European Commission and European Development Fund (\$2.1 billion) and the Asian Development Bank (\$500 million). Nevertheless, the 2004 figure is still only a quarter greater than its earlier 1993-1994 benchmark figure in 2003 United States dollar terms (\$14.6 billion) compared to its 2004 figure (\$18.8 billion) in 2003 United States dollar terms.

10. The third ODA category, bilateral ODA, increased markedly in 2003, and also increased in 2004, but by a much smaller proportion. Its 2004 figure of \$57.8 billion represents an increase over 2003 of 8.9 per cent in nominal terms, however, when inflation and exchange rate movements are taken into account, the real figure is almost unchanged. The 2004 bilateral figure in 2003 United States dollar terms (\$53 billion) is only 18 per cent greater than its earlier 1993-1994 benchmark figure (\$44.8 billion) in 2003 United States dollar terms. Total ODA, including all categories, increased in real terms by 5.9 per cent from 2003 to 2004.

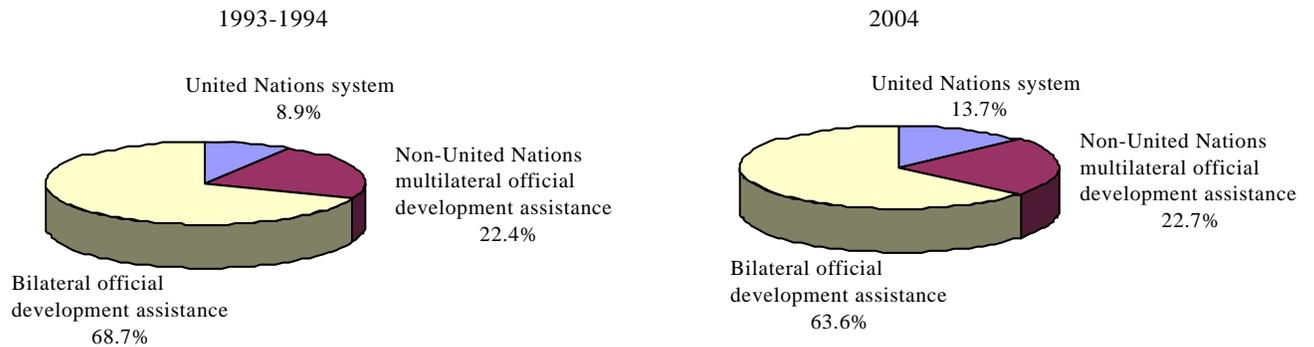
11. Figure 1 shows the share of multilateral ODA going to the United Nations system as compared to other multilateral entities, in percentage terms. The United Nations system share has hovered between 13 and 14 per cent over the last five years in contrast to its 9 per cent share in the early 1990s. The non-multilateral share fell steadily from 2000 to 2003, but the pattern changed in 2004 and, at just under 23 per cent, its 2004 share is above the level of the early 1990s.

Figure 1
Official development assistance: contributions to the United Nations system and non-United Nations multilateral organizations as a percentage of total official development assistance



12. Figure 2 below, presenting the overall distribution of ODA, shows that the bilateral share of total ODA, which stood at nearly 69 per cent 10 years ago, had fallen to under 64 per cent by 2004.

Figure 2
Distribution of official development assistance: 1993-1994 and 2004



Contributions by agency

13. Table 2 below shows the contributions over the last five years to funds, programmes and the specialized agencies of the United Nations system for development cooperation activities. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the World Food Programme (WFP), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) together accounted for over 70 per cent of total contributions in each of the last five years. Their dominant share has continued to rise during the period and in 2004 accounted for over three quarters of the total resources received by the United Nations system for operational activities for development: UNDP, with nearly a 31 per cent share in 2004, has consistently been the largest receiver of contributions; WFP, had a 25.4 per cent share of contributions in 2004; UNICEF, in third position, has received a steady 15 to 17 per cent share; while the share received by the combined specialized agencies and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) has declined somewhat over the same period, with a combined 19.9 per cent share compared to 24.4 per cent in 2000.

Table 2

Contributions to United Nations system funds, programmes and agencies: 2000-2004

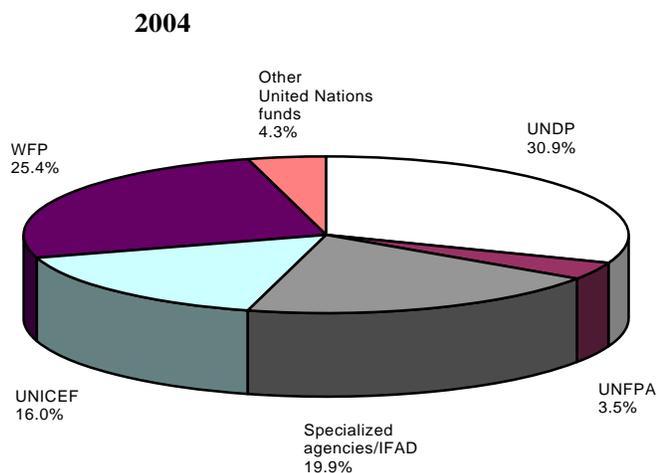
(Percentage)

	<i>UNDP</i>	<i>WFP</i>	<i>UNICEF</i>	<i>UNFPA</i>	<i>Specialized agencies and IFAD</i>	<i>Other United Nations funds and programmes</i>
2000	28.4	21.6	15.3	5.3	24.4	5.0
2001	29.4	23.0	15.2	4.7	21.3	6.4
2002	30.0	23.4	17.2	4.2	18.8	6.4
2003	27.3	26.9	16.1	3.6	20.7	5.4
2004	30.9	25.4	16.0	3.5	19.9	4.3

Source: Calculated by the Office for Economic and Social Council Support and Coordination, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, based on data in table A-1 (see annex III).

14. Figure 3 below illustrates the distribution of contributions to the funds, programmes and agencies of the United Nations system in 2004. Information concerning contributions and expenditures of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) is included in the present report for the first time, in the section on humanitarian assistance, and will be integrated in future reports. It has not been included in the section on contributions in order to maintain the consistency of the underlying data for a trend analysis as seen in table 2. Information for UNHCR is being included to respond to the request of the Economic and Social Council that the data in the present report be further refined in order to better reflect funding for operational activities for development, including a better distinction between contributions made for humanitarian assistance and those for long-term development cooperation.

Figure 3
Share of contributions to the funds, programmes and agencies of the United Nations system: 2004



Core and non-core resource contributions

15. The General Assembly has repeatedly highlighted the need to enhance the core or regular contributions to the United Nations development system, in order to guarantee the availability of the capacities required to promote sustainable development cooperation, while recognizing the value of the increase in non-core resources, which are sometimes referred to as extrabudgetary, supplementary, earmarked or other resources. These resources are seen as an important mechanism that supplements the support of operational activities for development and as a useful vehicle for increasing the total resources available for operational activities. These contributions include essential inputs that complement core resources, allowing the organizations of the system to achieve more ambitious development cooperation goals. Ideally, however, such resources should be only a complementary support to the core resources that help an agency fulfil its institutional functions and mandates.

16. This view is succinctly expressed by UNICEF in its 2004 contributions report, in which it stated that, while it highly valued other resource contributions, its comparative advantage would be compromised if the imbalance between regular resources and other resources continued. Regular resource contributions allow it to assess and respond quickly to emerging crises through the recruitment of optimal personnel and to reductions in administrative costs through staff retention, and enable it to distribute resources based on need and long-term objectives rather than special interests. Other resources, in the words of the General Assembly in paragraph 20 of its resolution 59/250, “are not a substitute for core resources”.

Table 3
Contributions to the United Nations system for operational activities for development: core and other resources

(Millions of current United States dollars)

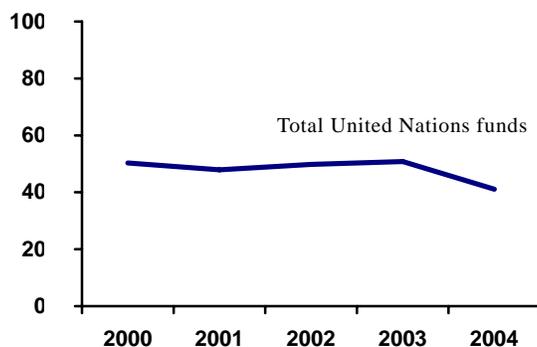
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Core resources	3 662	3 725	4 056	5 336	5 043
Other resources	3 617	4 050	4 082	5 157	7 241
Total contributions	7 279	7 775	8 138	10 493	12 284
Percentage core	50.3	47.9	49.8	50.9	41.1
Percentage other resources	49.7	52.1	50.2	49.1	58.9

Source: Calculated by the Office for Economic and Social Council Support and Coordination, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, based on data in Table A-1 (annex III).

17. Given the centrality of core resources for the key development cooperation role of the United Nations system, it is vital that trends in core contributions to the system be assessed and compared on the present report with trends in other contributions. This is done in table 3 above. The breakdown of contributions between core and other resources has been available since 1996, however, because of a fundamental change, in 1999, in the way core funds were classified at WFP, an agency receiving one of the largest contributions, it is not possible to make any meaningful total analysis over the longer term nor is it useful to extend the period by excluding WFP.¹

¹ The resource model of WFP consists of three elements: funding windows; programme categories; and costs. Funding windows are classified as multilateral, directed multilateral and bilateral, depending on the degree of conditionality and flexibility allowed, and resources from these funding windows go towards any of its programmes. Only the multilateral and the directed multilateral funds represent core contributions. Bilateral funds contributions, which are contributions directed by the donor to be used to support an activity not initiated by WFP, are not classified as core contributions.

Figure 4
Contributions to core resources for operational activities for development as a percentage of total resources: 2000-2004



18. It can be seen from table 3 above and figure 4 that from 2000 to 2003 there was something of a balance between core and other contributions, sometimes in favour of core resources, as in 2000 and 2003, and sometimes in favour of other resources, as in 2001 and 2002. Core resources were almost equal to other resources in two of the five years, differing by less than 1 percentage point. However, in 2004, the core share of resources fell substantially (from nearly 2 percentage points up to nearly 18 percentage points down), so that 2004 core resources were only 70 per cent of other resources. For the first time over that period even the nominal dollar amount of core resources fell while at the same time the nominal dollar amount of other resources registered its biggest annual increase. This is a significant development, with implications for the funding of the United Nations system if it continues.

Table 4
Core resources as a percentage of total contributions, by agency: 2000-2004

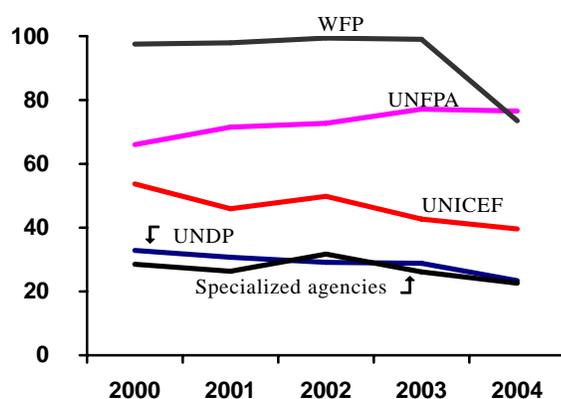
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
UNDP	32.9	30.7	29.1	28.8	23.4
UNFPA	66.3	71.5	72.7	77.1	76.5
UNICEF	53.7	45.9	49.8	42.7	39.6
WFP	97.5	97.9	99.4	99.0	73.5
Specialized agencies	28.5	26.3	31.7	26.1	22.6
Total United Nations system	50.3	47.9	49.8	50.9	41.1

Source: Calculated by the Office for Economic and Social Council Support and Coordination, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, based on data in table A-1 (annex III).

19. Table 4 and figure 5 show that in 2004 the fall in the core share of contributions occurred in all the agencies or group of agencies presented here and that, for some of the agencies, the decline had begun earlier. The decline for UNICEF and WFP began in 2003. The decline for the specialized agencies began in 2001, although in 2002 there was a temporary reversal, before the decline

continued. The decline for UNDP has continued without a break throughout the period. Only in the case of UNFPA did the decline begin in 2004; UNFPA is also the only agency in which the 2004 core share is greater than the 2000 core share.

Figure 5
Contributions to core resources for operational activities for development as a percentage of total contributions by agency and year



20. These earlier declines were masked by temporary increases in one or other of the agencies but the tipping point in 2004 was the very large decline in the core share of contributions at WFP. This decline is not the result of a change in WFP policy, but is mainly the result of a large increase in 2004 in bilateral funds directed to Iraq. In recent years, bilateral funds never amounted to more than 3 per cent of the total and in 2003 reached their peak of \$80 million. However, bilateral funds in 2004 accounted for 27 per cent of the total contributions and almost all of those funds (96 per cent) went to Iraq. By contrast, in 2003, although the overall WFP expenditures in Iraq were considerably greater, they were funded mainly by the two categories of multilateral funds while bilateral funds for Iraq accounted for only \$63 million. It remains to be seen if this trend continues into 2005 or whether the distribution of WFP funds returns to its historical pattern.

21. The growth in UNICEF contributions from 2003 to 2004, reported in table A-1 (annex III), was due in large part to a substantial increase in contributions to the other resources category from both government and private sources. Donor contributions to core resources amounted to \$779 million, whereas donor contributions earmarked to other resources increased markedly to \$1.19 billion, of which \$796 million went to other resources (regular) while the remaining \$394 million went to support emergency relief work. The result was that only 40 per cent of contributions went to core resources in 2004 while the remaining 60 per cent were earmarked by the donors for specific activities and emergencies. This is the lowest core percentage that UNICEF has ever received. Core resources are the foundation of UNICEF country programmes of cooperation approved by its Executive Board and are necessary, as for other organizations, for UNICEF to perform its core functions at the optimal level and to contribute towards achievement of the United Nations Millennium Development Goals.

Comparing core resources with other ODA flows

22. Table 5 compares the contributions to core resources in the United Nations system with international ODA flows, presented in table 1 above.

Table 5

Core contributions to the United Nations system as a percentage of non-United Nations multilateral official development assistance, bilateral official development assistance and total official development assistance: 2000-2004

<i>United Nations system core resources as a percentage</i>	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Of non-United Nations multilateral ODA	29.3	30.8	31.4	36.8	25.0
Of bilateral ODA	10.2	10.6	10.0	10.9	9.3
Of total ODA	6.6	6.8	6.6	7.1	5.8

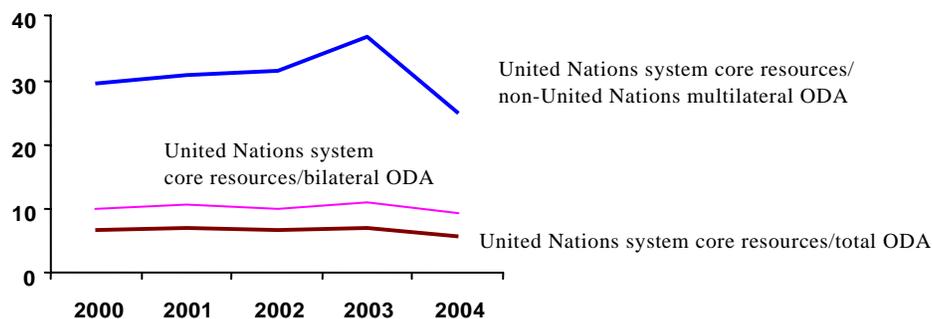
Source: Calculated by the Office for Economic and Social Council Support and Coordination, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, based on the OECD Development Cooperation Report 2004, databases of the Development Assistance Committee and table A-1 (annex III).

23. As can be seen in table 5 and figure 6, the percentage of United Nations system core contributions to non-United Nations multilateral ODA rose steadily over the first four years of the period, but then fell sharply in 2004. The United Nations system core contributions as compared to both bilateral ODA and total ODA alternated annually between small rises and small declines, showing a larger decline in 2004. In all three comparisons the 2004 figures are below the comparable ones for any of the previous years.

24. A comparison of the core contributions to the United Nations system to the allocations to and contributions of IDA reveals a similar recent trend. IDA is the agency within the World Bank Group that focuses on assisting development in the poorest countries in the world and, for this reason, comes closest in its mandate to that of the United Nations system. IDA contributions have declined considerably from the early 1990s when they reached annual dollar figures of five or six billion.

Figure 6

Core contributions to the United Nations system as a percentage of non-United Nations multilateral official development assistance, bilateral official development assistance and total official development assistance: 2000-2004



25. The contribution of the International Development Association in 2003 was \$3.1 billion, despite a 2002 fund replenishment of \$23 billion for the three-year period from 2003 to 2005. Its contributions in 2004 nearly doubled in nominal terms to \$5.7 billion and, given the amount of still unused funds, the IDA contribution is expected to be higher in 2005. These contributions will probably continue to rise even further in view of the 2005 fund replenishment of \$34 billion for the three year period from 2006 to 2008. Whereas the core contributions to the United Nations system were 75 per cent greater than IDA contributions in 2003, the 2004 IDA contributions alone were 13 per cent greater than the core contributions to the entire United Nations system. It would seem that the contributions to the core resources of the United Nations system have played a rather modest role in international financing for development and one that is currently becoming weaker.

III. Expenditures

Overall expenditure trends

26. Table 6 presents the total expenditures of the United Nations system for operational activities by major agency or group of agencies. Between 2000 and 2004, annual expenditures grew from \$6.8 billion to \$10.3 billion in current United States dollars. This represents a 52 per cent increase over the period in nominal terms, which, when account is taken of inflation and exchange rate movements as was done in table 1 when discussing contributions, translates into a 23 per cent increase in real terms. Between 2003 and 2004, there was a small increase in expenditures, which represents an increase of 3.5 per cent in nominal terms, but when account is taken of inflation and exchange rate movements, this translates into a 4.8 per cent decrease in real terms.

Table 6
Expenditures on operational activities of the United Nations system: 2000-2004
(Millions of current United States dollars)

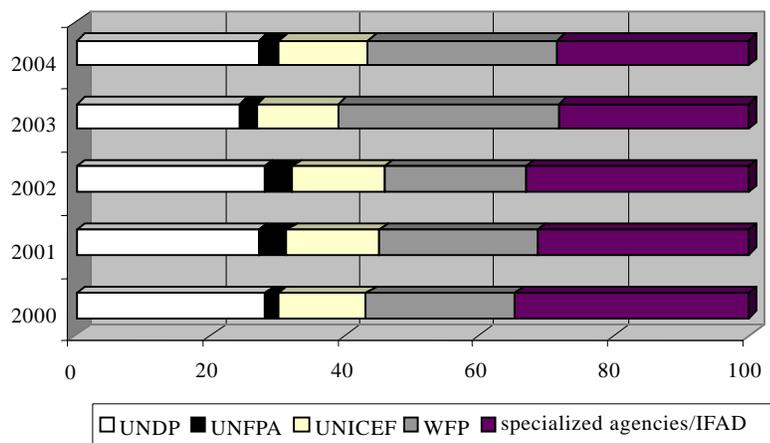
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Percentage change 2003 to 2004 in real terms ^a
Financed by UNDP	1 918	2 027	2 138	2 412	2 818	7.4
Financed by WFP	1 491	1 744	1 592	3 275	2 900	(18.6)
Financed by UNICEF	885	1 012	1 044	1 208	1 343	2.2
Financed by UNFPA	134	313	313	273	317	6.8
Financed by the specialized agencies	2 066	2 037	2 252	2 510	2 623	(3.9)
Concessional loans by IFAD	283	297	272	289	314	0.0
Total	6 777	7 430	7 611	9 967	10 315	(4.8)

Source: Calculated by the Office for Economic and Social Council Support and Coordination, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, based on data in table B-1 (annex III).

^a Taking account of both inflation and exchange rate movements.

27. As can be seen in figure 7 below, UNDP and WFP account by far for the largest expenditures among the United Nations funds and programmes, with UNDP well ahead of WFP until 2002. In 2003, WFP expenditures underwent an enormous expansion, doubling in nominal terms, mainly attributable to its expenditure for the Iraq programme, and falling back a little in 2004 to a level fairly close to UNDP. Since 2001, UNICEF expenditures have been consistently half that of UNDP, although in 2004 UNDP expenditures grew more. Between 2000 and 2002, specialized agencies, combined, had the largest share of expenditures, but this share has declined over the past five years. While rising in nominal terms, expenditures of the specialized agencies as a group have declined relative to the other organizations. As in the case of contributions, UNHCR expenditures are not included here and are analysed separately in the next section on humanitarian assistance.

Figure 7
Share of expenditures on operational activities of the United Nations system by agency: 2000-2004
(Percentage)



Expenditures by sector

28. Table 7 presents the technical cooperation expenditures by sector. Humanitarian assistance expenditures, amounting in 2004 to nearly 27 per cent of the total, have been by far the largest sector each year, with the exception of 2002 when the health sector overtook it slightly. This is despite the fact that these expenditure figures seriously understate the level of humanitarian assistance since they exclude UNHCR and are limited to technical cooperation activities reported by agencies to UNDP for its annual report on technical cooperation (DP/2005/34/Add.1), in which humanitarian assistance is not fully identified by a number of agencies. It is hoped however to improve the coverage and quality of the data on technical cooperation in future reports, building on the work of UNDP and on the results of the ongoing survey on statistics on technical cooperation by the OECD Development Assistance Committee Working Party on Statistics, which will be discussed in its meetings in 2006.

Table 7
Distribution of United Nations system technical cooperation expenditures
by sector

(Percentage)

	<i>Humanitarian assistance^a</i>	<i>Health</i>	<i>General development issues</i>	<i>Education</i>	<i>Agriculture, forestry and fisheries</i>	<i>Social development</i>	<i>Environment</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>All other sectors</i>
1993-1994 average	28.7	22.2	10.5	6.1	10.0	2.7	2.9	4.1	12.8
2000	25.9	21.0	9.0	4.9	9.7	3.5	2.4	2.3	21.3
2001	28.3	17.7	8.0	5.2	9.7	3.6	2.6	4.5	20.4
2002	20.3	20.9	13.5	7.4	6.6	5.9	4.2	4.3	16.9
2003	30.3	18.0	11.0	6.3	7.2	4.3	4.0	2.8	16.1
2004	26.6	19.2	12.9	6.8	6.1	4.9	4.2	3.2	16.1

Source: Table B-5 (annex III), for various years.

^a Excluding UNHCR.

Expenditures by region

29. Table 8 presents the expenditures by the different regions. The African region has consistently received the largest share of expenditures, although declining between 2000 and 2002, only to rise again between 2002 and 2004. Its 33.2 per cent share in 2004 is almost back to the 2000 level. The Asian and Pacific region accounted for the second largest share of expenditures for each of the years, except 2003, when the Western Asian region, which includes Iraq, was second. Western Asia is currently third, with an 18.2 per cent share. In the three years between 2000 and 2002 it occupied fourth place, after the Americas region. The recent expenditures in Iraq account for a very large part of the Western Asian regional share. In 2003, the expenditures in Iraq accounted for 64 per cent of the expanded regional share and in 2004 they accounted for 58 per cent.

Table 8
Distribution of expenditures for operational activities for development by region

(Percentage)

	<i>Africa</i>	<i>Western Asia</i>	<i>Asia and Pacific</i>	<i>Americas</i>	<i>Interregional</i>	<i>Europe</i>
2000	33.7	12.9	21.3	20.2	7.3	4.6
2001	31.1	12.5	23.6	19.7	9.1	4.0
2002	29.5	13.3	24.4	18.6	9.5	4.6
2003	32.1	24.0	18.2	15.5	7.3	2.9
2004	33.2	18.2	20.4	16.0	9.2	3.0

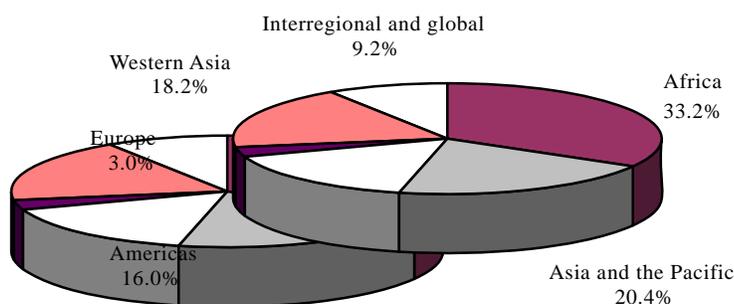
Source: Calculated by the Office for Economic and Social Council Support and Coordination, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, based on data in table B-3 (annex III) for various years.

30. The Americas region, which has come fourth in the last two years and currently accounts for a 16 per cent share, consistently occupied third place in the years 2000-2001 and 2002. The interregional or global share is near its highest level at 9.2 per cent while the Europe region is near its lowest level at 3 per cent.

31. Figure 8 shows the regional distribution of expenditure in 2004 and the country composition of the regions are listed in annex II to the present report.

Figure 8

Regional distribution of expenditures on operational activities: 2004



Least developed countries

32. Table 9 presents the expenditures in the least developed countries. During the last five years the least developed countries have been receiving around 40 per cent of total annual expenditure on operational activities for development of the United Nations system. This is considerably higher than was observed in the previous decade and reflects the growing international concern about the poorest countries.

Table 9

Expenditures in the least developed countries as a percentage of total expenditure of the United Nations system on operational activities for development by agency: 2000-2004

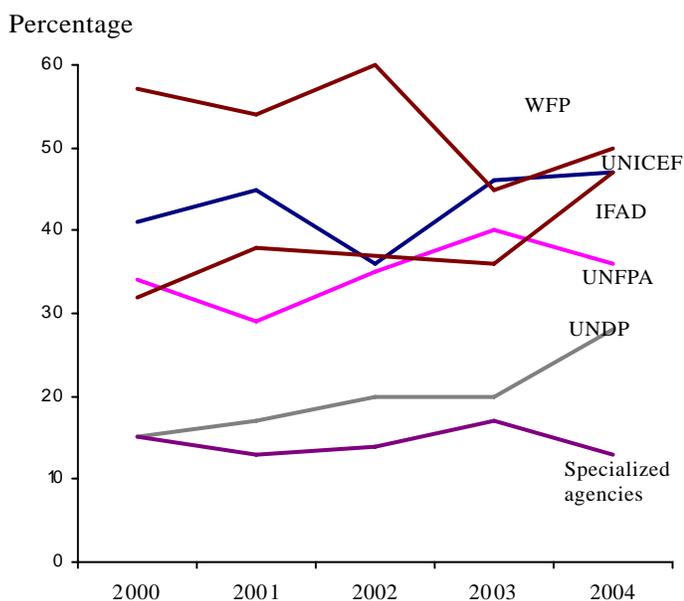
	<i>Total United Nations system</i>	<i>UNICEF</i>	<i>WFP</i>	<i>UNFPA</i>	<i>UNDP</i>	<i>Specialized agencies</i>	<i>IFAD</i>
2000	41	41	57	34	15	15	32
2001	39	45	54	29	17	13	38
2002	40	36	60	35	20	14	37
2003	38	46	45	40	20	17	36
2004	40	47	50	36	28	13	47
Average percentage, 2000-2004	39.6	43	53.2	34.8	20	14.4	38

Source: Calculated by the Office for Economic and Social Council Support and Coordination, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, based on data in table B-6 (annex III) for various years.

33. It can be seen in figure 9 that organizations have been allocating greatly differing proportions of their total assistance to the least developed countries. WFP has consistently allocated the highest proportion, averaging over 53 per cent to these countries during the five years from 2000 to 2004. UNICEF has averaged 43 per cent. IFAD's allocation has been relatively stable from year to year at just over a third until 2004 when it rose to nearly half. UNFPA ranks next with a slightly smaller proportion, although above 30 per cent for all but one of the years. The UNDP allocation rose slowly to 20 per cent by 2002 and 2003 but in 2004 there seems to have been a change of policy and its 2004 share increased markedly to 28 per cent. The specialized agencies, however, have stayed at a very low level, spending, on average, less than 15 per cent each year.

Figure 9

Expenditures in least developed countries as a percentage of total expenditure on operational activities for development by United Nations funds, programmes and agencies



34. According to the available data, it would seem that WFP and UNICEF together accounted for 60 per cent of all the operational activities for development expenditures going to the least developed countries in 2004. The list of least developed countries can be found in annex I to the present report.

IV. Humanitarian assistance

35. At its substantive session of 2005, the Economic and Social Council reaffirmed that the fundamental characteristics of operational activities for development of the United Nations system should be their universal, voluntary and grant-based nature, their neutrality and multilateralism and their ability to respond to the developmental needs of recipient countries in a flexible manner, and in this context requested the Secretary-General to “further refine data contained in the

report of the Secretary-General on comprehensive statistical data on operational activities for development 2003". The Council also requested that the data contained in the report "better reflect funding for operational activities for development, including a better distinction between contributions made for humanitarian assistance and for long-term development cooperation, and expenditures and actual contributions as received and channelled through the United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies and the United Nations Secretariat".² In response to the request of the Council, the present section endeavours to do this for the first time, and to provide an institutional context for so doing.

36. It is useful to recall the background of humanitarian assistance at the United Nations. In December 1991, the General Assembly, by its resolution 46/182 on strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance of the United Nations, created the Inter-Agency Standing Committee, the Consolidated Appeal Process (CAP) and the Central Emergency Revolving Fund as key coordination mechanisms and tools of the Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) in order to improve the overall effectiveness of United Nations humanitarian operations in the field. The Secretary-General subsequently established the Department of Humanitarian Affairs to provide institutional support. As part of the Secretary-General's programme of reform in 1998, the Department of Humanitarian Affairs was reorganized into the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. Its mandate was expanded to include the coordination of humanitarian response, policy development and humanitarian advocacy. The Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs carries out its coordination function primarily through the Inter-Agency Standing Committee, which is chaired by the Emergency Relief Coordinator.

37. Events over the past 10 years have shown that the need for effective humanitarian action has increased dramatically. In his report entitled "In Larger Freedom: towards development, security and human rights for all" (A/59/2005), the Secretary-General called for improvements to strengthen the humanitarian system's response capacity, developing more predictable humanitarian financing to ensure a prompt response to crises and strengthening humanitarian coordination.

38. Most recently, the Secretary-General's High-level Panel on System-wide Coherence in the areas of development, humanitarian assistance and the environment has been established to ensure that the United Nations maximizes its contribution to achieving the internationally agreed development goals and developing proposals for "more tightly managed entities" in the field of development, humanitarian assistance and the environment. There is an emerging consensus that constrained financing and institutional fragmentation are among the factors that combine to severely restrict the ability of the United Nations system to play a substantially stronger role in supporting Member States in achieving the internationally agreed goals, including the Millennium Development Goals. Fundamental change is required to capitalize on new opportunities, and one of these complications is related to funding: funding for the United Nations has often not kept pace with the tasks at hand or has been unpredictable. The Panel recognizes the need to ensure coherence between the development and humanitarian parts

² See Economic and Social Council resolution 2005/7, para. 9.

throughout the system so that there will be no gap between assistance in the relief and development phases.³

39. Development is now increasingly seen as a multidimensional phenomenon, embracing economic, social, environmental and humanitarian dimensions. United Nations development cooperation needs to address these dimensions within a comprehensive approach. Efforts at coordination and harmonization, while seeking efficiency and effectiveness, should be geared to this broader objective. Experience shows that the boundaries between development cooperation and the growing area of humanitarian assistance are becoming increasingly blurred, and the need for an integrated approach is increasingly being recognized.⁴

40. In view of the request of the Economic and Social Council and the ongoing debate about the development component of humanitarian assistance, it is interesting to look at the sector components of the 2004 Consolidated Appeals Process. The basic essential building blocks of long-term development, namely agriculture, economic recovery and infrastructure, protection, education, health, shelter and water and sanitation accounted for over 20 per cent of allocated contributions. In a complex world constantly facing new natural and man-made disasters it would seem unnecessary to make a hard and fast, albeit undefined, distinction between humanitarian assistance and long-term development. Countries in need require both, and in many cases there can be no long-term development without humanitarian assistance, 20 per cent of which would be defined as long-term development.

A. Humanitarian contributions and expenditures

41. The present report presents and analyses data on humanitarian contributions and expenditures for the first time. Data on the operations of UNHCR are also included for the first time and information provided directly from other United Nations agencies with large humanitarian operations such as WFP, UNICEF and UNDP is analysed. Finally, the OCHA Financial Tracking Service has been used to track global humanitarian flows, especially for the Consolidated Appeals Process. The statistics in table 10 and figure 10 and most of the data in table 11 are derived from the Financial Tracking Service.

42. A common standardized humanitarian assistance reporting system for the full range of humanitarian activities of all the concerned United Nations agencies has not yet been established. Each agency has reported its humanitarian contributions and expenditures according to its own differing sources, practices and definitions for inclusion in the present report and for consolidated appeals activities to the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. For the purposes of the report, the data for the specialized agencies has been derived from the UNDP report on information on United Nations system regular and extrabudgetary technical cooperation expenditure in 2004,⁵ and in a number of cases much humanitarian

³ See United Nations background paper presented by Panel Secretariat to the first panel meeting, April 2006, Secretary-General's High-level Panel on System-wide Coherence in the areas of development, humanitarian assistance, and the environment, internal working document, final version.

⁴ A/59/85-E/2004/68.

⁵ DP/2005/34/Add.1.

assistance seems to have been subsumed under other sector categories of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB), formerly the Administrative Committee on Coordination, resulting in a likely underreporting of humanitarian assistance in those cases. It is hoped, however, that coverage and quality of the data on technical cooperation will be improved in future reports, building on the results of the ongoing survey on statistics of technical cooperation by the Development Assistance Committee working party on statistics, which will be discussed at its meetings in 2006.

43. Following this cross-agency analysis of humanitarian assistance flows presented in the report, the Economic and Social Council may wish to recommend close collaboration between the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and the leading agencies active in the humanitarian area in order to establish a common standardized humanitarian assistance reporting system that all agencies can accommodate so that consistent, reliable and clear humanitarian contributions and expenditures estimates can be produced and analysed on a regular basis. This initiative will require regular consultations with key users both inside and outside the concerned organizations and, in some cases, the strengthening of the statistical capacity of a few agencies.

B. Consolidated appeals

44. The Consolidated Appeal Process (CAP), which is monitored by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, is the international community's most important tool for raising resources for humanitarian action. By bringing together relief agencies, CAP avoids competing appeals and provides a unified framework for a strategic and inclusive response. Aid organizations use CAP as the mechanism for planning, coordinating, funding, implementing and monitoring their activities.

Table 10
Consolidated appeals: 2004

<i>Appeal response (percentage)</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>75-99</i>	<i>50-74</i>	<i>25-49</i>	<i>1-24</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>Total</i>
Countries/regions	0	7	13	8	3	0	31
Organizations	8	6	14	11	18	111	168

Source: Calculated by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs based on data from the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs Financial Tracking Service (<http://ocha.unog.ch/fts/index.aspx>).

45. In 2004, there were 168 consolidated appeals, including flash appeals,⁶ for 31 countries or regions (see table 10). \$2.2 billion was raised which was 64 per cent of the total requirement. Only 16 of the 168 appeals raised more than 64 per cent and it appears that 111 appeals raised nothing at all. This evidence of significant unevenness in response rates calls for further study as to where the problem lies;

⁶ The flash appeal is used to coordinate fund-raising within the first three to six months of an emergency and is triggered by the United Nations Humanitarian Coordinator in consultation with all stakeholders and is issued between week two and four of an emergency.

whether it is a problem of the estimation of needs, the willingness of donors, another reason altogether, or a combination of them.

46. The highest country/region response rates were for Angola and the countries of the Great Lakes region at 96 per cent, Chad at 88 per cent and the United Republic of Tanzania at 83 per cent. The lowest response rates were for Zimbabwe at 11 per cent, the Philippines flash appeal at 23 per cent, the Grenada flash appeal at 24 per cent and Indonesia at 30 per cent. The highest United Nations system response rates were to the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs at 97 per cent, UNHCR at 86 per cent, WFP at 85 per cent and the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO)/World Health Organization (WHO) at 79 per cent.

47. In 2004, the largest appeals were for the Sudan at \$727 million, the occupied Palestine territory at \$300 million and the Bangladesh flash appeal at \$210 million. The largest responses were for the Sudan at \$554 million (76 per cent), the occupied Palestine territory at \$174 million (58 per cent) and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at \$152 million (73 per cent). The largest United Nations system appealing agencies were WFP at \$1.337 billion, UNICEF at \$471 million, UNHCR at \$425 million and FAO at \$132 million. The largest responses were to WFP at \$1.132 billion, UNHCR at \$367 million and UNICEF at \$250 million (53 per cent).

Overall humanitarian contributions estimates

48. It can be seen from table 11 that 10 United Nations agencies account for almost all the United Nations-system humanitarian contributions. Using data from the Financial Tracking Service of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, it is possible to distinguish among United Nations-system, public and private contributions. This, combined with the financial data outside the Financial Tracking Service provided directly by the four agencies with the largest contributions, reveals that the United Nations system's share of global contributions has been above 60 per cent in each of the last three years. In each of those years, United Nations agencies have occupied six of the top 10 places in the global contributions list that includes both private and public organizations. In each of the last two years, the 10 leading United Nations agencies have accounted for more than \$5 billion in global contributions.

Table 11
Global humanitarian contributions
(Millions of current United States dollars)

	2002	2003	2004
WFP	1 880 ^a	3 127 ^a	2 969
UNHCR	816	929	962
UNDP	72 ^a	107 ^a	402
UNICEF	306 ^a	443	391
FAO ^a	92	176	145
UNRWA ^a	29	134	135
Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs ^a	114	91	97
WHO ^a	49	58	54
International Organization for Migration ^a	57	84	25
UNFPA ^a	15	6	20
Top 10 United Nations agencies	3 430	5 155	5 200
All United Nations agencies	3 564	5 329	5 238
All agencies, public and private (estimate)	5 500	8 500	7 000

Source: Calculated by the Office for Economic and Social Council Support and Coordination/Department of Economic and Social Affairs, based on data from the Financial Tracking Service of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and provided by WFP, UNHCR, UNDP and UNICEF.

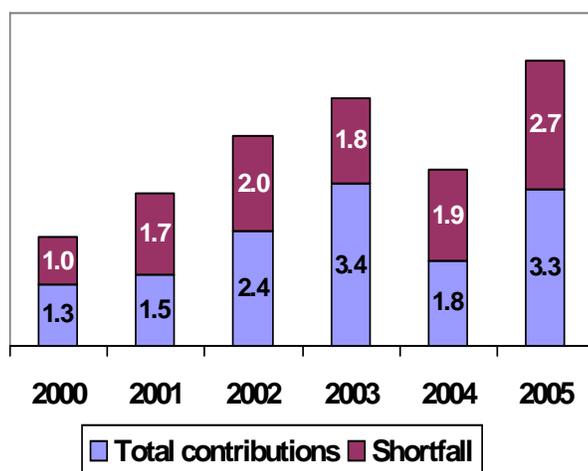
^a Consolidated appeals only.

49. The table also illustrates the volatility of the humanitarian contributions from one year to the next, mainly using information provided by a few United Nations agencies. WFP consistently receives the largest share of funding, in 2004 accounting for 43 per cent of the total, three times as much as UNHCR, which in turn receives two and a half times more than UNDP and UNICEF.

Underfunding of humanitarian assistance and its consequences for development

50. Figure 10 shows that humanitarian funding in 2005 experienced a recovery from the sharply reduced funding in 2004 where the shortfall was even greater than the funding. Why, after the increases up to 2003, was there a big drop in 2004 and then a steep recovery in 2005? Most of the movement was related to crises in two sectors, food aid and economic recovery and infrastructure, the latter because of the exceptionally heavy funding in Iraq in 2003, which was not repeated in 2004. There was also a big drop in 2004 in in-kind food donations, mainly from the United States.

Figure 10
Humanitarian appeal funding and shortfall
 (Billions of current United States dollars)



Source: Humanitarian Appeal 2006, Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, <http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>.

51. The timing of funding is critical. Historically, only one tenth of consolidated appeals have been funded in the first quarter of each year. Funding needs to be made more available earlier in the year and earlier in a crisis. It also needs to respond more quickly to the relative requirements of key sectors, such as health. In this connection, WFP has taken a new initiative to provide assistance to victims before the worst aspects of crisis take hold. Even when a famine gets a great deal of attention, donor funds usually arrive after the damage is well advanced. To avert this problem, WFP has negotiated a drought insurance policy with a French re-insurer, in which it is paying a premium of \$930,000 and will receive a payout of up to \$7.1 million if rains do not fall during the March-October 2006 growing season in Ethiopia, as recorded by an index of 26 local weather stations. In this way, aid can begin to flow before the children and cattle die. The risk is transferred from the vulnerable population groups to donors and the financial markets, which, in the words of a WFP letter to donors, “is an innovative way of approaching risk management in a very challenging setting”.

52. The underfunding of humanitarian action, illustrated in figure 10 and table 10, has persisted in 2004 in all the major United Nations organizations in both absolute and proportional terms. In response to General Assembly resolution 60/124, the Central Emergency Response Fund was launched in March 2006 to upgrade the former Central Emergency Revolving Fund, ensuring a more predictable and timely response to humanitarian crises. It is intended that United Nations agencies and their implementing partners will be able to access the Fund within 72 hours of a crisis or disaster. Nevertheless, the fund has thus far received pledges for only half of its \$500 million target.

53. Because of the limited availability of emergency funds for UNICEF and WHO, these two organizations have had a reduced capacity to respond to life-sustaining needs. For example, the low level of resources has: limited interventions to combat infectious diseases in some West African countries; restricted education, protection and health-care programmes in Côte d'Ivoire; and impeded support in HIV/AIDS and education activities in Burundi, increasing children's vulnerability and the risk of human rights violations.

54. UNHCR, challenged by the system of voluntary contributions, faced a recurring shortfall in the funding of its life-saving protection and assistance programmes. As in recent years, the impact of the shortfall is being felt mainly in Africa, for example in Liberia, the Sudan and Chad, where needs are the greatest. The WFP Iraq operation in 2003 was the largest single humanitarian aid operation in history, requiring the programme and its donors to marshal food, cash and human resources. In addition, elsewhere in the world, WFP had to face unprecedented needs with insufficient resources in a number of African countries, including Angola, Ethiopia, Somalia, the Sudan and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

55. In 2003, FAO delivered humanitarian assistance in the agricultural sector valued at \$190 million, of which \$176 million was in response to appeals, but in the consolidated appeals for 2004 it received only 36 per cent of its requirements, although those appeals were for inputs essential to agricultural recovery and development. These inputs included seeds and fertilizer, fishing equipment, animal feed and drugs and essential farming tools to restart agricultural production in disaster-affected areas.

56. It is therefore not surprising that a particular concern to the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs is the need to increase un-earmarked funding to allow it to balance expenditures across different activities and regions. A more regular and secure funding base would facilitate quick response to large scale emergencies, particularly in the deployment of skilled and experienced staff. The operations of the largest humanitarian agencies are briefly summarized below.

C. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

57. The contributions to and expenditures of UNHCR, one of the largest recipients and dispensers of funds in the United Nations system, have not hitherto been included in the annual report on comprehensive statistical data. In response to the resolutions of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly requesting that a multi-year perspective be provided and that the report better reflect funding for operational activities for development, including a better distinction between contributions made for humanitarian assistance and long-term development cooperation, the present report includes, for the first time, financial data provided by UNHCR. The intention is to include UNHCR data in both the text and in the detailed tables (see annex III) in future reports. The UNHCR data, which are not presented in the tables nor integrated into sections II and III above, are presented here, as follows.

Table 12
**Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: contributions
 and expenditures, 2000-2004**

(Millions of current United States dollars)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Contributions	705	729	816	929	962
Expenditures	775	773	898	947	1 027

Source: UNHCR.

58. As can be seen in table 12 above, the contributions to UNHCR in 2004 were just under a billion dollars and are projected to exceed this figure in 2005. These contribution and expenditure figures place UNHCR as the fourth largest assistance agency after UNDP, WFP and UNICEF. However, the 2004 contributions, which are 36 per cent greater than the 2000 level in nominal terms are only 11 per cent greater than they were in 2000 when account is taken of inflation and exchange rate movements, although the global needs for humanitarian assistance are now much greater. Over the last 15 years, data shows that contributions peaked in 1993 and then declined. It was only in 1999 that a new upward movement began, but contributions are still well below the 1993 level. Expenditures have followed a similar pattern as contributions, coinciding with the change from an in-house division between general and special programmes to a unified budget.

59. The figures in table 12 exclude United Nations regular budget programme funds. Just over 2 per cent of UNHCR's overall budget is funded from the United Nations regular budget. All other funds are contributed through Governments, intergovernmental bodies and private donors on a voluntary basis. The level and characteristics of funds made available to UNHCR determine to a large extent the way it manages and implements its programmes. Flexibility (that is, the unrestricted use of funds), predictability and timeliness of contributions are characteristics that help UNHCR to implement its programmes in a manner that is not restricted by the type and availability of funds. Pledges that are made early in the budget year enable UNHCR to start its programmes without interruptions in the first quarter of the year and facilitate the signing of agreements with implementing partners and the timely procurement of needed commodities.

60. UNHCR maintained its financial stability in 2004. Total funds available for annual programme and supplementary programme budgets exceeded total expenditures by \$65 million, compared with \$98 million and \$50 million in 2003 and 2002, respectively.

61. In 2004, against a revised total budget of \$1.2 billion, excluding the United Nations regular budget and the Junior Professional Officers programme, voluntary contributions reached \$962 million, compared with \$929 million in 2003, representing an increase of only 3.6 per cent in nominal terms and an actual decrease in real terms. The annual programme fund, which is the core budget, increased by 22 per cent in nominal terms over 2003, principally due to the mainstreaming of the supplementary programme for Afghanistan and to the increase in contributions to the annual programme fund. However, it covered only 86 per cent of the budget request. While this was an improvement over 2003 and 2002, it

nevertheless fell short of needs, as did the supplementary programme fund, which received \$158 million, or 57 per cent of the budgeted needs of \$278 million.

62. The significant decrease in the supplementary programme funding for the 2004 budget compared with 2003 is attributable principally to a lower supplementary programme budget in 2004 and the mainstreaming of the Afghanistan operation in the annual programme fund, as previously noted. In 2004, UNHCR participated in 17 consolidated appeals. The UNHCR consolidated appeal programmes appear relatively well funded, but it should be pointed out that this was in part due to allocations made by UNHCR from unrestricted funds to complement the fresh funds earmarked for UNHCR action within the CAP. The majority of UNHCR operations are, however, in countries that were outside CAP.

D. World Food Programme

63. The purposes of WFP are to: use food aid to support economic and social development; meet refugee and other emergency and protracted food relief needs; and promote world food security. In order to do this, WFP implements food aid programmes, projects and activities that assist in the continuum from emergency relief to development by giving priority to supporting disaster prevention, preparedness and mitigation and post-disaster rehabilitation activities and assisting in meeting refugee and other emergency and protracted food needs. More generally, WFP seeks to aid in economic and social development and provides services to bilateral and multilateral donors. WFP reached 113 million people in 80 countries in 2004: 38 million people through emergency operations; 25 million through protracted relief and recovery operations; 24 million through development programmes; and 26 million through the Iraq bilateral operation.

64. The 2004 expenditures of WFP totalled nearly \$3.1 billion, which was 5.1 per cent less than in 2003 in nominal terms and 12.7 per cent less in real terms. Setting aside Iraq, 2004 expenditures were \$2.3 billion. WFP accounted for nearly 50 per cent of global food aid deliveries in 2004. In contributions, \$3.2 billion were confirmed, including nearly \$1 billion earmarked for bilateral operations, excluding Iraq, and \$62 million in cash and gifts in kind from the private sector. Although the proportion of multilateral funding increased marginally in 2004 by 1 per cent, the actual value of multilateral contributions declined by \$24 million owing to exchange rate fluctuations.

E. United Nations Development Programme

65. In 2004, UNDP received \$402 million in humanitarian contributions from 30 identified donors and 82 unidentified donors through some 40 trust funds. The largest donors were: the Administrative Agent United Nations Development Group Iraq Trust Fund, with \$162 million; Japan, \$48 million; the United Kingdom, \$33 million; and the United States of America, \$30 million. These four donors accounted for more than two thirds of the total contributions. The humanitarian assistance went to over 70 countries. It was not possible to obtain information on this scale for earlier years so the UNDP estimates for the years 2002 and 2003 in table 11 have been limited to CAP data only.

F. United Nations Children's Fund

66. In the case of UNICEF, it was possible to obtain the full detailed data for all three years. In 2004, UNICEF received \$391 million from 51 donors for humanitarian purposes although the terminology that UNICEF uses is "emergency relief and rehabilitation". The donor spread for UNICEF is much wider than with UNDP and it took seven donors to pass the two-thirds mark with UNICEF as opposed to only four donors with UNDP. The largest donors were: United Kingdom, \$68 million; United States of America, \$41 million; the Netherlands, \$40 million; and Canada, \$37 million. In 2003, UNICEF received \$443 billion for humanitarian purposes from 53 donors. Again, it took seven donors to pass the two-thirds mark. In 2002, the pattern was similar, with a somewhat smaller total number of contributions received from 52 donors and the two-thirds mark passed with seven donors.

V. Improving data on operational activities for development

67. The present report has presented a summary analysis of the data on resources received and spent by the organizations of the United Nations system on their operational activities for development for 2004 and in previous years.⁷ The data coverage has been broadened to include data and analysis on humanitarian assistance by United Nations organizations. The report has also been refined and standardized to harmonize, to the extent possible, with the conventions of the OECD Development Assistance Committee, in extensive consultation and collaboration with the organizations of the United Nations system.

68. The section on humanitarian assistance, which is the special theme of this report, presents and analyses, for the first time, the humanitarian assistance contributions and expenditures of the United Nations system, responding to the request of the Economic and Social Council. It includes a discussion of consolidated appeals for humanitarian assistance, the distribution of funding, the problem of underfunding and the ongoing activities of the leading agencies in humanitarian operational activities.

69. Humanitarian assistance expenditures have represented, by far, the largest sector in the area of technical cooperation. This is despite the fact that these figures seriously understate the level of humanitarian assistance. They have excluded UNHCR and are limited to technical cooperation activities as reported by agencies to UNDP for its annual report on "Information on United Nations system regular and extrabudgetary technical cooperation expenditure, 2004",⁸ in which humanitarian assistance is not fully identified by a number of agencies. The data for specialized agencies have also been derived from the UNDP report on technical cooperation expenditure for 2004. In a number of cases humanitarian assistance seems to have been subsumed under other sector categories defined by the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (see table 7). These issues will be discussed with UNDP and contributing agencies in 2006-2007.

⁷ For more details, see also the technical notes to annex III and the footnotes to the tables in annex III.

⁸ DP/2005/34/Add.1.

70. It needs to be recognized that a common standardized humanitarian assistance reporting system for the full range of humanitarian activities of all the concerned United Nations agencies has not yet been established. Each agency has reported its humanitarian contributions and expenditures according to its own differing sources, practices and definitions for this assessment, and extensive use has been made of the documentation and statistics of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs on Consolidated Appeals Process activities.

71. It should be recalled that the statistics report has been an annual report since 1980 without much updating of the underlying concepts, definitions or classifications, which could better reflect the changing mandates and operations of the United Nations. There is a need to make the data more representative and transparent, bringing it up to date with the current architecture of the United Nations system and its mandates, operational activities and work. It is important to make sure that statistical standards and practices reflect current operations and will permit a comprehensive and reliable overview of the future operational activities of the United Nations system as it proceeds through the reform process.

72. As stated above, the present report is submitted in compliance with the requirements contained in paragraph 17 of General Assembly resolution 35/81 and paragraph 22 of Assembly resolution 59/250, in which the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to improve the annual statistical compendium to the operational activities segment of the Economic and Social Council, fully incorporating available and comparable statistics. The report also responds to the request of the Assembly in paragraph 23 of resolution 59/250, that the Economic and Social Council, at its substantive session of 2006, include a comprehensive review of trends and perspectives in funding for development cooperation. In addition, it responds to the request of the Council in its resolution 2005/7 on operational activities, to better reflect funding for operational activities for development, including a better distinction between contributions made for humanitarian assistance and for long-term development cooperation.

73. In September 2005, the General Assembly in its resolution 60/1 (2005 World Summit Outcome) stressed the importance of a stronger system-wide convergence and invited the Secretary-General to launch work to further strengthen the management and coordination of United Nations operational activities so that they can make an even more effective contribution to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals. In this context, information from the present report has been provided to the Secretary-General's High-level Panel on System-wide Coherence in the areas of development, humanitarian assistance and the environment.

74. Recognizing the similar need to improve the data on technical cooperation for development, the OECD Development Assistance Committee, in its *Development Cooperation Report 2005*, noted that policymakers' interest in technical cooperation data has sharpened recently and referred to the lack of transparency and detailed accounting of technical cooperation expenditure. The Development Assistance Committee Working Party on Statistics has been tasked to carry out a survey of the statistics and statistical practices on technical cooperation of its members, the results of which will be discussed in its meetings in 2006.

Recommendation for improving data on operational activities for development

75. Enhanced understanding of trends in the development and humanitarian work of the United Nations system calls for a concerted effort by the bodies of the system to standardize data and statistical practices in order to improve the quality, timeliness and comparability of system-wide data on operational activities for development. The Economic and Social Council may wish to recommend that the Secretariat work closely with UNDP, the other organizations of the United Nations system and the OECD Development Assistance Committee to improve the coverage, quality and comparability of data on operational activities for development, with particular reference to the statistics of technical cooperation and humanitarian assistance.

Annex I

List of least developed countries by region

Africa

Angola
Benin
Burkina Faso
Burundi
Cape Verde
Central African Republic
Chad
Comoros
Democratic Republic of the Congo
Djibouti
Equatorial Guinea
Eritrea
Ethiopia
Gambia
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
Lesotho
Liberia
Madagascar
Malawi
Mali
Mauritania
Mozambique
Niger
Rwanda
Sao Tome and Principe
Senegal
Sierra Leone
Somalia
Sudan
Togo
Uganda
United Republic of Tanzania
Zambia

Asia and the Pacific

Afghanistan
Bangladesh
Bhutan
Cambodia
Kiribati
Lao People's Democratic Republic
Maldives
Myanmar
Nepal
Samoa
Solomon Islands
Timor-Leste
Tuvalu
Vanuatu

Americas

Haiti

Western Asia

Yemen

Annex II**List of countries/territories by region****Africa**

Algeria
 Angola
 Benin
 Botswana
 Burkina Faso
 Burundi
 Cameroon
 Cape Verde
 Central African Republic
 Chad
 Comoros
 Congo
 Côte d'Ivoire
 Democratic Republic of the
 Congo
 Djibouti
 Egypt
 Equatorial Guinea
 Eritrea
 Ethiopia
 Gabon
 Gambia
 Ghana
 Guinea
 Guinea-Bissau
 Kenya
 Lesotho
 Liberia
 Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
 Madagascar
 Malawi
 Mali
 Mauritania
 Mauritius
 Morocco
 Mozambique
 Namibia
 Niger
 Nigeria
 Reunion
 Rwanda
 Saint Helena
 Sao Tome and Principe
 Senegal

Americas

Anguilla
 Antigua and Barbuda
 Argentina
 Aruba
 Bahamas
 Barbados
 Belize
 Bermuda
 Bolivia
 Brazil
 British Virgin Islands
 Canada
 Cayman Islands
 Chile
 Colombia
 Costa Rica
 Cuba
 Dominica
 Dominican Republic
 Ecuador
 El Salvador
 French Guiana
 Grenada
 Guadeloupe
 Guatemala
 Guyana
 Haiti
 Honduras
 Jamaica
 Martinique
 Mexico
 Montserrat
 Netherlands Antilles
 Nicaragua
 Panama
 Paraguay
 Peru
 Saint Kitts and Nevis
 Saint Lucia
 Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
 Suriname
 Trinidad and Tobago
 Turks and the Caicos Islands
 United States of America
 Uruguay
 Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Asia and the Pacific

Afghanistan
 Australia
 Azerbaijan
 Bangladesh
 Bhutan
 Brunei Darussalam
 Cambodia
 China
 Cook Islands
 Democratic People's Republic
 Korea
 Federated States of Micronesia
 Fiji
 French Polynesia
 Guam
 Hong Kong, China
 India
 Indonesia
 Iran (Islamic Republic of)
 Japan
 Kazakhstan
 Kiribati
 Kyrgyzstan
 Lao People's Democratic Republic
 Macau, China
 Malaysia
 Maldives
 Marshall Islands
 Mongolia
 Myanmar
 Nauru
 Nepal
 New Zealand
 Niue
 Pakistan
 Palau
 Papua New Guinea
 Philippines
 Republic of Korea
 Samoa
 Singapore
 Solomon Islands
 Sri Lanka
 Tajikistan
 Thailand
 Timor-Leste
 Tokelau
 Tonga

Africa

Seychelles
Sierra Leone
Somalia
South Africa
Sudan
Swaziland
Togo
Tunisia
Uganda
United Republic of Tanzania
Zambia
Zimbabwe

Western Asia

Armenia
Bahrain
Cyprus
Georgia
Iraq
Israel
Jordan
Kuwait
Lebanon
Oman
Qatar
Saudi Arabia
Syrian Arab Republic
Turkey
United Arab Emirates
Yemen

Europe

Albania
Andorra
Austria
Belarus
Belgium
Bosnia and Herzegovina
Bulgaria
Croatia
Czech Republic
Denmark
Estonia
Finland
France
Germany
Greece
Holy See
Hungary
Iceland
Ireland
Italy
Latvia
Liechtenstein
Lithuania
Luxembourg
Malta
Monaco
Netherlands
New Zealand
Norway
Poland
Portugal
Republic of Moldova
Romania

Asia and the Pacific

Turkmenistan
Tuvalu
Uzbekistan
Vanuatu
Viet Nam

Russian Federation
San Marino
Serbia and Montenegro
Slovak Republic
Slovenia
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
The former Yugoslav Republic of
Macedonia
Ukraine
United Kingdom of Great Britain
and Northern Ireland

Annex III

Tables on contributions, expenditures and procurement activities

A. Contributions for operational activities of the United Nations system

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List of abbreviations

The following abbreviations have been used in the tables:

ACC	Administrative Committee on Coordination
CAP	Consolidated Appeals Process
CEB	United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination
DAC	Development Assistance Committee (OECD)
DESA	Department of Economic and Social Affairs
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
EU	European Union
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
ESCWA	Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMO	International Maritime Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
ITC	International Trade Centre (UNCTAD)
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
NEX	National execution
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
ODA	Official development assistance
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OESC	Office for Economic and Social Council Support and Coordination (DESA)
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDCP	United Nations International Drug Control Programme
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UN-Habitat	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund

UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNON	United Nations Office in Nairobi (UNEP and Habitat)
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
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

Technical note

The sources, coverage and definitions of the data presented in the following tables are consistent with those used in previous years unless otherwise stated. Data on the organizations of the United Nations system are obtained directly from the organizations and from the financial statements of the United Nations funds and programmes.

Information on expenditures is derived from data on technical cooperation activities collected by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) from other United Nations organizations, including the specialized agencies, and reported in the UNDP annual report of the Administrator, statistical annexes (Information on United Nations system regular and extrabudgetary technical cooperation expenditures — Addendum: statistical annex and definitions (DP/2004/37/Add.1)). Data on non-United Nations multilateral agencies and bilateral donors are derived from the Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). See also the detailed footnotes provided in Tables A-1 and B-1.

Data on contributions refer to actual contributions received in a given calendar year from Governments and other public and private sources to organizations in the United Nations system. Data on resource transfers from one agency of the system to another are excluded. Data on expenditures represent the support provided by the organizations of the system to the development activities of developing countries. Programme support expenditures as well as administrative and other support costs are excluded. Contributions and expenditures are expressed in current United States dollars, unless otherwise stated.

The designations employed and the presentation of the material in the 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, city or area of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. The term “country” as used in the report also refers, as appropriate, to territories or areas.

A hyphen between dates representing years signifies the full period involved, including the beginning and end years.

A full stop in the tables is used to indicate decimals.

Table A-1
**Contributions from Governments and other sources for operational activities of
the United Nations system: overview, 2000-2004**

(Millions of current United States dollars)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Contributions to United Nations funds and programmes					
1. Contributions to UNDP					
(a) Core	634.1	651.7	663.1	769.9	841.9
(b) Other resources ^a	1 375.7	1 569.2	1 706.9	2 015.5	2 872.6
Subtotal	2 009.8	2 220.9	2 370.0	2 785.4	3 714.5
2. Contributions to UNDP administered funds and trust funds ^b					
(a) Core	45.6	50.3	46.8	53.2	46.2
(b) Other resources ^a	13.5	15.0	24.5	24.0	35.4
Subtotal	59.1	65.3	71.3	77.2	81.6
Total (1-2)	2 068.9	2 286.2	2 441.3	2 862.6	3 796.1
3. Contributions to UNFPA ^c					
(a) Core	256.4	260.2	246.5	288.5	325.2
(b) Other resources ^a	130.6	103.6	92.4	85.9	100.1
Subtotal	387.0	363.8	338.9	374.4	425.3
4. Contributions to UNICEF ^d					
(a) Core	596.7	541.4	697.2	720.9	778.8
(b) Other resources ^a	515.6	638.9	702.0	967.2	1 189.7
Subtotal	1 112.3	1 180.3	1 399.2	1 688.1	1 968.5
5. Contributions to other United Nations funds and programmes ^e	364.1	495.9	521.1	569.2	530.2
6. Contributions to WFP ^f					
(a) Core	1 532.1	1 755.9	1 894.8	2 791.8	2 291.5
(b) Other resources ^a	39.2	38.1	11.7	27.7	824.9
Subtotal	1 571.3	1 794.0	1 906.5	2 819.5	3 116.4
Total (1-6)	5 503.6	6 120.2	6 607.0	8 313.8	9 836.5
Contributions for operational activities of specialized agencies					
7. Assessed contributions to regular budgets ^g	469.6	424.0	479.3	518.2	496.8
8. Extrabudgetary contributions	1 178.3	1 189.3	1 032.1	1 466.8	1 698.7
Total (7-8)	1 647.9	1 613.3	1 511.4	1 985.0	2 195.5
Grand total	7 151.5	7 733.5	8 118.4	10 298.8	12 032.0

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Contributions to IFAD					
9. Contributions to IFAD	127.1	41.8	19.6	193.9	242.4
Memo items					
Explanatory items					
UNICEF greeting cards	163.3	161.0	125.9	151.5	161.0
Government "self-supporting" contributions to organizations and agencies	196.5	262.2	201.1	233.2	264.0

Source: Financial statements of United Nations funds and programmes, WFP and 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 Voluntary Fund for United Nations Volunteers, the United Nations Fund for Science and Technology for Development, the United Nations Development Fund for Women, 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 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, UN-Habitat, UNCTAD and UNDCP. See also the annual UNDP document on the United Nations 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 For example, the imputed share of regular budget financing of technical cooperation expenditures in relation to the distribution of assessments among Member States.

Table A-2

Contributions for operational activities of the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Children's Fund and the World Food Programme by donor: 2004

(Thousands of current United States dollars)

	UNDP		UNDP-administered funds		UNFPA		UNICEF		WFP		Total ^a (11)
	Core (1)	Other resources (2)	Core (3)	Other resources (4)	Core (5)	Other resources (6)	Core (7)	Other resources (8)	Core (9)	Other resources (10)	
Member States											
Afghanistan	0	2 787	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 787
Albania	0	121	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	121
Algeria	100	1 062	0	0	10	157	24	0	0	0	1 353
Andorra	19	0	19	0	14	0	214	665	100	0	1 031
Angola	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	4 014	0	4 026
Antigua and Barbuda	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Argentina	0	269 119	0	0	0	0	87	1 805	0	0	271 011
Armenia	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Australia	5 025	11 990	413	209	1 734	151	9 418	32 220	44 371	1 512	107 043
Austria	4 913	2 826	611	1 816	684	213	3 962	779	2 189	0	17 993
Azerbaijan	0	2 738	0	0	1	0	6	0	0	0	2 745
Bahamas	0	20	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	21
Bahrain	56	826	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	887
Bangladesh	400	0	2	0	28	0	69	8	0	0	507
Barbados	0	20	1	0	4	0	5	0	0	0	30
Belarus	0	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37
Belgium	15 874	20 604	763	4 309	3 676	0	5 147	12 104	10 599	1 000	74 076
Belize	0	0	0	0	2	0	50	0	0	0	52
Benin	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Bhutan	0	0	4	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	10
Bolivia	0	8 447	0	0	4	0	0	87	0	0	8 538
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0	2 445	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2 446
Botswana	0	3 031	0	0	4	0	8	0	0	0	3 043
Brazil	0	127 802	0	139	15	129	1 179	4 890	0	0	134 154
Brunei Darussalam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

	UNDP		UNDP-administered funds		UNFPA		UNICEF		WFP		Total ^a (11)
	Core (1)	Other resources (2)	Core (3)	Other resources (4)	Core (5)	Other resources (6)	Core (7)	Other resources (8)	Core (9)	Other resources (10)	
Bulgaria	0	29 145	0	0	2	0	3	0	5	0	29 155
Burkina Faso	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Burundi	0	236	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	237
Cambodia	0	0	0	73	3	0	10	0	0	0	86
Cameroon	0	607	0	0	20	0	0	0	600	0	1 227
Canada	47 881	51 040	3 587	2 513	9 632	2 319	14 137	81 243	100 229	1 326	313 907
Cape Verde	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40
Central African Republic	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Chad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chile	50	37 994	1	0	5	30	120	321	0	0	38 521
China	3 200	27 271	91	0	900	0	1 374	401	4 804	0	38 041
Colombia	310	78 695	0	0	40	595	475	1 048	0	0	81 163
Comoros	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Congo	0	3	0	0	11	9	0	0	0	0	23
Costa Rica	0	217	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	223
Côte d'Ivoire	0	0	0	0	23	0	0	88	0	0	111
Croatia	0	0	0	0	1	0	286	255	0	0	542
Cuba	1 353	126	2	0	5	0	10	0	570	0	2 066
Cyprus	0	0	6	0	2	13	463	0	0	0	484
Czech Republic	320	451	86	151	116	0	918	204	96	0	2 342
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	10
Democratic Republic of the Congo	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	7
Denmark	60 263	26 460	4 115	906	30 050	3 214	34 353	9 952	42 345	0	211 658
Djibouti	0	10	0	0	1	0	0	0	183	0	194
Dominica	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
Dominican Republic	0	6 999	0	0	18	0	77	0	0	0	7 094
Ecuador	0	14 994	0	231	0	0	33	199	0	0	15 457
Egypt	0	25 827	0	0	76	0	0	0	354	0	26 257

	UNDP		UNDP-administered funds		UNFPA		UNICEF		WFP		Total ^a (11)
	Core (1)	Other resources (2)	Core (3)	Other resources (4)	Core (5)	Other resources (6)	Core (7)	Other resources (8)	Core (9)	Other resources (10)	
El Salvador	0	18 119	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18 119
Equatorial Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eritrea	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Estonia	24	45	0	0	24	42	6	38	0	0	179
Ethiopia	0	0	0	0	3	0	49	0	0	0	52
Federated States of Micronesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fiji	0	40	0	24	3	0	0	16	0	0	83
Finland	17 149	11 651	643	2 668	16 791	2 652	22 293	7 676	17 562	0	99 085
France	19 982	9 282	1 504	1 777	1 517	0	40 745	17 238	25 248	0	117 293
Gabon	0	340	0	0	9	84	0	199	0	0	632
Gambia	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Georgia	0	3 184	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	3 187
Germany	33 249	23 323	3 180	76	17 715	1 221	57 651	40 656	65 059	0	242 130
Ghana	170	33	10	0	25	0	15	0	15	0	268
Greece	389	0	15	0	10	0	5 705	1 351	0	0	7 470
Grenada	0	20	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	21
Guatemala	1	55 612	0	0	2	425	1	0	0	0	56 041
Guinea	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	13	0	0	17
Guinea-Bissau	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
Guyana	0	16	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	19
Haiti	0	10	0	0	10	0	10	0	0	0	30
Honduras	0	121 207	0	0	4	0	30	388	2 988	0	124 617
Hungary	0	3 182	0	0	14	0	347	15	65	0	3 623
Iceland	561	14	30	126	15	0	185	100	57	0	1 088
India	4 567	93	64	0	195	0	1 371	693	25 146	0	32 129
Indonesia	0	246	0	0	33	0	323	447	0	0	1 049
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0	(156)	0	0	49	0	157	3	40	0	93
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	127	0	0	127
Ireland	15 792	10 099	1 752	154	3 158	429	11 222	5 457	12 700	0	60 763

	UNDP		UNDP-administered funds		UNFPA		UNICEF		WFP		Total ^a (11)
	Core (1)	Other resources (2)	Core (3)	Other resources (4)	Core (5)	Other resources (6)	Core (7)	Other resources (8)	Core (9)	Other resources (10)	
Israel	0	96	18	0	25	0	47	0	0	0	186
Italy	18 270	48 184	2 632	1 867	2 805	0	47 793	37 543	50 175	0	209 269
Jamaica	0	66	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	68
Japan	86 770	92 517	2 129	3 493	39 517	1 000	111 426	147 387	127 345	2 809	614 393
Jordan	270	1 143	0	283	52	0	0	3	53	0	1 804
Kazakhstan	0	0	0	0	10	0	10	0	0	0	20
Kenya	0	0	0	0	5	0	97	17	10 044	0	10 163
Kiribati	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	9
Kuwait	0	4 800	0	0	10	0	400	0	0	0	5 210
Kyrgyzstan	0	134	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	135
Lao People's Democratic Republic	21	0	0	0	2	0	10	0	0	0	33
Latvia	0	(101)	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	(88)
Lebanon	0	8 017	0	0	0	398	83	0	0	0	8 498
Lesotho	0	243	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	247
Liberia	0	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	40
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	0	4 108	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4 108
Liechtenstein	12	0	8	0	8	0	8	123	0	0	159
Lithuania	0	134	0	0	0	0	23	0	0	0	157
Luxembourg	1 390	2 873	933	504	1 144	1 886	2 268	2 489	4 180	0	17 667
Madagascar	0	0	0	32	2	0	0	0	2 000	0	2 034
Malawi	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	14 469	0	14 472
Malaysia	385	1 324	5	0	15	0	168	9	0	0	1 906
Maldives	0	301	1	0	3	0	8	5	0	0	318
Mali	0	1 164	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	1 170
Malta	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Marshall Islands	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Mauritania	0	312	0	0	2	0	22	0	0	0	336
Mauritius	37	100	0	0	4	0	10	0	0	0	151
Mexico	1 000	5 378	10	0	51	296	627	1 711	0	0	9 073

	UNDP		UNDP-administered funds		UNFPA		UNICEF		WFP		Total ^a (11)
	Core (1)	Other resources (2)	Core (3)	Other resources (4)	Core (5)	Other resources (6)	Core (7)	Other resources (8)	Core (9)	Other resources (10)	
Monaco	10	155	0	0	0	0	73	0	30	0	268
Mongolia	0	0	0	0	4	16	11	0	0	0	31
Morocco	0	3 857	6	0	10	574	241	44	2	0	4 734
Mozambique	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Myanmar	0	0	0	0	0	400	2	0	0	0	402
Namibia	1	1 053	1	0	1	0	1	118	0	0	1 175
Nauru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nepal	160	0	1	0	5	0	15	0	(99 856)	0	(99 675)
Netherlands	93 742	87 313	0	1 665	73 081	39 809	88 957	91 127	73 706	0	549 400
New Zealand	4 414	6 951	267	0	1 878	1 780	2 079	4 682	2 095	0	24 146
Nicaragua	10	8 773	0	0	5	0	3	1	1 328	0	10 120
Niger	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	0	565	0	0	0	0	144	171	0	0	880
Norway	97 775	74 356	4 731	1 018	33 688	2 728	49 926	87 351	52 763	0	404 336
Oman	0	0	0	0	26	48	55	527	0	0	656
Pakistan	472	1 884	0	0	498	0	99	23	0	0	2 976
Palau	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Panama	0	91 710	1	0	25	0	111	337	1	0	92 185
Papua New Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paraguay	0	21 266	0	0	0	53	0	41	0	0	21 360
Peru	0	101 798	0	0	2	7 970	216	275	0	0	110 261
Philippines	0	1 047	13	0	27	0	127	657	0	0	1 871
Poland	20	329	0	0	14	0	210	25	356	0	954
Portugal	1 600	2 331	0	0	40	265	5 885	2 245	723	0	13 089
Qatar	0	10	0	0	30	0	50	0	0	0	90
Republic of Korea	2 000	1 229	35	50	130	0	8 922	2 512	23 689	0	38 567
Republic of Moldova	0	81	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	81
Romania	0	2 390	0	0	10	0	12	0	0	0	2 412
Russian Federation	450	9 876	0	0	150	0	500	22	0	0	10 998
Rwanda	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1

	UNDP		UNDP-administered funds		UNFPA		UNICEF		WFP		Total ^a (11)
	Core (1)	Other resources (2)	Core (3)	Other resources (4)	Core (5)	Other resources (6)	Core (7)	Other resources (8)	Core (9)	Other resources (10)	
Samoa	6	0	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	12
San Marino	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	53	0	0	74
Sao Tome and Principe	0	0	0	0	2	27	0	0	0	0	29
Saudi Arabia	2 000	7 685	0	0	300	0	229	132	3 345	0	13 691
Senegal	0	275	0	0	19	0	122	127	0	0	543
Serbia and Montenegro	0	0	0	0	0	0	66	19	0	0	85
Seychelles	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Sierra Leone	0	2 351	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	2 363
Singapore	300	20	40	0	0	0	104	0	20	0	484
Slovak Republic	0	2 885	0	0	6	0	164	84	25	0	3 164
Slovenia	10	0	0	0	0	0	1 141	565	33	0	1 749
Solomon Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Somalia	0	2 600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 600
South Africa	0	106	15	0	20	0	31	217	6 275	0	6 664
Spain	0	1 461	70	979	794	0	19 657	13 385	21 706	0	58 052
Sri Lanka	300	18	0	0	18	0	15	216	0	0	567
Saint Kitts and Nevis	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
Saint Lucia	0	114	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	114
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Sudan	0	50	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	80
Suriname	0	441	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	442
Swaziland	0	400	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	963	1 373
Sweden	85 195	73 152	10 293	3 122	36 681	5 666	51 414	70 614	45 213	0	381 350
Switzerland	41 270	16 076	1 456	705	9 592	1 015	24 302	8 161	30 800	135	133 512
Syrian Arab Republic	19	1 053	0	0	3	304	0	0	1 004	0	2 383
Tajikistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	0	25
Thailand	865	27	11	0	97	0	419	2 674	0	0	4 093

	UNDP		UNDP-administered funds		UNFPA		UNICEF		WFP		Total ^a (11)
	Core (1)	Other resources (2)	Core (3)	Other resources (4)	Core (5)	Other resources (6)	Core (7)	Other resources (8)	Core (9)	Other resources (10)	
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	0	756	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	758
Timor-Leste	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Togo	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	66	0	0	72
Tonga	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Trinidad and Tobago	0	7 687	0	0	5	0	3	0	0	0	7 695
Tunisia	139	501	0	0	21	278	188	10	0	0	1 137
Turkey	0	2 150	8	0	108	0	798	338	0	0	3 402
Turkmenistan	0	56	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	58
Tuvalu	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Uganda	0	418	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	428
Ukraine	0	293	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	293
United Arab Emirates	324	2 188	0	0	0	0	100	6	50	0	2 668
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	72 312	161 745	5 310	3 884	36 430	5 010	42 177	173 259	108 161	2 483	610 771
United Republic of Tanzania	0	13 276	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	13 281
United States of America	98 706	144 275	1 281	754	0	0	127 606	184 120	1 084 624	(35 150)	1 606 216
Uruguay	0	7 721	0	0	12	0	87	232	0	0	8 052
Uzbekistan	0	1 250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 250
Vanuatu	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	0	20 157	0	0	1	0	231	253	0	0	20 642
Viet Nam	29	31	0	0	4	0	14	0	(4)	0	74
Yemen	0	1 778	0	0	10	196	10	0	0	0	1 994
Zambia	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Zimbabwe	0	4	0	0	0	42	0	0	4	0	50
Total, Member States	841 932	2 071 180	46 174	33 528	324 282	81 444	802 099	1 054 687	1 923 698	(24 922)	7 154 102
Non-Member States or areas											
Anguilla	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aruba	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

	UNDP		UNDP-administered funds		UNFPA		UNICEF		WFP		Total ^a (11)
	Core (1)	Other resources (2)	Core (3)	Other resources (4)	Core (5)	Other resources (6)	Core (7)	Other resources (8)	Core (9)	Other resources (10)	
Bermuda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
British Virgin Islands	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
Cayman Islands	0	20	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	29
Cook Islands	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
French Guiana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
French Polynesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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	20	0	20
Hong Kong, China	0	0	0	0	0	0	4 222	2 675	0	0	6 897
Macau, China	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	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
Netherlands Antilles	0	(93)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(93)
Niue	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reunion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saint Helena	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tokelau	0	287	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	287
Turks and Caicos Islands	0	182	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	182
Other	0	18 063	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18 063
Total, non-members	0	18 499	0	0	1	0	4 231	2 675	20	0	25 426
Total, countries	841 932	2 089 679	46 174	33 528	324 283	81 444	806 330	1 057 362	1 923 718	(24 922)	7 179 528
European Union	0	247 236	0	116	0	8 125	0	66 910	233 925	1 187	557 499
Intergovernmental organizations	0	182 214	0	55	0	2 407	0	8 865	500	923 484	1 117 525
Non-governmental organizations	0	0	0	0	900	697	0	39 173	59 543	0	100 313
Cost-of-goods operations	0	0	0	0	0	0	(81 204)	0	0	0	(81 204)
Total, intergovernmental/ non-governmental organizations	0	429 450	0	171	900	11 229	(81 204)	114 948	293 968	924 671	1 694 133

	<i>UNDP</i>		<i>UNDP-administered funds</i>		<i>UNFPA</i>		<i>UNICEF</i>		<i>WFP</i>		Total^a (11)
	<i>Core</i> <i>(1)</i>	<i>Other</i> <i>resources</i> <i>(2)</i>	<i>Core</i> <i>(3)</i>	<i>Other</i> <i>resources</i> <i>(4)</i>	<i>Core</i> <i>(5)</i>	<i>Other</i> <i>resources</i> <i>(6)</i>	<i>Core</i> <i>(7)</i>	<i>Other</i> <i>resources</i> <i>(8)</i>	<i>Core</i> <i>(9)</i>	<i>Other</i> <i>resources</i> <i>(10)</i>	
Contributions to other United Nations funds and programmes ^b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	530 141
Not elsewhere classified	0	353 494 ^c	82	1 682	0	7 373	53 703	17 400	73 878	(74 847)	432 771
Grand total	841 932	2 872 623	46 256	35 381	325 183	100 046	778 829	1 189 710	2 291 564	824 902	9 836 573

^a Includes contributions to other United Nations funds and programmes (see table A-1, item 5).

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

^c Other multilateral contributions only.

Table A-3
Contributions for operational activities of the United Nations system by donor: 2004
(Thousands of current United States dollars)

	<i>Total United Nations funds^a</i> (1)	<i>Extrabudgetary contribution to specialized agencies</i> (2)	<i>Memo item</i>		
			<i>Total</i> (3)	<i>IFAD</i> (4)	<i>Government self-supporting</i> (5)
Member States					
Afghanistan	2 787	2 589	5 376	0	2 584
Albania	121	0	121	10	0
Algeria	1 353	3	1 356	300	0
Andorra	1 031	51	1 082	0	0
Angola	4 026	1	4 027	0	0
Antigua and Barbuda	1	23	24	0	23
Argentina	271 011	5 140	276 151	0	4 859
Armenia	1	0	1	0	0
Australia	107 043	13 243	120 286	2 168	0
Austria	17 993	5 549	23 542	3 239	0
Azerbaijan	2 745	150	2 895	100	150
Bahamas	21	0	21	0	0
Bahrain	887	576	1 463	0	165
Bangladesh	507	(47)	460	180	(55)
Barbados	30	11	41	0	143
Belarus	37	1	38	0	0
Belgium	74 076	23 842	97 918	4 534	0
Belize	52	0	52	0	0
Benin	3	0	3	0	0
Bhutan	10	27	37	27	27
Bolivia	8 538	1 288	9 826	300	20
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2 446	1	2 447	0	0
Botswana	3 043	0	3 043	0	162
Brazil	134 154	136 079	270 233	0	133 999
Brunei Darussalam	0	31	31	0	0
Bulgaria	29 155	45	29 200	0	16
Burkina Faso	2	24	26	0	23
Burundi	237	13	250	0	13
Cambodia	86	447	533	210	447
Cameroon	1 227	7	1 234	450	6
Canada	313 907	103 816	417 723	10 846	0
Cape Verde	40	34	74	0	34
Central African Republic	1	5	6	0	0

	Total United Nations funds ^a (1)	Extrabudgetary contribution to specialized agencies (2)	Memo item		
			Total (3)	IFAD (4)	Government self-supporting (5)
Chad	0	(175)	(175)	0	(175)
Chile	38 521	483	39 004	495	371
China	38 041	3 520	41 561	5 892	1 034
Colombia	81 163	1 790	82 953	100	1 828
Comoros	1	0	1	0	0
Congo	23	420	443	0	418
Costa Rica	223	265	488	0	258
Côte d'Ivoire	111	2	113	0	0
Croatia	542	260	802	0	260
Cuba	2 066	39	2 105	0	29
Cyprus	484	16	500	0	15
Czech Republic	2 342	2 494	4 836	0	1 735
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	10	868	878	0	149
Democratic Republic of the Congo	7	90	97	0	90
Denmark	211 658	16 509	228 167	22 665	0
Djibouti	194	0	194	0	0
Dominica	17	0	17	0	0
Dominican Republic	7 094	2 975	10 069	59	2 974
Ecuador	15 457	875	16 332	0	860
Egypt	26 257	2 011	28 268	2 070	1 909
El Salvador	18 119	38	18 157	0	36
Equatorial Guinea	0	1 869	1 869	0	1 869
Eritrea	1	0	1	0	0
Estonia	179	1	180	0	0
Ethiopia	52	1 494	1 546	0	1 492
Fed States of Micronesia	0	0	0	0	0
Fiji	83	(16)	67	0	(16)
Finland	99 085	9 615	108 700	4 600	206
France	117 293	50 479	167 772	10 340	943
Gabon	632	0	632	0	0
Gambia	2	0	2	5	0
Georgia	3 187	0	3 187	0	0
Germany	242 130	27 093	269 223	11 074	0
Ghana	268	22	290	0	19
Greece	7 470	1 204	8 674	600	0
Grenada	21	0	21	25	0
Guatemala	56 041	552	56 593	0	5
Guinea	17	0	17	0	0

	Total United Nations funds ^a (1)	Extrabudgetary contribution to specialized agencies (2)	Memo item		
			Total (3)	IFAD (4)	Government self-supporting (5)
Guinea-Bissau	12	0	12	0	0
Guyana	19	0	19	1 164	0
Haiti	30	1	31	0	0
Honduras	124 617	2 018	126 635	0	2 018
Hungary	3 623	46	3 669	0	12
Iceland	1 088	61	1 149	250	0
India	32 129	2 926	35 055	9 090	1 566
Indonesia	1 049	2 993	4 042	1 500	134
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	93	960	1 053	0	813
Iraq	127	(11 136)	(11 009)	0	0
Ireland	60 763	6 192	66 955	482	0
Israel	186	253	439	0	0
Italy	209 269	114 433	323 702	40 239	152
Jamaica	68	2	70	0	0
Japan	614 393	50 025	664 418	8 571	0
Jordan	1 804	379	2 183	168	71
Kazakhstan	20	1	21	0	0
Kenya	10 163	74	10 237	56	40
Kiribati	9	0	9	0	0
Kuwait	5 210	301	5 511	780	152
Kyrgyzstan	135	0	135	0	0
Lao People's Democratic Republic	33	5	38	0	0
Latvia	(88)	110	22	0	110
Lebanon	8 498	1 391	9 889	0	1 158
Lesotho	247	0	247	50	0
Liberia	40	0	40	0	0
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	4 108	(1 609)	2 499	1 770	5
Liechtenstein	159	0	159	0	0
Lithuania	157	42	199	0	42
Luxembourg	17 667	10 256	27 923	189	0
Madagascar	2 034	44	2 078	0	271
Malawi	14 472	403	14 875	0	403
Malaysia	1 906	1 105	3 011	250	43
Maldives	318	28	346	0	26
Mali	1 170	0	1 170	0	150
Malta	1	50	51	0	0
Marshall Islands	2	0	2	0	0
Mauritania	336	159	495	0	159

	Total United Nations funds ^a (1)	Extrabudgetary contribution to specialized agencies (2)	Memo item		
			Total (3)	IFAD (4)	Government self-supporting (5)
Mauritius	151	31	182	0	0
Mexico	9 073	8 924	17 997	1 000	8 782
Monaco	268	83	351	0	0
Mongolia	31	3	34	0	0
Morocco	4 734	848	5 582	1 550	845
Mozambique	1	1 969	1 970	0	1 969
Myanmar	402	6	408	0	0
Namibia	1 175	1 296	2 471	20	1 531
Nauru	0	0	0	0	0
Nepal	(99 675)	664	(99 011)	0	663
Netherlands	549 400	93 424	642 824	9 641	71
New Zealand	24 146	1 279	25 425	485	0
Nicaragua	10 120	0	10 120	10	0
Niger	0	1	1	0	0
Nigeria	880	7 579	8 459	0	7 488
Norway	404 336	76 844	481 180	9 216	11
Oman	656	581	1 237	0	430
Pakistan	2 976	115	3 091	667	80
Palau	0	0	0	0	0
Panama	92 185	15 491	107 676	8	15 490
Papua New Guinea	0	0	0	0	170
Paraguay	21 360	0	21 360	0	0
Peru	110 261	4 867	115 128	100	4 854
Philippines	1 871	238	2 109	100	224
Poland	954	599	1 553	0	(15)
Portugal	13 089	2 860	15 949	298	0
Qatar	90	702	792	3 254	174
Republic of Korea	38 567	4 304	42 871	0	155
Republic of Moldova	81	0	81	6	0
Romania	2 412	629	3 041	50	750
Russian Federation	10 998	4 561	15 559	0	100
Rwanda	1	33	34	0	33
Samoa	12	0	12	0	0
San Marino	74	0	74	0	0
Sao Tome and Principe	29	0	29	0	0
Saudi Arabia	13 691	14 425	28 116	4 500	11 073
Senegal	543	0	543	0	0
Serbia and Montenegro	85	2	87	0	0

	Total United Nations funds ^a (1)	Extrabudgetary contribution to specialized agencies (2)	Memo item		
			Total (3)	IFAD (4)	Government self-supporting (5)
Seychelles	2	0	2	0	0
Sierra Leone	2 363	0	2 363	0	0
Singapore	484	184	668	0	74
Slovak Republic	3 164	70	3 234	0	218
Slovenia	1 749	282	2 031	0	196
Solomon Islands	0	0	0	0	0
Somalia	2 600	1 473	4 073	0	1 473
South Africa	6 664	10 768	17 432	0	353
Spain	58 052	12 204	70 256	0	0
Sri Lanka	567	124	691	0	(9)
Saint Kitts and Nevis	20	0	20	0	0
Saint Lucia	114	0	114	0	262
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	10	0	10	0	0
Sudan	80	605	685	206	599
Suriname	442	0	442	0	0
Swaziland	1 373	0	1 373	0	0
Sweden	381 350	85 009	466 359	24 398	29
Switzerland	133 512	30 468	163 980	8 993	0
Syrian Arab Republic	2 383	9 925	12 308	300	9 923
Tajikistan	25	1	26	0	0
Thailand	4 093	1 560	5 653	150	1 503
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	758	39	797	0	116
Timor-Leste	1	0	1	0	0
Togo	72	0	72	0	0
Tonga	1	1	2	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	7 695	623	8 318	0	1 187
Tunisia	1 137	284	1 421	200	90
Turkey	3 402	1 565	4 967	100	2
Turkmenistan	58	0	58	0	0
Tuvalu	3	0	3	0	0
Uganda	428	1	429	0	0
Ukraine	293	1	294	0	0
United Arab Emirates	2 668	2 466	5 134	0	812
United Kingdom	610 771	137 504	748 275	12 956	6
United Republic of Tanzania	13 281	135	13 416	0	100
United States of America	1 606 216	174 150	1 780 366	6 750	0
Uruguay	8 052	171	8 223	0	150
Uzbekistan	1 250	0	1 250	0	0

	Total United Nations funds ^a (1)	Extrabudgetary contribution to specialized agencies (2)	Memo item		
			Total (3)	IFAD (4)	Government self-supporting (5)
Vanuatu	1	0	1	0	0
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	20 642	3 896	24 538	3 377	3 746
Viet Nam	74	21	95	0	0
Yemen	1 994	312	2 306	0	312
Zambia	2	360	362	0	360
Zimbabwe	50	0	50	0	0
Total Member States	7 154 102	1 315 816	8 469 918	233 183	242 630
Non-member States or areas					
Anguilla	0	0	0	0	0
Aruba	0	32	32	0	32
Bermuda	0	0	0	0	0
British Virgin Islands	20	0	20	0	0
Cayman Islands	29	0	29	0	31
Cook Islands	1	0	1	0	0
French Guyana	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	20	0	20	0	0
Hong Kong, China	6 897	36	6 933	0	0
Macau, China	0	163	163	0	150
Martinique	20	0	20	0	0
Montserrat	(93)	0	(93)	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0
Niue	0	0	0	0	0
Reunion	0	0	0	0	0
Saint Helena	0	0	0	0	0
Tokelau	287	0	287	0	0
Turks and Caicos Islands	182	0	182	0	0
Other	18 063	44 830	62 893	0	21 047
Total, non-members	25 426	45 061	70 487	0	21 260
Total, countries	7 179 528	1 360 877	8 540 405	233 183	263 890
Assessed contributions of specialized agencies regular budgets ^b	0	0	496 784	0	0
European Union	557 499	0	557 499	9 503	0
Intergovernmental organizations	1 117 525	145 790	1 263 315	0	0

	<i>Total United Nations funds^a</i> (1)	<i>Extrabudgetary contribution to specialized agencies</i> (2)	<i>Total</i> (3)	<i>Memo item</i>	
				<i>IFAD</i> (4)	<i>Government self-supporting</i> (5)
Non-governmental organizations	100 313	187 638	287 951	0	0
Cost-of-goods operations	(81 204)	0	(81 204)	0	0
Total, Intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations	1 694 133	333 428	2 524 345	9 503	0
Contributions to the United Nations funds and programmes ^c	530 141	0	530 141	0	0
Not elsewhere classified	432 771 ^d	4 389	437 160	0	131
Grand total	9 836 573	1 698 694	12 032 051	242 686	264 021

^a Totals from table A-2, column 11.

^b For example, the imputed share of regular budget financing of technical cooperation expenditures in relation to the distribution of assessments among Member States.

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

^d Other multilateral contributions (UNDP) and not elsewhere classified.

Table A-4

Extrabudgetary contributions for operational activities of specialized and technical agencies: by donor, 2004

(Thousands of current United States dollars)

	<i>WHO</i>	<i>FAO</i>	<i>UNIDO</i>	<i>ILO</i>	<i>UNESCO</i>	<i>ITC</i>	<i>IAEA</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>
Australia	8 904	2 596	0	670	130	0	189	754	13 243
Austria	313	539	4 407	5	141	0	1	143	5 549
Belgium	3 978	14 194	187	2 565	2 845	0	3	70	23 842
Canada	86 041	10 335	(5)	2 406	1 873	2 383	9	774	103 816
Denmark	7 449	882	313	3 605	1 575	2 592	9	84	16 509
Finland	3 187	1 557	791	1 160	1 574	678	2	460	9 409
France	26 537	8 617	2 080	8 141	1 583	1 012	256	1 790	50 016
Germany	8 767	9 778	191	2 364	2 781	2 360	37	816	27 093
Italy	13 479	22 152	28 804	6 565	42 358	200	0	721	114 280
Japan	12 878	14 328	2 052	2 260	13 079	0	133	5 295	50 025
Netherlands	40 735	30 348	392	16 975	2 215	2 180	263	315	93 424
New Zealand	715	290	0	0	233	0	15	26	1 279
Norway	40 876	12 110	4 019	8 174	8 858	1 711	33	1 063	76 844
Sweden	56 166	11 380	0	5 150	7 263	1 883	9	3 130	84 980
Switzerland	6 212	3 265	7 999	1 363	2 401	8 965	0	264	30 468
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	102 826	19 627	1 006	8 687	2 630	1 281	38	1 403	137 498
United States of America	99 318	9 286	0	50 760	7 095	200	3 174	4 316	174 150
Other countries	64 767	51 635	16 388	11 993	115 869	262	4 392	83 147	348 453
Total countries	583 147	222 917	68 625	132 843	214 503	25 707	8 564	104 572	1 360 877
Multilateral non-United Nations system	40 393	76 214	5 835	5 015	9 388	2 818	761	5 367	145 790
Non-governmental organizations	150 536	(43)	664	3 405	24 419	243	2 156	6 258	187 638
Total multilateral and non-governmental organizations	190 929	76 171	6 499	8 420	33 807	3 061	2 917	11 625	333 428
Not elsewhere classified	0	4 389	0	0	0	0	0	0	4 389
Grand total	774 076	303 476	75 124	141 263	248 311	28 767	11 481	116 197	1 698 694

Table A-5
**Extrabudgetary contributions for operational activities of specialized and technical agencies:
by donor, 2000-2004**

(In thousands of current United States dollars)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Australia	13 403	8 549	5 282	11 200	13 243
Austria	2 128	4 165	4 043	3 320	5 549
Belgium	15 623	18 732	18 660	21 265	23 842
Canada	12 458	25 028	30 379	56 017	103 816
Denmark	30 783	28 681	23 615	23 990	16 509
Finland	9 065	5 649	5 911	8 387	9 409
France	11 060	10 531	10 774	13 344	50 016
Germany	10 090	10 111	18 642	29 527	27 093
Italy	76 117	85 908	75 387	94 471	114 280
Japan	67 100	39 267	36 991	69 790	50 025
Netherlands	132 793	144 505	82 486	81 606	93 424
New Zealand	199	212	901	1 629	1 279
Norway	44 593	50 664	63 852	75 031	76 844
Sweden	30 373	28 204	27 302	36 895	84 980
Switzerland	19 313	16 756	19 088	24 478	30 468
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	133 658	82 781	88 198	152 480	137 498
United States of America	99 593	92 068	102 031	143 725	174 150
Other countries	233 604	283 444	260 293	334 257	348 453
Total countries	941 951	935 257	873 836	1 181 410	1 360 877
Multilateral non-United Nations system	32 858	41 389	64 687	113 998	145 790
Non-governmental organizations	182 868	182 257	87 781	169 276	187 638
Total intergovernmental and non- governmental organizations	215 726	223 646	152 468	283 274	333 428
Not elsewhere classified	20 588	30 388	5 796	2 169	4 389
Grand total	1 178 265	1 189 291	1 032 100	1 466 853	1 698 694

Table A-6
Extrabudgetary contributions for operational activities of specialized and technical agencies; by agency: 2000-2004

(In thousands of current United States dollars)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
WHO	627 946	625 736	452 163	626 944	774 076
FAO	168 264	161 360	181 727	256 838	303 476
UNIDO	34 556	38 710	44 748	51 608	75 124
ILO	85 649	82 899	66 557	140 461	141 263
UNESCO	182 666	199 684	188 101	233 953	248 311
ITC	14 214	12 461	17 333	21 819	28 767
IAEA	4 946	6 616	6 473	12 709	11 481
Other	60 025	61 826	74 999	122 521	116 197
Total	1 178 266	1 189 292	1 032 100	1 466 853	1 698 695

Table B-1
Expenditures on operational activities of the United Nations system: overview, 2000-2004
(Millions of current United States dollars)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Development grants					
1. Financed by UNDP ^a	1 457.9	1 526.2	1 492.9	1 736.9	2 017.2
2. Financed by UNDP-administered funds	459.7	500.4	645.1	674.6	799.6
3. Financed by UNFPA	134.1	313.6	312.5	272.9	317.6
4. Financed by UNICEF	885.0	1 011.9	1 043.9	1 208.1	1 343.6
5. Financed by WFP ^b	1 491.1	1 744.1	1 592.2	3 275.3	2 899.6
6. Financed by specialized agencies and other organizations from regular budgets ^c	473.0	424.0	479.3	518.2	496.8
7. Financed by specialized agencies and other organizations from extrabudgetary sources ^d	1 593.3	1 612.7	1 772.4	1 992.1	2 126.3
Grand total	6 494.1	7 132.9	7 338.3	9 678.1	10 000.7
Concessional loans					
8. Disbursements by IFAD	283.4	297.0	272.3	288.5	313.7
Memo items					
Supplementary items					
UNDP management service agreements ^e	113.7	135.9	149.2	113.7	95.5
Explanatory items					
Self-supporting expenditures ^f	589.0	570.8	632.9	495.9	275.0

Source: see table A-1, above.

^a For example, 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 For example, 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 the United Nations Office for Project Services on behalf of UNDP.

^f The amounts of their own resources spent by recipient Governments, which are included above in the figures for line 7 (extrabudgetary), are here separated out for reference.

Table B-2

Expenditures on operational activities of the United Nations system, by recipient country or region: 2004

(Thousands of current United States dollars)

	UNDP (1)	UNDP- administered funds (2)	UNFPA (3)	UNICEF (4)	WFP (5)	Specialized agencies		Total development grants (8)	Memo item	
						Regular budget (6)	Extrabudgetary (7)		IFAD ^a (9)	Self-supporting expenditures (10)
Recipient Member States										
Afghanistan	150 864	162 292	3 265	57 186	130 676	3 916	30 698	538 897	0	4 159
Albania	4 927	3 083	336	3 134	3 176	924	2 897	18 476	2 927	0
Algeria	2 422	391	557	1 775	13 920	1 747	1 800	22 611	0	46
Andorra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Angola	5 461	4 808	2 080	20 724	79 377	2 317	8 799	123 567	4 218	118
Antigua and Barbuda	0	51	0	0	0	0	20	71	0	20
Argentina	236 737	1 442	430	2 659	0	1 927	7 039	250 235	2 579	3 611
Azerbaijan	5 915	2 480	566	1 273	3 940	657	98	14 930	2 017	0
Bahamas	0	15	0	0	0	302	25	343	0	0
Bahrain	888	48	0	0	0	70	44	1 049	0	51
Bangladesh	30 050	1 820	6 769	32 927	50 821	7 262	10 148	139 796	13 513	388
Barbados	3 564	2 320	0	0	0	175	303	6 363	0	281
Belize	1 742	843	0	740	0	193	142	3 659	181	0
Benin	10 195	180	2 249	6 959	2 346	1 964	658	24 551	7 557	82
Bhutan	1 934	743	1 085	2 324	3 138	1 523	476	11 224	476	67
Bolivia	15 488	1 789	2 565	8 767	4 262	2 059	3 868	38 799	2 160	263
Botswana	3 701	383	1 219	1 709	0	1 677	1 083	9 772	0	341
Brazil	129 271	8 121	921	10 540	0	4 134	136 137	289 123	4 872	127 932
Brunei Darussalam	0	0	0	0	0	27	0	27	0	0
Bulgaria	22 444	879	271	0	0	918	279	24 791	0	37
Burkina Faso	10 320	939	2 695	12 535	6 876	3 115	4 074	40 555	5 565	255
Burundi	10 308	3 662	1 634	17 134	43 795	2 103	7 122	85 758	2 796	226
Cambodia	10 219	14 028	2 778	14 988	15 205	2 066	10 360	69 644	4 798	204
Cameroon	4 850	270	2 695	6 567	3 039	2 902	1 449	21 773	2 426	615
Cape Verde	992	377	594	1 108	3 695	1 403	310	8 479	845	190

	UNDP (1)	UNDP- administered funds (2)	UNFPA (3)	UNICEF (4)	Specialized agencies			Total development grants (8)	Memo item	
					WFP (5)	Regular budget (6)	Extrabudgetary (7)		IFAD ^a (9)	Self-supporting expenditures (10)
Central African Republic	7 174	1 677	1 772	4 737	4 590	2 954	1 499	24 402	16	2
Chad	6 259	1 101	2 329	14 390	36 881	3 005	1 547	65 513	784	49
Chile	28 982	1 391	203	691	0	1 559	951	33 777	0	236
China	39 760	17 766	4 816	17 328	9 462	6 104	20 253	115 489	12 027	1 204
Colombia	147 821	2 976	1 881	4 716	6 727	2 055	3 542	169 718	1 951	1 711
Comoros	925	1 597	393	930	0	1 904	190	5 938	475	50
Congo	2 168	1 855	876	2 397	4 868	1 604	1 485	15 253	0	731
Costa Rica	1 154	1 103	522	776	0	671	1 281	5 507	968	223
Côte d'Ivoire	14 624	1 049	1 376	18 094	23 753	1 368	2 770	63 034	1 377	45
Cuba	9 145	2 261	850	1 461	3 638	1 266	741	19 362	0	8
Cyprus	8 322	5 741	0	0	0	67	32	14 162	0	32
Czech Republic	0	0	0	0	0	378	1 244	1 621	0	1 130
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	927	165	974	18 115	121 470	2 522	8 987	153 160	3 381	54
Democratic Republic of the Congo	19 976	7 207	4 761	52 354	42 656	2 991	11 576	141 521	0	180
Djibouti	777	1 144	299	2 207	2 900	1 359	1 002	9 689	0	47
Dominica	140	88	0	0	0	82	189	499	58	8
Dominican Republic	7 025	382	798	1 971	182	1 267	4 667	16 293	795	3 512
Ecuador	25 895	4 993	1 098	3 911	92	1 820	1 703	39 513	989	932
Egypt	23 338	4 732	2 439	14 537	4 202	2 768	5 306	57 321	7 804	1 019
El Salvador	21 429	932	1 009	1 541	2 039	1 268	3 483	31 701	7 773	14
Equatorial Guinea	572	0	1 274	720	0	1 685	374	4 624	0	172
Eritrea	5 223	1 531	1 862	12 179	44 917	2 020	2 942	70 672	927	0
Ethiopia	15 628	836	5 264	58 357	161 115	4 498	11 593	257 291	10 152	2 507
Federated States of Micronesia	0	0	0	0	0	135	3	138	0	1
Fiji	5 617	1 674	0	0	0	1 774	329	9 393	0	9
Gabon	753	53	222	1 435	0	1 940	753	5 156	0	115
Gambia	2 264	68	723	1 873	1 485	2 001	981	9 393	2 393	27
Ghana	4 805	2 580	4 180	13 911	2 873	1 760	3 361	33 470	9 386	296

	<i>Specialized agencies</i>							<i>Total development grants (8)</i>	<i>Memo item</i>	
	<i>UNDP (1)</i>	<i>UNDP-administered funds (2)</i>	<i>UNFPA (3)</i>	<i>UNICEF (4)</i>	<i>WFP (5)</i>	<i>Regular budget (6) Extrabudgetary (7)</i>			<i>IFAD^a (9)</i>	<i>Self-supporting expenditures (10)</i>
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	383	577	960	0	577
Grenada	85	46	0	0	0	16	54	201	240	17
Guatemala	46 457	4 584	4 439	4 558	4 028	1 183	3 114	68 363	3 322	39
Guinea	1 222	270	1 948	6 365	12 240	2 068	1 636	25 749	3 108	224
Guinea-Bissau	3 442	4 000	1 023	2 421	3 745	1 974	307	16 912	0	0
Guyana	1 900	931	0	891	0	497	378	4 597	1 055	4
Haiti	13 471	1 317	2 227	10 604	19 626	1 644	2 954	51 843	1 299	63
Honduras	105 295	2 220	3 223	2 168	8 093	740	3 551	125 290	3 597	1 459
Hungary	0	0	0	0	0	352	256	608	0	0
India	25 489	11 081	11 883	81 370	8 690	9 906	51 772	200 191	7 830	1 171
Indonesia	13 653	43 847	5 298	12 281	20 911	6 876	7 494	110 360	3 661	46
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2 061	1 770	2 194	14 892	1 831	2 683	5 652	31 083	0	1 760
Iraq	17 203	79 329	3 755	98 870	800 807	805	77 201	1 077 970	0	310
Jamaica	802	521	0	2 097	0	1 335	479	5 234	0	0
Jordan	2 283	2 803	611	1 042	1 725	1 304	2 677	12 445	1 016	204
Kazakhstan	1 006	2 597	610	1 530	0	659	590	6 992	0	0
Kenya	7 381	2 960	2 651	10 341	72 107	2 556	3 707	101 703	3 880	12
Kiribati	0	0	0	0	0	454	63	517	0	1
Kuwait	4 989	0	0	126	0	374	198	5 687	0	18
Kyrgyzstan	3 627	2 200	700	1 264	0	295	1 443	9 529	1 606	0
Lao People's Democratic Republic	5 321	4 503	1 185	5 937	4 291	1 932	3 304	26 473	2 833	560
Lebanon	6 756	1 696	805	630	0	1 201	2 439	13 527	3 352	776
Lesotho	2 391	752	395	3 308	25 375	1 740	387	34 348	4 233	48
Liberia	5 672	18 487	853	16 968	37 801	1 877	3 341	84 999	0	0
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	2 858	2	0	0	0	772	6 615	10 247	0	5 111
Madagascar	3 997	403	1 986	12 550	7 754	1 891	2 824	31 405	3 922	154
Malawi	8 557	4 560	3 991	21 103	27 057	1 603	3 716	70 587	2 564	495
Malaysia	2 420	2 119	360	498	0	1 103	51	6 551	0	8
Maldives	985	266	493	802	0	1 430	48	4 024	134	48

	UNDP (1)	UNDP- administered funds (2)	UNFPA (3)	UNICEF (4)	WFP (5)	Specialized agencies		Total development grants (8)	Memo item	
						Regular budget (6)	Extrabudgetary (7)		IFAD ^a (9)	Self-supporting expenditures (10)
Mali	9 537	1 968	2 290	12 437	7 648	3 175	2 303	39 358	8 581	83
Malta	0	0	0	0	0	364	6	370	0	0
Marshall Islands	0	0	0	0	0	250	25	275	0	0
Mauritania	3 837	200	2 020	4 276	8 156	2 020	4 114	24 623	1 973	715
Mauritius	118	658	61	0	0	989	132	1 958	1 192	16
Mexico	8 021	4 872	2 095	2 493	0	1 961	18 180	37 622	9 488	5 569
Mongolia	3 241	1 075	1 075	1 792	0	2 294	1 486	10 963	1 124	39
Morocco	4 337	2 333	2 642	3 933	191	2 720	3 819	19 975	3 518	616
Mozambique	14 794	4 385	8 957	19 812	31 278	2 441	6 413	88 080	8 392	2 146
Myanmar	12 390	1 099	3 948	15 682	4 611	5 124	2 119	44 973	0	(2)
Namibia	2 529	3 946	1 126	3 543	2 971	1 476	1 414	17 005	777	1 092
Nauru	0	0	0	0	0	82	27	109	0	0
Nepal	11 480	1 612	5 752	12 088	20 500	5 305	7 325	64 062	1 585	573
Nicaragua	13 452	3 258	3 423	10 351	8 462	1 816	1 557	42 319	1 667	64
Niger	6 594	2 145	3 085	14 658	6 457	2 557	9 583	45 079	1 929	30
Nigeria	4 691	3 029	6 346	44 044	0	4 228	45 005	107 343	2 444	4 833
Oman	0	0	2	496	0	705	986	2 189	0	433
Pakistan	13 906	1 881	5 041	38 834	17 310	4 005	29 704	110 681	9 341	1 568
Palau	0	0	0	0	0	64	0	64	0	0
Panama	86 241	782	570	624	0	711	16 551	105 479	421	13 705
Papua New Guinea	3 125	1 211	841	2 211	0	2 148	584	10 120	117	120
Paraguay	19 354	831	1 074	1 670	0	633	33	23 595	613	0
Peru	80 457	1 911	9 369	3 726	2 145	2 380	4 714	104 702	2 177	4 201
Philippines	6 104	6 239	4 508	6 045	0	2 377	5 246	30 519	2 389	2 584
Poland	1 609	514	102	0	0	498	32	2 755	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	53	11	64	0	8
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	34	603	637	0	194
Republic of Korea	571	235	0	0	0	445	1 349	2 600	0	438
Romania	3 576	746	532	3 205	0	659	1 771	10 489	2 068	372
Rwanda	6 821	1 744	2 098	6 085	15 764	2 392	1 466	36 370	6 138	58

	<i>Specialized agencies</i>							<i>Total development grants (8)</i>	<i>Memo item</i>	
	<i>UNDP (1)</i>	<i>UNDP-administered funds (2)</i>	<i>UNFPA (3)</i>	<i>UNICEF (4)</i>	<i>WFP (5)</i>	<i>Specialized agencies</i>			<i>IFAD^a (9)</i>	<i>Self-supporting expenditures (10)</i>
						<i>Regular budget (6)</i>	<i>Extrabudgetary (7)</i>			
Samoa	1 002	3 931	0	0	0	1 493	167	6 593	0	1
Sao Tome and Principe	529	234	324	769	446	877	205	3 384	729	1
Saudi Arabia	6 088	2 394	0	0	0	660	12 735	21 877	0	12 181
Senegal	7 313	2 079	2 153	7 054	6 785	2 302	2 338	30 024	12 456	0
Seychelles	0	0	17	0	0	893	177	1 087	0	0
Sierra Leone	10 000	2 341	1 792	10 142	13 787	1 737	3 661	43 460	15	1
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	12	71	83	0	71
Solomon Islands	0	0	0	0	0	1 148	882	2 030	0	866
Somalia	10 623	3 264	440	22 766	18 147	3 086	7 588	65 914	0	0
South Africa	8 014	2 824	413	4 539	0	3 024	1 866	20 680	0	1
Sri Lanka	4 714	2 580	953	13 457	10 824	3 264	5 276	41 068	1 563	967
Saint Kitts and Nevis	0	35	0	0	0	2	26	63	0	16
Saint Lucia	127	43	0	0	0	13	71	254	0	70
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	95	138	0	0	0	42	5	280	0	0
Sudan	19 910	4 331	4 041	57 450	389 290	4 239	26 428	505 689	6 579	546
Suriname	0	0	0	0	0	483	118	601	0	3
Swaziland	1 129	456	575	4 603	8 816	1 704	262	17 545	1 000	0
Syrian Arab Republic	1 858	1 438	2 395	1 068	2 903	1 451	5 801	16 914	2 983	4 047
Tajikistan	5 470	1 388	641	6 728	12 436	647	1 698	29 008	0	0
Thailand	4 207	2 158	912	4 525	10	4 334	2 922	19 068	0	2 017
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	4 132	1 470	0	2 090	0	733	1 772	10 197	3 507	45
Timor-Leste	6 506	3 330	3 230	5 376	2 310	897	1 282	22 931	0	0
Togo	9 838	1	1 275	3 466	0	1 758	926	17 264	399	151
Tonga	0	0	0	0	0	457	14	471	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	6 009	3 542	0	0	0	569	1 294	11 414	0	1 278
Tunisia	808	1 957	811	1 724	0	1 871	3 404	10 575	3 240	128
Turkey	4 254	2 322	1 120	2 670	0	853	1 292	12 511	1 471	134
Turkmenistan	716	233	459	1 206	0	306	0	2 920	0	0

	UNDP (1)	UNDP- administered funds (2)	UNFPA (3)	UNICEF (4)	WFP (5)	Specialized agencies		Total development grants (8)	Memo item	
						Regular budget (6)	Extrabudgetary (7)		IFAD ^a (9)	Self-supporting expenditures (10)
Tuvalu	0	0	0	0	0	60	0	60	0	0
Uganda	6 198	501	5 313	20 295	87 741	2 878	5 100	128 026	7 569	125
United Arab Emirates	2 697	0	3	0	0	15	367	3 082	0	309
United Republic of Tanzania	27 510	2 283	5 925	19 454	32 766	2 546	7 029	97 513	9 660	551
Uruguay	12 303	1 398	340	1 000	0	655	477	16 173	615	189
Uzbekistan	4 331	521	684	2 066	0	811	951	9 364	0	0
Vanuatu	0	0	0	0	0	1 033	398	1 431	0	26
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	24 026	939	974	1 188	0	1 595	4 721	33 443	2 285	3 729
Viet Nam	11 746	1 299	7 737	10 734	0	4 566	10 201	46 283	6 119	175
Yemen	8 083	1 253	4 056	4 988	7 521	3 155	1 258	30 314	5 546	159
Zambia	4 560	322	1 478	9 260	23 054	2 946	3 083	44 703	4 640	345
Zimbabwe	4 875	4 181	1 348	12 287	73 017	2 094	3 996	101 798	0	871
Total, recipient Member States	1 888 776	570 990	239 623	1 203 204	2 709 544	260 974	793 856	7 666 969	302 148	234 763
Recipient non-member States or areas										
Anguilla	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aruba	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	24	0	24
Bermuda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
British Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	27	0	27
Cayman Islands	0	0	0	0	0	532	0	532	0	0
Cook Islands	0	0	0	0	0	312	14	326	0	0
French Guyana	0	0	0	0	0	28	0	28	0	0
French Polynesia	0	0	0	0	0	32	0	32	0	0
Guadeloupe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guam	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 530	1 530	0	0
Hong Kong, China	0	0	0	0	0	39	26	65	0	0
Macau, China	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
Martinique	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

	UNDP (1)	UNDP- administered funds (2)	UNFPA (3)	UNICEF (4)	WFP (5)	Specialized agencies		Total development grants (8)	Memo item	
						Regular budget (6)	Extrabudgetary (7)		IFAD ^a (9)	Self-supporting expenditures (10)
Montserrat	101	0	0	0	0	0	0	101	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	44	211	255	0	211
New Caledonia	0	0	0	0	0	10	546	556	0	546
Niue	0	0	0	0	0	197	0	197	0	0
Reunion	0	0	0	0	0	43	0	43	0	0
Saint Helena	0	0	0	0	0	53	0	53	0	0
Tokelau Islands	0	0	0	0	0	52	0	52	0	0
Turks and Caicos Islands	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0
Total, recipient non-member States or areas	101	0	0	0	0	1 345	2 379	3 825	0	810
Total other	97 864	223 114	4 180	58 523	156 811	10 065	43 999	594 556	11 546	1 500
Total all countries	1 986 741	794 104	243 803	1 261 727	2 866 355	272 384	840 234	8 265 349	313 694	237 073
Inter-country										
Africa	14 396	3 719	6 752	14 024	4 376	40 527	232 751	316 545	0	12 724
Asia and the Pacific	2 514	0	11 328	5 293	96	27 114	70 517	116 862	0	221
Europe	93	1 059	112	3 142	0	21 928	51 808	78 142	0	185
Latin America	3 746	833	3 157	2 391	30	23 932	32 908	66 997	0	1 098
Arab States	5 686	(143)	2 928	1 755	0	34 728	519 685	564 639	0	402
Global	0	0	0	40 510	0	45 375	201 198	287 083	0	23 045
Interregional	0	0	43 928	0	0	28 733	173 287	245 948	0	277
Total inter-country	26 435	5 468	68 205	67 115	4 502	222 337	1 282 154	1 676 216	0	37 952
Not elsewhere classified	4 001	0	5 588	14 736	28 771	2 063	3 894	59 053		0
Grand total	2 017 177	799 572	317 596	1 343 578	2 899 628	496 784	2 126 283	10 000 618	313 694	275 025

^a Development grants and loans.

Table B-3

Expenditures on operational activities of the United Nations system, by recipient regions: 2004^a

(Thousands of current United States dollars)

	UNDP	UNDP- administered funds	UNFPA	UNICEF	WFP	Specialized agencies		Total development grants	Memo Item	
						Regular budget	Extrabudgetary		IFAD ^b	Self- supporting
Africa										
Country	352 823	113 056	108 868	622 283	1 395 681	117 572	233 518	2 943 801	155 659	25 463
Regional	14 396	3 719	6 752	14 024	4 376	40 527	232 751	316 545	0	12 724
Subtotal	367 219	116 775	115 620	636 307	1 400 057	158 099	466 269	3 260 346	155 659	38 187
Asia and the Pacific										
Country	389 357	298 143	80 227	386 806	438 436	93 106	229 872	1 915 947	74 514	19 675
Regional	2 514	0	11 328	5 293	96	27 114	70 517	116 862	0	221
Subtotal	391 871	298 143	91 555	392 099	438 532	120 220	300 389	2 032 809	74 514	19 896
Americas										
Country	1 046 590	56 040	38 010	79 144	59 296	35 841	223 087	1 538 008	49 106	169 402
Regional	3 745	833	3 157	2 391	30	23 932	32 908	66 996		1 098
Subtotal	1 050 335	56 873	41 167	81 535	59 326	59 773	255 995	1 605 004	49 106	170 500
Western Asia										
Country	76 688	102 118	15 663	121 029	849 903	13 273	108 730	1 287 404	22 348	18 848
Regional	5 686	(143)	2 928	1 755	0	34 728	519 685	564 639		402
Subtotal	82 374	101 975	18 591	122 784	849 903	48 001	628 415	1 852 043	22 348	19 250
Europe										
Country	81 777	36 160	3 403	31 165	15 892	12 822	40 084	221 303	12 069	3 277
Regional	93	1 059	112	3 142	0	21 928	51 808	78 142		185
Subtotal	81 870	37 219	3 515	34 307	15 892	34 750	91 892	299 445	12 069	3 462
Interregional and global	32 302	188 587	43 927	40 510	135 918	74 153	375 387	890 784	0	23 337
Not elsewhere classified	11 207	0	3 221	36 036	0	1 788	7 942	60 194	0	393
Grand total	2 017 178	799 572	317 596	1 343 578	2 899 628	496 784	2 126 289	10 000 625	313 696	275 025

^a Including a breakdown by both country and regional-level expenditure.
^b Development grants and loans.

Table B-4

Expenditures on grant-financed development by organization or agency of the United Nations system and other entities, 2004

(Thousands of current United States dollars)

<i>Recipients</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>UNDP</i>	<i>UNDP- administered funds</i>	<i>UNFPA</i>	<i>UNICEF</i>	<i>WFP</i>	<i>Regular budget</i>	<i>Extrabudgetary</i>
DESA	49 097	7 813	(2)	159	0	0	5 098	36 029
ECA	12 686	0	0	499	0	0	3 639	8 548
ECE	9 064	0	0	112	0	0	1 334	7 618
ECLAC	8 512	0	0	676	0	0	1 619	6 217
ESCAP	11 205	77	0	507	0	0	0	10 621
ESCWA	4 021	0	0	163	0	0	2 153	1 705
UN-Habitat	42 138	5 610	348	0	0	0	0	36 180
UNCTAD	24 389	448	0	0	0	0	1 135	22 806
UNEP	50 614	0	0	0	0	0	5 258	45 356
Subtotal	211 726	13 948	346	2 116	0	0	20 236	175 080
FAO	340 864	3 365	0	844	0	0	66 454	270 201
IAEA	73 306	0	0	0	0	0	64 474	8 832
ICAO	73 347	3 672	0	0	0	0	0	69 675
ILO	137 719	1 571	0	0	0	0	9 124	127 024
IMF	3 899	2 468	1 431	0	0	0	0	0
IMO	9 500	58	0	0	0	0	5 794	3 648
ITC	21 964	260	0	0	0	0	0	21 704
ITU	15 035	1 089	0	0	0	0	5 677	8 269
WHO	950 486	110	0	3 871	0	0	290 279	656 226
WIPO	22 033	0	0	0	0	0	16 109	5 924
WMO	13 563	1 813	0	0	0	0	0	11 750
WTO	2 113	1 107	0	0	0	0	0	1 006
World Bank	1 143	38	1 105	0	0	0	0	0
WFP	2 899 628	0	0	0	0	2 899 628	0	0
UNDP ^a	1 711 794	734 155	471 454	2 385	0	0	17 270	486 530
UNESCO	239 611	2 799	0	278	0	0	0	236 534

<i>Recipients</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>UNDP</i>	<i>UNDP- administered funds</i>	<i>UNFPA</i>	<i>UNICEF</i>	<i>WFP</i>	<i>Regular budget</i>	<i>Extrabudgetary</i>
UNFPA	169 990	0	0	169 990	0	0	0	0
UNICEF	1 343 579	0	0	1	1 343 578	0	0	0
UNIDO	96 186	1 087	2 538	0	0	0	4 940	87 621
UPU	3 308	0	0	0	0	0	1 686	1 622
Other	23 635	3 270	20 365	0	0	0	0	0
Government	1 583 987	1 220 339	266 349	97 299	0	0	0	0
Not elsewhere classified	102 825	26 029	35 984	40 812	0	0	0	0
Total	10 051 241	2 017 178	799 572	317 596	1 343 578	2 899 628	502 043	2 171 646

^a Includes UNITAR, UNRWA and UNOPS.

Table B-5

Expenditures on grant-financed development activities of the United Nations system, by sector: 2004

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Programme classification categories of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination</i>	<i>Percentage of total</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>UNDP</i>	<i>UNDP-administered funds</i>	<i>UNFPA</i>	<i>UNICEF</i>	<i>WFP</i>	<i>Specialized agencies</i>	
								<i>Regular budget</i>	<i>Extrabudgetary</i>
01 Political affairs	1.5	158 691	107 373	42 561	0	0	0	0	8 757
02 General development issues	12.9	1 287 037	650 364	257 792	0	322 527	0	13 442	42 912
03 General statistics	0.5	50 350	10 151	4 024	0	34 393	0	1 118	664
04 Natural resources	1.7	174 689	81 302	32 226	0	0	48 279	4 108	8 774
05 Energy	2.1	206 841	140 185	55 567	0	0	0	5 197	5 892
06 Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	6.1	610 569	54 247	21 503	0	0	182 997	74 811	277 011
07 Industry	0.4	38 438	17 684	7 010	0	0	0	2 776	10 968
08 Transport	2.1	212 626	54 477	21 594	0	0	55 069	5 282	76 204
09 Communications and information	1.3	128 473	49 360	19 565	0	26 862	0	8 541	24 145
10 Trade and development	1.1	103 844	24 425	9 682	0	0	0	3 162	66 575
11 Population	3.2	320 509	1 054	418	317 596	0	0	25	1 416
12 Human settlements	1.8	182 483	32 346	12 821	0	221	99 153	14	37 928
13 Health	19.2	1 906 744	139 379	55 247	0	524 738	213 168	311 369	662 843
14 Education	6.8	678 184	59 716	23 670	0	181 849	299 275	2 829	110 845
15 Employment	1.4	149 403	75 794	30 043	0	0	0	5 380	38 186
16 Humanitarian assistance	26.6	2 661 957	72 891	28 893	0	51 898	2 001 687	17 452	489 136
17 Social development	4.9	486 102	219 733	87 098	0	69 761	0	3 263	106 247
18 Culture	0.5	45 936	5 566	2 206	0	0	0	3 568	34 596
19 Science and technology	0.9	93 078	14 703	5 828	0	0	0	24 804	47 743
20 Environment	4.2	423 513	156 643	62 090	0	131 328	0	9 083	64 369
21 Unspecified	0.8	81 155	49 784	19 734	0	0	0	559	11 078
Total	100.0	10 000 622	2 017 177	799 572	317 596	1 343 577	2 899 628	496 783	2 126 289

Table B-6
**United Nations system: expenditures on operational activities for development
 in the least developed countries, by source of funding: 2002-2004**

<i>Source of funds</i>	<i>Millions of current United States dollars</i>			<i>Percentage of total allotted to least developed countries</i>		
	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>
UNDP main programmes	241.2	297.8	515.3	17	17	25
UNDP-administered funds	158.0	166.5	278.2	25	24	34
UNFPA	106.7	111.1	115.0	35	40	36
UNICEF	372.6	561.8	644.8	36	46	47
Regular budget and extrabudgetary funds of the specialized agencies	297.2	337.6	337.6	14	17	13
WFP	941.1	1 481.3	1 453.4	60	45	50
IFAD ^a	98.7	106.1	149.8	37	36	47

^a Loan disbursements.

Table C
Total procurement by agency: 2003-2004

(Thousands of current United States dollars)

Agency	2003			2004			Grand total
	Goods	Services	Total	Goods	Services	Total	
ECLAC	1.56	3.01	4.57	1.54	2.44	3.98	8.55
ESCAP	3.10	3.12	6.22	1.94	2.78	4.72	10.94
ESCWA	0.82	1.10	1.92	0.85	1.53	2.38	4.30
FAO	278.06	98.44	376.50	60.24	35.27	95.51	472.01
IAEA	53.08	15.64	68.72	54.48	16.41	70.89	139.61
ILO	2.35	19.81	22.16	11.80	53.00	64.80	86.96
IMO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ITC	2.64	0	2.64	0.91	1.87	2.78	2.64
ITU	1.36	12.74	14.10	1.71	3.88	5.59	19.69
UNCTAD	0.44	0.96	1.40	0.48	1.19	1.67	3.07
UNON ^a	18.20	19.88	38.08	10.52	4.38	14.90	52.98
UNOPS	93.36	53.05	146.41	100.10	289.76	389.86	536.27
UNESCO	25.87	0.19	26.06	18.46	6.59	25.05	51.11
UNFPA	75.84	18.92	94.76	98.90	51.51	150.41	245.17
UNICEF	709.31	0	709.31	710.97	0	710.97	1 420.28
UNIDO	14.74	34.70	49.44	13.44	36.27	49.71	99.15
UPU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WFP	729.77	328.11	1 057.88	1 145.54	821.40	1 966.94	3 024.82
WHO	117.53	0	117.53	63.34	0	63.34	180.87
WIPO	66.03	0	66.03	56.10	0	56.10	122.13
WMO	4.09	1.53	5.62	6.87	4.79	11.66	17.28
WTO	0	0	0	0	0.70	0.70	0.70
NEX/UNDP	304.76	305.59	610.35	168.55	247.46	416.01	1 026.36
Grand total	2 502.91	916.79	3 419.70	2 526.74	1 581.23	4 107.97	7 527.67

^a UN-Habitat and UNEP procurement of goods and services have been combined.