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UNFPA – Funding commitments to UNFPA

UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND

**REPORT ON CONTRIBUTIONS BY MEMBER STATES AND OTHERS TO UNFPA
AND REVENUE PROJECTIONS FOR 2013 AND FUTURE YEARS**

Summary

The present report is prepared in response to Executive Board decisions 99/5 and 2000/9, which requested the Executive Director to provide annually updated estimates of regular and co-financing resources. In line with the UNFPA strategic plan, 2008-2013, the purpose of the present report is to promote dialogue between UNFPA and its Executive Board on the overall resource situation of the Fund, while continuing to address the important goal of increasing regular resources and achieving a stable, predictable and diversified resource base.

In 2012, UNFPA contribution revenue for regular and co-financing resources was \$963.2 million, an increase of 8.1 per cent over 2011. The breakdown of this total revenue is \$437.5 million in voluntary contributions to regular resources and \$525.7 million to co-financing resources. Compared with 2011, the decrease in contributions for regular resources in 2012 was \$13.2 million or 2.9 per cent and for co-financing, there was an increase in contributions of \$85.6 million, or 19.5 per cent.

In line with General Assembly resolution 67/226, UNFPA is steadfast in its belief that increasing financial contributions to the United Nations development system, particularly to regular resources, is key to achieving the goals of the International Conference on Population and Development and other internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals; and that contributions to regular resources, because of their untied nature, continue to be the bedrock of the operational activities for development of the United Nations system. Furthermore, as underscored in General Assembly resolution 67/226, and in earlier resolutions, UNFPA recognizes that non-core (co-financing) resources represent an important complement to the Fund's regular resources.

Elements of a decision

The Executive Board may wish to adopt a decision on funding commitments to UNFPA. Elements of a decision are contained in section V of the report.



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I. INTRODUCTION

1. The present report is prepared in response to Executive Board decisions 99/5 and 2000/9, which requested the Executive Director to provide annually updated estimates of regular and co-financing resources. In line with the UNFPA strategic plan, 2008-2013,¹ the purpose of the present report is to promote dialogue between UNFPA and its Executive Board on the overall resource situation of the Fund, while continuing to address the important goal of increasing regular resources and achieving a stable, predictable and diversified resource base.

2. United Nations General Assembly resolution 67/226 and earlier resolutions, including 62/208 and 64/289, underscore, *inter alia*, that regular resources are the bedrock of the operational activities for development of the United Nations system and that increasing financial contributions to the United Nations development system, particularly to regular resources, is key to achieving internationally agreed development goals. The resolutions also urge countries in a position to do so to substantially increase their voluntary contributions and, if possible, to contribute in the form of multi-year commitments in order to improve the predictability of resources. The resolutions recognize that non-core resources represent an important complement to regular resources. Resolution 67/226 urges Member States making non-core contributions to reduce transaction costs and to streamline reporting requirements, where possible. While UNFPA is grateful for and values the complementarity that non-core resources provide to its work, it continues to advocate for the increase of its regular resources, as they afford neutrality, promote flexibility and enable the organization to respond more effectively to the development needs of countries.

3. The present report contains tables on UNFPA regular and co-financing contributions. Additional data is provided in the annexes. The donor revenue figures are inclusive of exchange rate gains and losses. All 2012 financial data used in this report is provisional and 2013 figures are estimates based on information received and commitments and contributions recorded as of 1 February 2013. Some of the figures in the present report may vary from those in the Statistical and financial review, 2012, DP/FPA/2013/3 (Part I)/Add.1, as the present report on contributions (DP/FPA/2013/4) reports annual gross revenues and not refunds from prior years.

4. UNFPA is grateful to all Member States for their continued support, including political and financial, despite the continued uncertainty with respect to the global economic situation. Such support is more crucial than ever before as UNFPA continues to be fully engaged in the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD), the ICPD beyond 2014 review, and in the consultations and work around the post-2015 development agenda. UNFPA is committed to reducing maternal mortality and to galvanizing world leaders' attention to this issue as reconfirmed in January 2013, at the African Union Summit in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, where 51 Heads of State and high-level officials from 54 African countries

¹ Through its decision 2009/16, the Executive Board extended the UNFPA strategic plan, 2008-2011, to 2013, including the integrated financial resources framework and the UNFPA global and regional programme.

attended a major event on the Campaign for the Accelerated Reduction of Maternal Mortality in Africa (CARMMA), and made new commitments to reduce maternal death and disability in Africa. The event was jointly hosted by the African Union Summit, UNFPA and the African Development Bank.

5. In addition, the renewed focus on family planning through commitments made at the London Summit in July 2012, including by several programme countries, and the 2012 launch of the *State of World Population* report focusing on family planning, have helped reposition family planning and reflect the global recognition that it is crucial for sustainable development and also integral to universal access to sexual and reproductive health (SRH) and reproductive rights. With support from Member States and other development partners, UNFPA continues to advocate that universal access to SRH, within a framework of human rights and gender equality, and an understanding of the implications of population dynamics are at the core of sustainable development. The post-2015 global development agenda will only succeed if women, adolescents and youth are placed at the centre.

6. While it is commendable that the majority of the 20 top donors of UNFPA either maintained or increased their 2012 regular contributions, it is of concern that six substantially decreased their contributions. However, preliminary indications for 2013 are that at least eight of the key donors might increase their contributions while two may scale back. Other donors have indicated that they will maintain the same level or slightly increase the level of their contributions to regular resources. Based on the most current projections, there will likely be a 7.4 per cent increase in regular contributions for 2013.

7. Five multi-year agreements for the period 2008-2011, for regular resources, from five major donors, constituting about 40 per cent of UNFPA projected revenue for 2011, have ended. In 2012, among the top donors, only Luxembourg, Netherlands and Switzerland had made commitments that went beyond 2012. The predictability of resources is essential for ensuring the sustainability of UNFPA programming, and UNFPA calls on its donors to make financial contributions in the form of multi-year commitments, when national legislative and budgetary provisions allow. General Assembly resolution 67/226 also calls on countries “to contribute on a multi-year basis, in a sustained and predictable manner”. Multi-year commitments will be particularly important in 2013 as UNFPA develops and finalizes its new strategic plan, 2014-2017.

8. In compliance with the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS), all contribution revenue is being recorded on an accrual basis. For multi-year agreements for regular resources, the entire amount of the multi-year contribution will not be recorded up front because, while the amount for resources for the first year is firmly determined, the amount for future years is usually indicative and subject to various conditions. UNFPA therefore records the contribution on a yearly basis, upon written confirmation by the donor of the yearly amount or, in the absence of this, on the receipt of cash. On the other hand, UNFPA recognizes the revenue from multi-year co-financing agreements up front regardless of the schedule of payment, unless there are specific reasons to defer revenue

recognition to a later stage. However, programme implementation is linked to the actual receipt of resources in accordance with UNFPA Financial Regulations and Rules.

II. REGULAR AND CO-FINANCING RESOURCES
 A. Contribution revenue overview of regular resources

Table 1: UNFPA revenue, 2008-2012, as of 31 December 2012
 (in millions of \$)

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Note: The data for 2008 to 2012 includes contributions only. It does not include data on interest, other income and refunds.

9. In 2012, UNFPA contribution revenue for regular and co-financing resources was \$963.2 million (table 1), an increase of 8.1 per cent over 2011. The breakdown of this total revenue is \$437.5 million in voluntary contributions to regular resources and \$525.7 million to co-financing resources. Compared with 2011, the decrease in contributions for regular resources in 2012 was \$13.2 million or 2.9 per cent and for co-financing, there was an increase in contributions of \$85.6 million, or 19.5 per cent.

10. UNFPA surpassed the overall target of the strategic plan for 2012 by 16.1 per cent. However, the 2012 contribution of \$437.5 million for regular resources fell short of the target of \$500 million by 12.5 per cent or \$62.5 million, while for co-financing the target was surpassed by 59.3 per cent, or \$195.7 million, with the receipt of \$525.7 million against a target of \$330 million.

11. For 2013, the strategic plan targets are \$520.0 million for regular resources and \$350.0 million for co-financing. Based on preliminary projections and using the January 2013 United Nations official exchange rates, UNFPA estimates that its 2013 contribution revenue will be \$470.0 million for regular resources and \$516.0 million for co-financing. These projections will continue to be reviewed on a monthly basis and depend on a number of factors, including exchange rate fluctuations.

12. The estimated 2013 projected revenue for regular contributions of \$470.0 million represents an increase of \$32.5 million from the 2012 level of \$437.5 million. According to recent data, increases in regular contributions for 2013 from the 2012 level have been announced by five of the top donors of the Fund. UNFPA will continue to advocate for the increase in contributions with members of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)/Development Assistance Committee (DAC), and non-DAC members, including programme countries. In mobilizing resources for its programmes, UNFPA will also continue to broaden and diversify its donor base, including reaching out to the private sector and foundations.

13. The revenue overview in table 1 is supplemented by annex 1, which provides detailed information on UNFPA 2012 provisional revenue as of 31 December 2012, actual commitments and the best estimates of contributions to UNFPA regular resources with data that was available as of 1 January 2013. These contribution commitments include the

following: (a) commitments for 2013 only and multi-year commitments for 2013 and future years; (b) commitments for 2013 received during the United Nations pledging conference held on 13 November 2012 in New York; and (c) letters received and verbal indications from governments confirming support to UNFPA for the period 2013 and onwards.

14. The total number of donor Governments in 2012 was 148, of which 106 contributed to regular resources only, seven contributed to co-financing resources only and 35 contributed to both regular and co-financing resources. Nine countries belonging to OECD/DAC, and 41 programme countries increased their contributions to regular resources; and 10 countries belonging to OECD/DAC and 10 programme countries increased their contributions to co-financing resources. As of 1 January 2013, UNFPA had received 52 official commitments for 2013, of which 21 were multi-year commitments, as listed in annex 2.

15. In 2012, Sweden, Norway, Netherlands, Denmark, Finland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Japan, Germany, and Canada were the Fund's 10 largest donors in US dollar terms to regular resources. Major donors that have increased their contributions, in the currency used for the contribution, are listed in table 2.

Table 2: Increases in contributions of major donors to UNFPA regular resources (2011-2012) as of 31 December 2012 (in millions)

Major Donors	Currency Used	2011	2012	Increases in %
Australia	AUD	10.5	14.0	33.3
Belgium	EUR	5.5	5.7	3.6
Denmark	DKK	205.7	250.0	21.5
Finland	EUR	28.5	29.0	1.8
Germany	EUR	15.6	16.0	2.6
Ireland	EUR	3.0	3.1	3.3
New Zealand	USD	4.6	5.0	8.7

16. Further details on contributions from the Fund's top 10 donors to regular resources for the past six years are provided in annex 3.

17. Projections for 2013 regular contributions revenue include indications from the following major donors that have increased or will increase their respective contributions in 2013: Finland, Germany, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland. Of particular concern is the current volatility of exchange rates, which may result in a decrease in the US dollar equivalent for contributions which have not yet been received. Table 3 lists the projected increases in national currency terms in 2013 compared with the 2012 contribution levels.

Table 3: Projected increases in local currency contributions of major donors to UNFPA regular resources (2012-2013) as of 1 January 2013 (in millions)

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B. Overview of co-financing contributions

18. The year 2012 was marked by a significant increase of co-financing revenue (represented by the amounts committed through new agreements concluded during the year). Such contributions increased from \$440.1 million in 2011 to \$525.7 million in 2012, namely, an increase by 19.5 per cent (see table 4 for more details). The growth of extrabudgetary funding and of the number of associated projects carries a risk of increased transaction costs. While the co-financing contributions were complementary to regular resources contributions, it should be noted that about one third of co-financing agreements signed between 2011 and 2012 related to contributions of a value below \$150,000. The number of agreements and the average dollar amount carry a risk of higher transaction costs and fragmentation of management and reporting. It should be underscored that General Assembly resolution 67/226 "urges Member States making non-core contributions to reduce transaction costs and to streamline reporting requirements, where possible".

19. While in the last few years, UNFPA continued to receive a higher share of its revenue from contributions to regular resources, in 2012, for the first time in the Fund's history, UNFPA received a higher proportion of co-financing contributions of total (regular and co-financing resources contributions) revenue: 42 per cent in 2010, 49 per cent in 2011 and 55 per cent in 2012.

Table 4: Contributions to UNFPA co-financing resources (2011-2012)
(in millions of \$)

Donors	2011	Donors	2012
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the)	135.2	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the)	151.6
United Nations inter-organizational transfers*	107.0	Netherlands (the)	105.5
European Commission	40.5	United Nations inter-organizational transfers*	87.8
Netherlands (the)	38.0	European Commission	35.1
Australia	25.8	Canada	19.5
Denmark	19.6	Sweden	19.4
Sweden	10.9	Japan	12.5
France	7.7	Germany	11.3
Luxembourg	6.1	Luxembourg	9.8
Others	49.3	Others	73.2
Total	440.1	Total	525.7

*Includes all funds received from joint funding mechanisms (joint programmes and multi-donor trust fund) as well as bilateral transfers from United Nations agencies.

20. Co-financing contributions have been in support of thematic trust funds and several other programmes and projects in both the development and humanitarian fields. Notable increases from the 2011 level occurred in the thematic trust fund for reproductive health commodity security (RHCS) and in bilateral transfers. In the future, UNFPA foresees additional co-financing contributions from donor governments that will play a critically important role in supporting global initiatives and inter-agency partnerships advancing maternal health and family planning.

21. UNFPA has been working in close consultation with UNICEF and UNDP in the preparation of the integrated budget and in the review of the impact of cost definitions and classification of activities on harmonized cost-recovery rates (DP-FPA/2012/1). These have resulted in the adoption of a new methodology and related cost-recovery rates that will come into effect from January 2014 based on Executive Board decisions. The impact of the new cost-recovery rates will be gradual since the cost-recovery rate for agreements signed prior to entry into force will remain at the current level.

Co-financing contributions from United Nations inter-organizational transfers

22. Out of the total co-financing contribution revenue of \$525.7 million in 2012 (table 4), a total of \$87.8 million was United Nations inter-organizational transfers compared with \$107.0 million in 2011. The 2012 amount includes: \$41.0 million received from the UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office; \$11.5 million from the United Nations Central

Emergency Response Fund (CERF); \$10.6 from UNICEF, \$1.8 million from the United Nations Human Security Trust Fund established by Japan; and \$21.6 million for participation in joint programmes where agencies other than UNDP are acting as Administrative Agent and UNFPA was a participating United Nations organization. Annex 5 contains information on donor contributions received in 2012 by UNFPA in its capacity as Administrative Agent for joint United Nations programmes. UNFPA records as revenue only the portion of these contributions that were distributed to UNFPA for implementation (reflected under inter-organizational transfer in table 4).

Co-financing contributions from programme country Governments

23. Co-financing from programme country Governments in support of their own country programmes continued to form a solid part of the total revenue. In 2012, agreements amounting to \$22.1 million were signed compared with \$18.6 million in 2011, representing an increase of \$3.5 million (18.8 per cent). In 2012, the five largest commitments were from Colombia, \$6.1 million; Sierra Leone, \$3.7 million; Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), \$3.2 million; Nigeria, \$3.2 million; and Guatemala, \$1.6 million. In 2012, commitments were also made by Belize, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Cameroon, Gabon, Georgia, Lebanon and Uruguay. Details on the contributions are presented in annex 4 of this report. Although the preferred funding modality is regular resources, UNFPA calls on Governments to also increase their co-financing contributions as an important supplement to the regular resource base.

European Commission

24. In 2012, co-financing contribution revenue from the European Commission totalled \$35.1 million. New contribution agreements were signed with the European Commission in support of: census projects in Guinea, Mauritania, Niger and Zimbabwe; a health facility assessment and a project to revitalize maternity waiting homes in Zimbabwe; a gender project in Malawi; a maternal, neonatal and child health project in the Philippines; and a project to support the response to gender-based violence among Syrian refugees in Jordan.

C. Thematic funding

25. Thematic trust funds are internally pooled donor funds aimed at supporting the achievement of results in the framework of the UNFPA strategic plan. They support the approved programmes in the focus areas of the Fund's work in priority countries with special needs and reinforce a coherent approach to align with national plans and budgets. The predictability of resources in the thematic funds creates a unique opportunity to scale up programming to help meet unmet needs. Thus far, UNFPA has established three thematic funds for: (a) RHCS; (b) maternal health; and (c) obstetric fistula. It is currently engaged in discussions with several Member States on the future of these funds as part of the consultations on the development of the 2014-2017 strategic plan.

Thematic fund for reproductive health commodity security

Table 5: Co-financing contribution revenue for the thematic fund for reproductive health commodity security (2011-2012) as of 31 December 2012 (in millions of \$)

Donors	2011	Donors	2012
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the)	96.1	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the)	107.2
Netherlands (the)	33.8	Netherlands (the)	92.6
European Commission	25.1	European Commission	10.2
Australia	11.0	Luxembourg	1.0
Denmark	9.0	Liechtenstein	0.03
Luxembourg	0.6	Private	0.004
Private	0.01		
Total	175.6	Total	211.1

26. The Global Programme to Enhance Reproductive Health Commodity Security (GPRHCS) will conclude its phase 1 at the end of 2013. At the annual GPRHCS meeting in April 2012, donors pledged support to start a new phase of the programme building on achievements and lessons learned. Unmet need for family planning is an issue high on the global agenda as the UNFPA flagship thematic fund for family planning prepares to enter its second five-year phase in 2014.

27. In 2012, the thematic fund supported 46 countries. The interventions focused on the challenges of achieving reproductive health commodity supply security through the provision of reproductive health supplies; building capacity for computerized national systems for tracking stocks of supplies; training for logistics managers and community-based distribution agents; training for health workers in modern methods of family planning, such as long-acting implants; and advocacy to strengthen national planning, and political and financial commitments. The programme facilitated the mainstreaming of RHCS into national health systems, budgets and plans, with a commitment to aid effectiveness and national ownership.

28. The GPRHCS has made an important contribution to national efforts to help meet the international community's commitment to ensure universal access to reproductive health care by 2015 and to contribute to the achievement of the health-related Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) 4, 5 and 6. However, even with the generous support from the partners, the needs in this area, particularly in relation to the increasing SRH needs of adolescents and youth, continue to outstrip the funds available. For the next phase, at the centre of the proposed programme is the monitoring and evaluation framework. The top-level goal is to contribute to universal access to reproductive health commodities and family planning services and information within the context of SRH and reproductive rights by 2020 for improved quality of life. Contributing to this goal will be one key

outcome: increased availability and utilization of reproductive health commodities and family planning services and information.

29. The GPRHCS mobilized \$600 million from 2007 to 2012 and contributed to measurable progress towards ensuring a secure and reliable supply of contraceptives, condoms, life-saving maternal health medicines and other essential supplies in developing countries, utilizing strategic approaches with significant multi-year support. Total contributions revenue mobilized in 2011 and 2012 amounted to \$175.6 million and \$211.1 million respectively, as shown in table 5. In 2012, funds were committed by a number of partners, including the European Commission, Liechtenstein, Netherlands and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. For 2013, Denmark, European Commission, Luxembourg, Netherlands and Spain (Catalonia) have pledged over \$70 million.

Maternal Health Thematic Fund

Table 6: Co-financing contribution revenue for the Maternal Health Thematic Fund, 2011-2012 as of 31 December 2012 (in millions of \$)

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30. UNFPA has placed MDG 5 at the centre of its core business as also reflected in the midterm review of the strategic plan (see DP/FPA/2011/11). The Maternal Health Thematic Fund (MHTF), which became operational in 2008, aims to scale up UNFPA and development partners' support to achieve MDG 5 on improving maternal health. The MHTF focuses on three areas of intervention: emergency obstetric and newborn care; human resources for health, particularly through the midwifery programme; and the prevention and treatment of obstetric fistula (the latter is also supported through a discrete fund). The MHTF supports countries in tracking results and in improving the identification of maternal deaths and fostering a proactive response to avert future deaths.

31. The MHTF contributes to the large joint effort by the United Nations Secretary-General's Global Strategy for Women's and Children's Health and the Health 4+ (H4+) partnership (UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO, World Bank, UNAIDS and UN-Women) to accelerate progress towards MDGs 4, 5 and 6 and CARMMA. Since 2008, the MHTF has scaled up support to 31 priority countries for maternal health, including for midwifery, and to 43 countries for the Campaign to End Fistula.

32. Under UNFPA leadership and following the launch of the first-ever *State of the World's Midwifery* report in 2011, global standards for midwifery education and regulation have been published and disseminated, and countries are being supported technically to implement the recommendations. The midwifery programme is now under way in 33 countries to strengthen and scale up the midwifery workforce.

33. With its Health 4+ partners, UNFPA has jointly conducted technical missions in priority countries such as Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Democratic Republic of the Congo,

Ethiopia and the United Republic of Tanzania. Under UNFPA leadership, global inter-agency implementation guidance will be developed jointly with partners.

34. The recent external evaluation of UNFPA support to maternal health and of the MHTF has shown that the MHTF is contributing to an enhanced response by UNFPA in supporting countries' progress towards MDG 5 to improve maternal health. The management response to the evaluation has been prepared and UNFPA is addressing the recommendations to improve the Fund's support to maternal health.

35. Co-financing contribution revenue for the MHTF amounted to \$11.1 million in 2011 and \$16.8 million in 2012 (see table 6).

Thematic fund for obstetric fistula and the Campaign to End Fistula

Table 7: Co-financing contributions revenue for the Campaign to End Fistula (2011-2012) as of 31 December 2012 (in millions of \$)

Donors	2011	Donors	2012
Luxembourg	0.70	Luxembourg	0.66
Zonta International	0.37	Friends of UNFPA	0.56
Virgin Unite	0.23	Zonta International	0.52
Iceland	0.07	Republic of Korea	0.50
Poland	0.04	Virgin Unite	0.21
Friends of UNFPA	0.03	Iceland	0.05
Women's Missionary Society of the African Methodist Episcopal Church	0.03	Poland	0.04
Private (online donation)	0.01	Private	0.01
		Katvig	0.007
Total	1.5	Total	2.6

36. Over the years, the Campaign to End Fistula has grown significantly in coverage, from 12 countries to more than 50 countries in sub-Saharan Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean and the Arab States regions. The Campaign now includes more than 80 partner agencies. UNFPA has directly supported more than 27,000 women and girls to receive surgical fistula repairs. During 2012, UNFPA continued to work with two Campaign partners, Direct Relief International and the Fistula Foundation, to further expand the global fistula care map.

37. To strengthen fistula programming, in 2012, UNFPA continued the drive to reinforce human resources and expertise for fistula within the organization, with new positions dedicated to fistula at headquarters and in the subregional offices in Africa, as well as in more than 10 fistula-affected countries across the globe.

38. Since 2009, the operations of the fistula fund have been programmatically aligned with the MHTF to reduce transaction costs and increase sustainability. Fistula programming is fully integrated into MHTF activities, while leaving the option open to donors for separate funding for the Campaign to End Fistula. In 2012, the contribution revenue to the Campaign to End Fistula was \$2.6 million in direct contributions from a number of partners listed in table 7. This is an increase from \$1.5 million in co-financing contributions in 2011.

D. Contributions to UNFPA for emergency preparedness and humanitarian response

39. In 2012, the [second generation humanitarian response strategy](#) and its two implementation instruments, namely, the standard operating procedures in humanitarian settings and the fast track procedures, were endorsed by the UNFPA Executive Committee and rolled out to the country offices. Co-financing resources represented a vital support in the implementation of the strategy with increased UNFPA emphasis on mainstreaming humanitarian response and preparedness; and systems optimization (human resources, finance, procurement and programme management). In 2012, 33 countries and territories benefited from co-financing contributions that amounted to approximately \$25.8 million.

40. The United Nations joint humanitarian funding modalities, CERF, common humanitarian funds (CHF) and United Nations Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict (UN Action), remained the Fund's principal humanitarian donors with a total funding of \$17.3 million (\$11.5 million from CERF, \$5.1 million from CHF and \$0.7 million from UN Action), constituting two thirds of total humanitarian funding to UNFPA. Other top humanitarian donors were the United States of America at \$3.6 million; Denmark at \$2.6 million; and Japan at \$0.5 million.

41. Funding to UNFPA humanitarian programmes through co-financing decreased from \$46.5 million in 2010, to \$40.4 million in 2011 and \$25.8 million in 2012, i.e., a 45 per cent decrease. The decrease has been primarily due to the global financial downturn and increased UNFPA emphasis on high-quality and focused humanitarian programming within a few countries, for example, the number of countries receiving co-financing decreased from 42 in 2011 to 33 in 2012.

42. The 2012 humanitarian contributions enabled UNFPA to implement 70 life-saving programmes. Key UNFPA humanitarian interventions in 2012 were mainly in relation to the Syrian and Sahel humanitarian crises. UNFPA was also actively engaged in responding to natural disasters such as the Typhoon Bopha in the Philippines and the earthquake in Guatemala. Unlike previous years, in which the bulk of humanitarian funding went towards crises in the Africa region, in 2012, the Arab States region received the highest co-financing funding at approximately \$11.4 million, with the Africa region receiving the second highest amount, namely, \$8.7 million.

E. Contributions from the private sector

43. The total amount of revenue (or value of new agreements signed) from the private sector during 2012 was \$10.6 million compared with \$6.5 million in 2011. This represents a 63 per cent increase over 2011. Of the actual funding received, 29 per cent came from corporations or corporate foundations; and 50 per cent from other foundations. The remaining funds were a mix of individual and corporate donations received through Americans for UNFPA (now called Friends of UNFPA) as well as contributions from non-governmental organizations/academia.

44. Although the overall picture of private-sector fundraising is good, the relatively high transaction costs of developing and maintaining partnerships with the private sector pose a challenge. The existing portfolio demonstrates a number of repeat donors, but attracting new donors requires a high degree of staff interaction and more in-depth consideration of risks associated with reputation and conflict of interest, creating higher transaction costs and a longer partnership design period. In addition, the private sector has a preference for earmarked support, as demonstrated by the fact that all funds received were intended for specific country projects. UNFPA has committed to manage these co-financing programmes and to supply financial and programmatic reports honouring existing agreements, in some cases until 2016. This commitment may limit the Fund's ability to take on new partnerships in 2013 and 2014 unless new resources are provided or the trend for earmarked co-financing projects is reversed. The increased flexibility of the private sector suggests that a more open dialogue on critical outcomes and the provision of non-financial incentives for contributions to core/thematic funds could shift this dynamic. This approach is worth exploring to prevent a saturation point of staff time and resources per contribution.

45. The financial figures above demonstrate an optimistic future for private-sector fundraising but it should be recognized that, while this is a growth area, the greater value of private-sector contribution to UNFPA may lie in non-monetary partnerships. Private-sector financial contributions alone may never supersede those of traditional public-sector donors. For UNFPA it has been extremely important to have the resources and flexibility to explore monetary and non-monetary partnerships. Non-monetary private-sector partnerships take longer to design but can be pivotal programmatic turning points, scaling up access to services, creating demand and integrating technology and innovation that allow public-sector fundraising to achieve a much greater impact.

46. UNFPA continues to work with United Nations organizations to scale up and integrate the engagement of the private sector in achieving development goals. A critical factor will be whether the United Nations includes the voice of the private sector in the development of the post-2015 agenda, a request that was underlined by private-sector companies in September 2012 during the United Nations General Assembly. The number of private-sector companies wishing to be involved and make individual commitments towards new development goals is very encouraging but it remains to be seen whether the United Nations has the scope, resources and flexibility to utilize this enthusiasm. UNFPA continues to work closely with the United Nations Global Compact Office as a critical forum in sourcing and maintaining the interest of the private sector in the work of the United Nations.

III. EFFORTS TO FURTHER DIVERSIFY THE FUNDING BASE

47. While UNFPA continues to enjoy support from a significant number of Member States, it needs to broaden the political and financial support for its mandate, especially at this crucial time of the review of the ICPD, the dialogue around the post-2015 development agenda and the development of the new UNFPA strategic plan, 2014-2017. A major corporate priority for UNFPA is the goal of diversifying its sources of funding so as to increasingly include emerging economies, programme countries, private and philanthropic sectors and other funding sources in addition to traditional official development assistance (ODA) partners.

48. In order to expand its funding base, in a phased approach, UNFPA has developed specific strategies for accelerated resource mobilization partnerships with a number of Member States, in all regions, with immediate, medium- and long-term growth potential. While an increase of core contributions always remains the main priority for UNFPA, contributions from countries to their own country programmes and private-sector partnerships are key elements of the accelerated partnerships. The first phase has already demonstrated the potential stemming from this intensified effort.

49. Depending on definitions, middle-income countries and emerging donors currently represent around 50 per cent of the global gross domestic product (in purchasing power parity terms), and this share is growing. Currently, this situation is not reflected in the composition of the UNFPA funding base and, therefore, stronger partnerships with middle-income countries continue to be imperative for regular resources but also for support to specific programmes at the country level.

50. UNFPA efforts at all levels – global, regional and country-specific – and the significant efforts of the Executive Director and senior management in 2012 to mobilize political and funding support for corporate priorities, through numerous missions to both programme and donor countries, have yielded positive results. A decision to appoint new resource mobilization advisers in each regional office will provide crucial support for country offices in all regions. Further growth is thus expected over both the short- and medium-term. However, continued engagement is required to maintain and increase a diversified level of contributions. UNFPA wishes to acknowledge the contributions of several programme countries to their own country programmes which continued to increase in 2012 from the 2011 level as reported in annex 4 of this report; and the continued efforts to increase contributions to regular resources. During the CARMMA special event in January 2013, for example, the Government of Gabon made a commitment to significantly increase its contribution to UNFPA regular resources in 2013, joining the group of non-OECD/DAC Member States contributing \$0.5 million or more (see annex 1 for further details). This contribution has been received in the UNFPA account.

51. UNFPA is grateful for this important decision by the Government of Gabon, which is setting a positive example for other countries in similar situations. There are ongoing efforts and continued engagement with other countries, and it is hoped that they will be

encouraged to match or surpass this contribution. UNFPA hopes to continue working with these potential “development champions” in recognition of their important contribution to the work of the Fund.

52. Throughout 2013, UNFPA will continue to engage with Member States and other partners in the development of the new 2014-2017 strategic plan, which will include an integrated resources framework based on commitments and indications expressed by Member States and other partners.

IV. CONCLUSION

53. General Assembly resolution 67/226 and other pertinent earlier resolutions emphasize that increasing financial contributions to the United Nations development system, particularly to regular resources, is key to achieving internationally agreed development goals, including the MDGs, and that contributions to regular resources, because of their untied nature, continue to be the bedrock of the operational activities for development of the United Nations system. While the proportion of regular contributions to total contributions (regular and co-financing contributions) has remained relatively healthy in UNFPA in recent years, for the first time in the Fund’s history the trend was reversed in 2012, with total contributions consisting of 45 per cent of regular contributions and 55 per cent of co-financing contributions. Preliminary indications suggest that the trend towards more earmarked contributions is continuing. While the Fund acknowledges that earmarked contributions complement unearmarked contributions and represent an important additional support for the UNFPA mandate, they are not a substitute for regular resources. It should be noted that, out of 148 donor Governments that contributed financial resources to UNFPA in 2012, seven did not contribute to regular resources.

54. Co-financing contribution revenue increased from \$440.1 million in 2011 to \$525.7 million in 2012. As noted earlier, the growth of extrabudgetary funding and of the number of associated projects carries a risk of increased transaction costs. UNFPA is mindful of this and seeks to maintain an even balance between regular and co-financing resources. It should also be noted that about one third of new co-financing agreements signed in 2011 and 2012 are for contributions amounting to less than \$150,000, thus resulting in fragmentation, raising concerns about proliferation of reporting requirements and flexibility in the strategic use of resources.

55. The prevailing global economic and social climate has direct implications for the attainment of the ICPD goals and the MDGs, as well as for UNFPA-supported programmes. Development needs remain significant and it is becoming clear that realizing MDG 5 (reducing the maternal mortality ratio by three quarters, and achieving universal access to reproductive health care) appears to be in jeopardy. The slow progress in achieving this goal underscores the need for increased political commitment and greater investments in health systems, in particular, investments in reproductive health services, and in addressing the unmet needs of the world’s most impoverished and marginalized populations: women and the largest generation of adolescents and young people. In this

regard, the support of the Executive Board and the Member States through increased contributions to UNFPA is needed now more than ever.

56. While acknowledging the current fiscal environment, UNFPA hopes that countries in a position to do so will maintain and, if possible, increase their voluntary contributions on a multi-year basis, giving priority to regular resources. This will be particularly important for the predictability of the funding as UNFPA embarks on a new strategic plan cycle for 2014-2017 and the integrated budget, 2014-2017, under the guidance and commitment of the Executive Board and the Member States. Increased resources will allow UNFPA to enhance support to countries to advance the ICPD goals beyond the 2014 review and the post-2015 sustainable development framework. It is in this spirit that UNFPA appeals to the Executive Board and Member States to translate their commitment to achieving these goals into multi-year commitments to the Fund. Multi-year commitments are critically important to be able to develop a realistic four-year budget (2014-2017).

57. UNFPA sincerely appreciates co-financing contributions. However, only a sufficient and consistent flow of regular resources that are not tied to specific purposes will allow the Fund to meet countries' long-term needs, provide confidence in flexibility and planning, and ensure accountability.

58. UNFPA values its close collaboration with the Executive Board and all Member States and appreciates their commitment, continued cooperation and unwavering support. It is in this spirit that UNFPA appeals to the Fund's donor family to support the multi-year funding format as urged in General Assembly resolution 67/226, and earlier resolutions, and as supported in numerous Executive Board decisions. Such support is critical in ensuring predictable and sustainable funding to enable UNFPA to plan and deliver its multi-year programmes in support of countries. It is notable that 41 countries submitted multi-year commitments in 2012 although only three of these are among the UNFPA top donors. A predictable cash flow is important for the effective and efficient management of UNFPA operations. It is in this context that UNFPA encourages all Governments, particularly the major donors, regarding the timely submission of their contribution commitments and payment schedules.

59. UNFPA recognizes the importance of widening its political support and financial base. The Fund is actively strengthening its strategic partnerships with middle-income countries and engaging with emerging economies, and it has developed a comprehensive private-sector engagement strategy. UNFPA strategic efforts to accelerate resource mobilization partnerships with Member States in all regions have already yielded results in 2012. At all levels, UNFPA is working closely with programme countries to ensure that they continue to make voluntary contributions to the Fund and further increase co-financing contributions, including to their own country programmes. Economic growth and increasing political support for the ICPD Programme of Action and the post-2015 development agenda present significant opportunities for UNFPA to expand strategic partnerships and resource mobilization in these countries.

V. ELEMENTS OF A DECISION

60. The Executive Board may wish to:

(a) *Take note* of the report on contributions by Member States and others to UNFPA and revenue projections for 2013 and future years (DP/FPA/2013/4);

(b) *Commend* the efforts being made by UNFPA to broaden the funding base and mobilize additional resources and other forms of support from diversified sources, including from the private sector;

(c) *Emphasize* that regular resources are the bedrock of UNFPA and essential to maintaining the multilateral, neutral and universal nature of its work, and *encourage* UNFPA to further mobilize these resources while also continuing to mobilize supplementary resources for its thematic funds and programmes;

(d) *Encourage* all Member States to increase their core contributions and also *encourage* countries that are in a position to do so to make contributions by the first half of the year and to make multi-year pledges in order to ensure effective programming;

(e) *Encourage* all programme country Governments to expand contributions to programmes in their own countries;

(f) *Encourage* all Member States to increase support for Millennium Development Goals 3, 4, 5 and 6 in order to accelerate results and enable the attainment of the targets by 2015;

(g) *Emphasize* that UNFPA needs strong political and increased financial support as well as predictable core funding in order to enhance its assistance to countries to fully integrate the agenda of the International Conference on Population and Development into national development strategies and frameworks and achieve the internationally agreed development goals.

**Annex 1: UNFPA contribution revenue to regular resources for 2011 and 2012
and estimates for 2013
(by major donors and geographical region)
as of 1 January 2013**

Countries/Territories	2011		2012*		2013	
	Contributions		Contributions		Contributions/Estimates	
	Local Currency	US\$ Equiv.	Local Currency	US\$ Equiv.	Local Currency	US\$ Equiv.
Major Donors						
Australia	10,500,000	10,388,205	14,000,000	14,861,000	14,000,000	14,507,772
Belgium	5,500,000	7,398,083	5,700,000	7,383,420	5,700,000	7,559,682
Canada	17,350,000	17,686,035	17,350,000	17,350,000	17,350,000	17,467,029
China		1,050,000		1,050,000		1,250,000
Denmark	205,700,000	37,484,001	250,000,000	44,012,955	230,000,000	40,917,986
Finland	28,500,000	40,598,291	29,000,000	36,024,845	33,500,000	44,429,708
France	500,000	714,286	400,000	531,209	500,000	663,130
Germany	15,600,000	21,972,498	16,000,000	20,740,645	18,000,000	23,872,679
India	25,716,700	495,028	27,270,000	497,446		500,000
Ireland	3,050,000	4,295,775	3,100,000	4,155,496	3,000,000	3,978,780
Italy	300,000	394,218	-		1,000,000	1,326,260
Japan		25,438,946		24,910,167		24,910,000
Luxembourg	2,650,000	3,482,260	2,650,000	3,423,773	2,650,000	3,514,589
Netherlands (the)	42,538,000	59,912,676	40,000,000	49,019,608	35,000,000	46,419,098
New Zealand		4,573,775		5,038,175	6,000,000	4,909,984
Norway	332,000,000	55,742,109	332,000,000	59,423,662	402,000,000	72,276,160
Pakistan		533,466	50,000,000	518,672		500,000
Russian Federation (the)		300,000		300,000		500,000
Saudi Arabia		500,000		500,000		500,000
Spain	12,000,000	16,000,000	1,500,000	1,948,052	1,500,000	1,989,390
Sweden	445,500,000	69,370,913	445,500,000	66,314,379	465,000,000	71,670,777
Switzerland ^{1/}			14,000,000	15,053,763	14,700,000	16,136,114
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the)	20,000,000	30,864,198	20,000,000	31,796,502	20,000,000	32,310,178
United States of America (the)		37,000,000		30,200,000		35,000,000
Subtotal		446,194,763		435,053,769		467,109,315
Africa						
Angola		15,000				
Benin		4,000		4,000		4,000
Botswana		5,000				5,000
Burkina Faso	4,000,000	8,013				
Burundi		769		643		
Cameroon	10,000,000	20,763	10,000,000	19,747		
Cape Verde						
Central African Republic (the)						
Chad		44,851	-	23,910		
Comoros (the)						
Congo (the)	25,000,000	50,082	25,000,000	49,241		
Côte d'Ivoire		10,000		-		
Democratic Republic of the Congo (the)						
Equatorial Guinea		41,029				
Eritrea		4,000		2,000		
Ethiopia	30,000	1,769	30,000	1,657		

Countries/Territories	2011		2012*		2013	
	Contributions		Contributions		Contributions/Estimates	
	Local Currency	US\$ Equiv.	Local Currency	US\$ Equiv.	Local Currency	US\$ Equiv.
Major Donors						
Gabon		10,016	5,000,000	9,481		500,000
Gambia (the)	300,000	11,029	300,000	10,714	300,000	10,000
Ghana		12,500		18,000		18,000
Guinea						
Guinea-Bissau		1,000		1,000		
Kenya	800,000	9,610	841,478	10,119		
Lesotho	20,000	2,656	25,180	3,246		
Liberia		10,000		10,000		
Madagascar				10,000		5,000
Malawi				8,615		
Mali	3,000,000	6,010	3,000,000	5,909		
Mauritania	1,000,000	3,351				
Mauritius		3,454		3,306		
Mozambique						
Namibia				4,500		
Niger (the)		10,000		10,436		
Nigeria		31,166				
Rwanda		500		500		500
Sao Tome and Principe	357,079,446	20,773				
Senegal			9,000,000	18,221	9,000,000	18,197
Seychelles		3,100		2,000		2,000
Sierra Leone	30,000,000	7,273	30,000,000	6,897	30,000,000	6,977
South Africa	200,000	28,893	210,000	25,610	222,000	26,145
Swaziland		10,000		10,000		10,000
Togo	6,000,000	13,030	3,000,000	5,924	3,000,000	6,066
Uganda		10,000		10,000		10,000
United Republic of Tanzania (the)	7,000,000	4,120	7,000,000	4,467		
Zambia		4,000				
Zimbabwe		20,000		30,000		
Subtotal		437,757		320,143		621,884
Asia and the Pacific						
Afghanistan		500		2,000		
Bangladesh		27,981		25,000		25,000
Bhutan			318,325	5,807		
Brunei Darussalam						
Cambodia		8,264		3,200		
Cook Islands (the)		1,144		278	1,500	1,227
Democratic People's Rep. of Korea (the)			1,000,000	10,035		
Fiji	8,449	3,804	8,000	4,396		
Indonesia	350,000,000	40,721	350,000,000	36,869		
Iran (Islamic Republic of)		60,000				
Kiribati		195				
Lao People's Democratic Republic (the)				2,000		2,000
Malaysia		200,000		215,000		
Maldives		5,000		5,000		5,000
Marshall Islands (the)						
Micronesia (Federated States of)						
Mongolia		1,500		4,000		4,000
Myanmar	200,000	253	200,000	248	200,000	234

Countries/Territories	2011		2012*		2013	
	Contributions		Contributions		Contributions/Estimates	
	Local Currency	US\$ Equiv.	Local Currency	US\$ Equiv.	Local Currency	US\$ Equiv.
Major Donors						
Nauru				498		
Nepal		9,662				
Niue		38	169	136		
Palau				100		100
Papua New Guinea	10,000	4,808	10,000	4,831	10,000	4,950
Philippines (the)		20,000	1,500,000	35,411		
Republic of Korea (the)		100,000		100,000		
Samoa		3,000		3,000		
Singapore		5,000		5,000		5,000
Solomon Islands		1,000		1,000		
Sri Lanka		18,000		18,000		
Thailand		96,000		96,000		96,000
Timor-Leste		3,050				
Tokelau	8,449	4,828				
Tonga		100		-		
Tuvalu		3,000		3,000		
Vanuatu						
Viet Nam		4,744		4,500		4,500
Subtotal		622,592		585,308		148,012
Eastern Europe and Central Asia						
Albania		1,000				
Armenia		2,500		2,500		
Azerbaijan		5,078				
Belarus						
Bosnia and Herzegovina						
Bulgaria						
Croatia						
Cyprus		5,760		5,160		
Czech Republic (the)		20,000		12,500		
Estonia	30,000	40,928	45,000	58,442		
Georgia		3,500		10,000		20,000
Hungary				65,000		
Kazakhstan		50,000		99,970		
Kyrgyzstan						
Latvia						
Lithuania						
Montenegro						
Poland		10,000		10,000		
Republic of Moldova (the)		3,000				
Romania	29,992	10,201		10,000		
Serbia				1,000		
Slovakia		3,914		6,425		
Slovenia						
Tajikistan	900	189				
the former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia		3,000				
Turkey		150,000		150,000		150,000
Turkmenistan				3,000		

Countries/Territories	2011		2012*		2013	
	Contributions		Contributions		Contributions/Estimates	
	Local Currency	US\$ Equiv.	Local Currency	US\$ Equiv.	Local Currency	US\$ Equiv.
Major Donors						
Ukraine						
Uzbekistan	2,000,000	1,211				
Subtotal		310,281		433,997		170,000
Western Europe and other States						
Austria	600,000	824,176				
Andorra		21,552		13,158		
Greece						
Iceland		171,592		69,169		
Israel		20,000		20,000		
Liechtenstein		21,164	51,322	53,956		
Malta						
Monaco		20,035	15,000	19,691		
Portugal	250,000	363,372				
San Marino						
Subtotal		1,441,891		175,974		-
Latin America and the Caribbean						
Antigua and Barbuda		1,000		5,000		
Argentina		2,500				
Bahamas (the)		1,000		1,000		1,000
Barbados		5,000				
Belize	5,000	2,500		5,000		
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)		1,000	0	987		
Brazil						
Chile		5,000		5,000		
Colombia		10,000				
Costa Rica	241,300,000	5,794		5,831	482,404	975
Cuba		5,000		5,000		
Dominica						
Dominican Republic (the)		30,000		30,000		
Ecuador		1,000		5,000		
El Salvador		1,000		2,000		
Grenada						
Guatemala		9,997		1,993		
Guyana		500		500		
Haiti				40,000		
Honduras	16,000	840	48,000	2,495		
Jamaica						
Mexico	1,183,220	100,785	913,500	66,679		
Nicaragua		2,000		1,000		
Panama		10,000		10,000		
Paraguay		500		500		
Peru				8,074		
Saint Kitts and Nevis						
Saint Lucia						
Saint Vincent and Grenadines						
Suriname		100		100		100

Countries/Territories	2011		2012*		2013	
	Contributions		Contributions		Contributions/Estimates	
	Local Currency	US\$ Equiv.	Local Currency	US\$ Equiv.	Local Currency	US\$ Equiv.
Major Donors						
Trinidad and Tobago		5,000		5,000		5,000
Uruguay				25,000		25,000
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)						
Subtotal		200,516		226,159		32,075
Arab States						
Algeria						
Bahrain						
Djibouti		3,000		1,000		
Egypt			680,000	111,512		
Iraq		10,000		10,000		
Jordan				50,141		
Kuwait		10,000		10,000		10,000
Lebanon						
Morocco		314				
Oman		10,000		10,000		10,000
Qatar		30,000				
State of Palestine				4,923		
Sudan (the)						
Syrian Arab Republic	520,000	11,221				
Tunisia		16,447		17,857		
United Arab Emirates (the)		10,000		10,000		10,000
Yemen		30,000		24,973		
Subtotal		130,982		250,406		30,000
Other Projected Commitments						2,500,000
Adjustment prior years		(21,352)				
Total Government Commitments and Contributions		449,317,431		437,045,756		470,611,286
Private Contributions		91,025		81,015		
Total - Private	-	91,025	-	81,015		
Total Government and Private		449,408,456	-	437,126,771	-	470,611,286
Government Local Office Costs and Other		1,306,136		372,648		
Total Contributions - NET		450,714,592		437,499,419		470,611,286

* 2012 data is provisional.

1/ Switzerland contribution revenue for 2010 and 2011 in the amount of CHF 28 million (\$29,184,156) was recorded in 2010, the year it was received.

Note: Other donors for 2012 that have fully paid their multi-year commitment in prior years are: Botswana, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nigeria, Republic of Moldova, Tonga, Uzbekistan and Vanuatu.

Annex 2: Donors that submitted multi-year commitments to UNFPA regular resources			
by year, 2011 to 2013			
as of 1 January 2013			
Geographical region	2011	2012	2013
Africa	Benin Botswana Cameroon Comoros (the) Congo (the) Côte d'Ivoire Equatorial Guinea Eritrea Gambia (the) Guinea Guinea-Bissau Liberia Mali Niger (the) Nigeria Rwanda Sierra Leone South Africa Uganda United Republic of Tanzania (the) Zimbabwe	Benin Botswana Comoros (the) Equatorial Guinea Gambia (the) Ghana Guinea Madagascar Malawi Namibia Nigeria Rwanda Senegal Seychelles Sierra Leone South Africa Togo Uganda United Republic of Tanzania (the)	Comoros (the) Ghana Malawi Nigeria Seychelles Togo Uganda United Republic of Tanzania (the)
Total	21	19	8
Arab States	Oman	Oman	Oman
Total	1	1	1
Asia and the Pacific	Australia Cook Islands (the) Fiji Maldives Marshall Islands (the) Micronesia (Federated States of) Niue Papua New Guinea Philippines (the) Solomon Islands Tonga Vanuatu	Afghanistan Cook Islands (the) Maldives Marshall Islands (the) Palau Papua New Guinea Philippines (the) Vanuatu Viet Nam	Maldives Papua New Guinea Philippines (the) Vanuatu
Total	12	9	4
Eastern Europe and Central Asia	Republic of Moldova (the) Uzbekistan	Armenia Georgia Republic of Moldova (the)	Georgia Republic of Moldova (the)
Total	2	3	2
Western Europe	Luxembourg	Luxembourg Netherlands (the) Switzerland	Luxembourg
Total	1	3	1
Latin American and the Caribbean	Argentina Bahamas (the) Suriname	Antigua and Barbuda Bahamas (the) Haiti Suriname Trinidad and Tobago Uruguay	Antigua and Barbuda Haiti Suriname Trinidad and Tobago Uruguay
Total	3	6	5
Total number of donors that contributed in the multi-year funding format	40	41	21

**Annex 3: Top 10 major donors to UNFPA regular resources
for the period 2007 to 2012
(in millions of \$)**

Year	Ranking									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2007	Netherlands (the) \$80.0	Sweden \$60.7	Norway \$58.7	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the) \$40.3	Japan \$33.3	Denmark \$32.6	Germany \$25.3	Finland \$20.6	Spain \$13.9	Canada \$12.8
2008	Netherlands (the) \$75.7	Sweden \$60.9	Denmark \$48.0	Norway \$47.6	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the) \$30.7	Japan \$29.7	Germany \$26.7	Finland \$24.2	Spain \$18.1	Canada \$14.6
2009	Netherlands (the) \$80.9	Sweden \$59.0	Norway \$48.0	United States of America (the) \$46.1	Denmark \$39.5	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the) \$34.5	Japan \$30.1	Finland \$27.9	Germany \$25.3	Spain \$20.7
2010	Netherlands (the) \$73.6	Sweden \$60.6	Norway \$54.1	United States of America (the) \$51.4	Denmark \$37.1	Finland \$33.7	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the) \$30.2	Japan \$25.4	Spain \$21.4	Germany \$19.5
2011	Sweden \$69.4	Netherlands (the) \$59.9	Norway \$55.7	Finland \$40.6	Denmark \$37.5	United States of America (the) \$37.0	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the) \$30.9	Japan \$25.4	Germany \$22.0	Canada \$17.9
2012	Sweden \$66.3	Norway \$59.4	Netherlands (the) \$49.0	Denmark \$44.0	Finland \$36.0	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the) \$31.8	United States of America (the) \$30.2	Japan \$24.9	Germany \$20.7	Canada \$17.3

Annex 4: Co-financing contributions from programme countries in support of their own country programmes (\$)

	Programme Countries	up to 2010	2011*	2012*	Total
1	Algeria	461,214	310,455		771,669
2	Bahrain	60,000			60,000
3	Belize	48,997	49,843	79,309	178,149
4	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	10,000		26,015	36,015
5	Botswana	717,311	81,522	78,329	877,162
6	Brazil	5,286,670		308,824	5,595,493
7	Cameroon	2,609,900		1,413,433	4,023,333
8	Central African Republic (the)	89,989			89,989
9	Chile	49,198			49,198
10	Colombia	18,025,931	5,508,600	6,138,491	29,673,022
11	Côte d'Ivoire	3,908,587			3,908,587
12	Dominican Republic (the)	1,026,698			1,026,698
13	Egypt	2,309,984			2,309,984
14	Equatorial Guinea	813,570			813,570
15	Gabon	535,604	90,147	85,326	711,077
16	Georgia	1,923,940	704,023	449,441	3,077,404
17	Guatemala	24,902,280	1,161,401	1,638,779	27,702,459
18	Jamaica	652,548	95,449		747,996
19	Kazakhstan	28,900	100,000		128,900
20	Lebanon	4,608,896	100,834	207,000	4,916,730
21	Liberia	30,000			30,000
22	Madagascar	112,420	65,132		177,552
23	Malaysia	800,000			800,000
24	Mexico	13,523,335	133,788		13,657,123
25	Mongolia	-	22,738		22,738
26	Morocco	5,377,527	568,502		5,946,030
27	Nigeria	4,444,082	1,016,344	3,156,882	8,617,308
28	Oman	473,059			473,059
29	Panama	825,102			825,102
30	Paraguay	1,106,257			1,106,257
31	Peru	65,136,404			65,136,404
32	Qatar	208,634			208,634
33	Romania	117,130			117,130
34	Saint Lucia	17,981			17,981
35	Sao Tome and Principe	136,111	67,896		204,007
36	Saudi Arabia	200,000			200,000
37	Sierra Leone	7,344,000	2,224,742	3,736,275	13,305,017
38	South Africa	64,612			64,612
39	Suriname	316,921			316,921
40	Syrian Arab Republic	10,111,311	1,087,786		11,199,097
41	Timor-Leste	23,000			23,000
42	Tunisia	354,424			354,424
43	Turks and Caicos	3,462			3,462
44	Ukraine	482,693			482,693
45	Uruguay	3,928,931	123,656	1,508,671	5,561,258
46	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	2,019,862	5,077,175	3,225,420	10,322,458
47	Yemen	732,357			732,357
	Total	185,959,835	18,590,031	22,052,196	226,602,061

*N.B. 2011 & 2012 figures are contribution revenue.

Annex 5: Funds received by UNFPA in 2012 as Administrative Agent for joint United Nations programmes	
Donor	Cash received (\$)*
Sweden	54,782,210
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the)	14,267,074
Norway	12,075,359
Canada	11,032,242
Luxembourg	3,797,332
UN-Women	972,937
Italy	422,802
European Commission	259,365
Ireland	168,831
Grand Total	97,778,152
<i>* Figures are provisional.</i>	