

## Portfolio overview

## Sida's support to UNDP 2010\*

In 2010, Sida made 79 contributions to the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) amounting to a total of 1007 MSEK (disbursed). This corresponds to about 1/5 of Sida's total multi-bi support, which makes UNDP the largest of the UN organisations receiving multibilateral support, second only to the World Bank among all multilaterals.

In 2010, Sweden's core support (from Ministry of Foreign Affairs, MFA) amounted to MSEK 630 (increased to 690 in 2011), which together with Sida's disbursements and the non-core disbursement from MFA made Sweden the sixth-largest donor overall to UNDP.

**Sida's support to UNDP by sectors**

The largest share of the Sida support to UNDP goes to Democratic Governance, Gender and Human Rights which accounts for about half of the support. This has been the case for the last 3 years. See table 1 for a distribution of the sectors.

Since UNDP took on the role of fund manager for larger humanitarian pooled funds in 2006, the amount of funds provided by Sida to UNDP has constituted a substantial share, but has started to decrease (from 37%

in 2008 to 25% in 2010). UNDP is not an implementer of these funds though, as it is not a major humanitarian actor.

Conflict Prevention and Recovery is the third largest area and has increased from 6% in 2009 to 13% of the support in 2010. A contributing factor was a large global support to UNDP's Bureau for Conflict Prevention and Recovery that was initiated in 2010.

What is marked here as "Other" constitutes a small but important part of Sida's support and mainly goes to UN reform at the country level including support to the national One UN funds (i.e. to the whole UN system), the SARC programme (see box below on UN reform) and to the JPO programme (Junior Professional Officer).

Environment/climate/energy issues are an important sector for

UNDP and politically supported by Sweden. Unfortunately this has not so far led to any marked improvements of UNDP's performance at the country level, which marks itself by constituting a rather low share of Sida support to UNDP. Other sectors in this group are for example health, due to UNDP being a fund manager in Zimbabwe on a HIV fund.

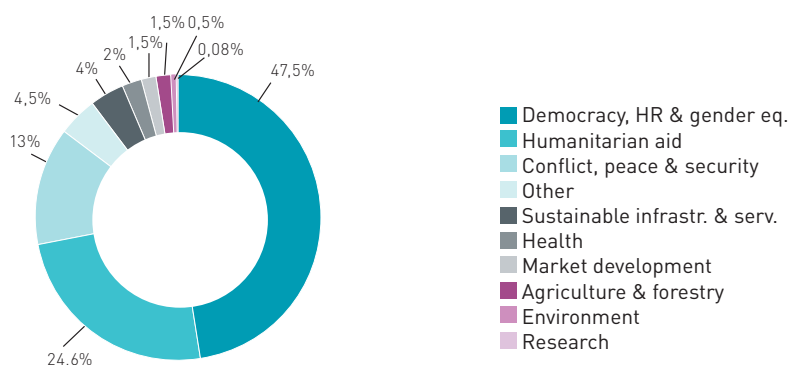
Table 2 shows how the sectors have been distributed over time as well.

The total financial contributions to UNDP has the last 5 years been around 1 billion SEK annually. See table 3.

Although the contribution levels to UNDP has been rather steady, the number of contributions was reduced from 111 in 2006 to 79 in 2010. As a result, the average annual disburse-

Contributions from Sida in support of UNDP's programmes are often entitled "multibi" (multi-bilateral aid). These should be distinguished from non-earmarked or core contributions to the regular budget of multilateral institutions, which are called "multilateral aid". The latter type of support is disbursed by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs (MFA) or another Ministry, and only in exceptional cases by Sida.

**Table 1. Sida support to UNDP in sectors**



\* The statistics refers to all contributions up until 31 dec 2010. Returning funds have been excluded.

## Sida support to UN reform

In an effort to strengthen UN coordination at the country level, Sida is supporting five of the eight "Delivering as One" UN pilot countries (Vietnam, Tanzania, Rwanda, Mozambique and Albania) since 2008 through the One Fund or similar, as part of the country cooperation portfolio in those countries. In addition, Sida is at a central level funding Swedish staff serving as Special Assistants to the UN Resident Coordinator (SARCs) since 2006, at the P3-level. Currently, there are ten Swedish SARCs operating in ten different countries.

ment per contribution has increased from 9,1 to 12,7 during the same period. This trend is very satisfactory as moving towards greater volumes and fewer contributions is in line with Sweden's Strategy for Multilateral Development Cooperation.

## Sida's support to UNDP by regions

The Sida funds to UNDP are heavily concentrated at the country level, accounting for 88% of the contributions. The global level accounts for about 11% and only 1% is distributed towards UNDPs work at the regional levels.

Africa is the region which receives by far the largest share of Sida support through UNDP. Africa's share has generally increased over the years and amounted to 57 percent of the total in 2010. Asia and the Middle East has generally decreased but is still the second largest "region". Europe and

**Table 2: Sida disbursements 2005–2010 by sector (percentage of total amount per year)**

| Sida main sector                            | 2005       | 2006       | 2007       | 2008       | 2009       | 2010       |
|---------------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Health                                      | 5          | 2          | 6          | 2          | 2          | 2          |
| Education                                   | 0          | 0          | 0          | -          | 0          | -          |
| Research                                    | 0          | -          | -          | 0          | -          | 0          |
| Democracy, Human rights and Gender Equality | 51         | 26         | 34         | 42         | 52         | 48         |
| Conflict, Peace and Security                | 13         | 13         | 7          | 9          | 6          | 13         |
| Humanitarian aid                            | 11         | 35         | 31         | 37         | 28         | 25         |
| Sustainable Infrastructure and Services     | 10         | 12         | 8          | 3          | 3          | 3          |
| Market Development                          | 3          | 5          | 6          | 0          | -          | 1          |
| Environment                                 | 2          | 1          | -          | -          | 1          | 1          |
| Agriculture and Forestry                    | 3          | 4          | 5          | 2          | 1          | 2          |
| Other                                       | 2          | 3          | 2          | 5          | 7          | 5          |
| <b>Grand total</b>                          | <b>100</b> | <b>100</b> | <b>100</b> | <b>100</b> | <b>100</b> | <b>100</b> |

Explanation of symbols: \_ Zero, 0 Less than 0.5

**Table 3: Sida annual disbursements 2006–2010 (MSEK)**

| Year                                                | 2006  | 2007 | 2008 | 2009  | 2010 |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-------|------|------|-------|------|
| Total amount (MSEK)                                 | 1 014 | 820  | 842  | 1 117 | 1007 |
| No. of contributions                                | 111   | 103  | 83   | 83    | 79   |
| Average annual disbursement per contribution (MSEK) | 9.1   | 8.0  | 10.1 | 13.5  | 12.7 |

Latin America has also decreased while the global contributions has been stable around 10% with one exception (2008).

To sum up, Sida's portfolio reflects UNDP's comprehensive mandate and broad areas of work and confirms that Sida sees UNDP as a key partner in development. Sida monitors the organisational development of UNDP and maintains a close dialogue with UNDP headquarters and its country offices. It recognises that the capacity and effectiveness of UNDP varies around the world and over time.

**Table 4: Sida annual disbursements 2004–2010 by region (percentage of total amount per year)**

|               | 2004       | 2006       | 2008       | 2010       |
|---------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Africa        | 26         | 43         | 60         | 57         |
| Latin America | 11         | 15         | 13         | 9          |
| Asia and ME   | 43         | 23         | 15         | 20         |
| Europe        | 11         | 9          | 8          | 3          |
| Global        | 9          | 10         | 4          | 11         |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>100</b> | <b>100</b> | <b>100</b> | <b>100</b> |

## UNDP – mandate and strategic priorities

UNDP is the largest of all the UN funds and programmes and its core mandate according to the 2008–2013 Strategic Plan is to work in Democratic Governance, Energy/Environment, Conflict Prevention and Recovery, and the broader Poverty Reduction and Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). A gender and HIV/AIDS perspective should be mainstreamed into the programmes. UNDP has a comparative advantage and a strong mandate within democratic governance (including human rights) and crisis prevention and early recovery. It has a global presence and a

network with over 130 country offices, which provides it with an almost universal country-level presence in developing countries. UNDP has a unique and close relationship with national governments. Within the UN family UNDP is the administrator of the Resident Coordinator System, promoting overall coordination of the development activities of the UN system both at country level and at the global level. UNDP is therefore a key actor in the ongoing UN reforms, aiming to make the UN system more effective.

