

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is an agency of the UN that works to end poverty and reduce inequalities and exclusion. In 2015, UNDP reported disbursing US\$420 million in gross ODA to 138 developing countries. DRC, Ethiopia and Bangladesh were the largest three recipients in 2015. Governance and security was the largest 2015 sector.

Resource flows to developing countries

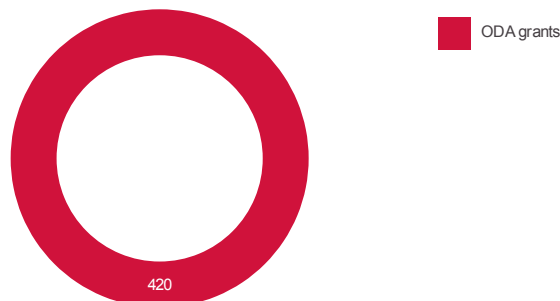
ODA from UNDP has fallen since peak year 2009, levels stood at US\$420 million in 2015

US\$ million, constant 2015 prices



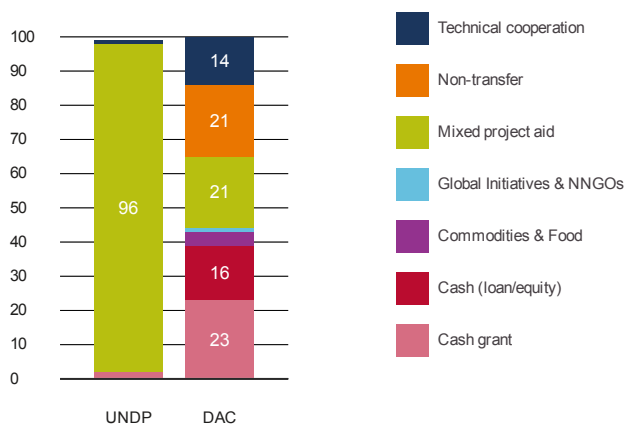
All 2015 ODA from UNDP is in the form of grants

2015, US\$ million



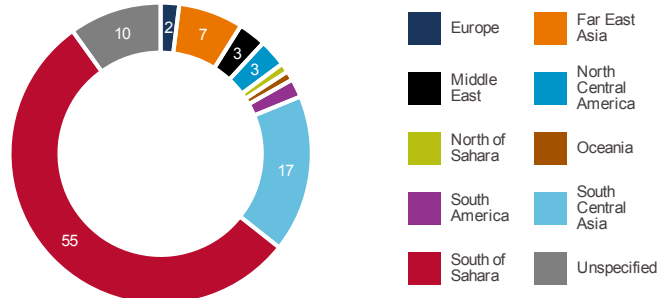
Mixed project aid makes up the vast majority of the 2015 ODA bundle

2015, % of gross ODA



Over half of UNDP's ODA went to Sub-Saharan Africa in 2015

2015, % of gross ODA



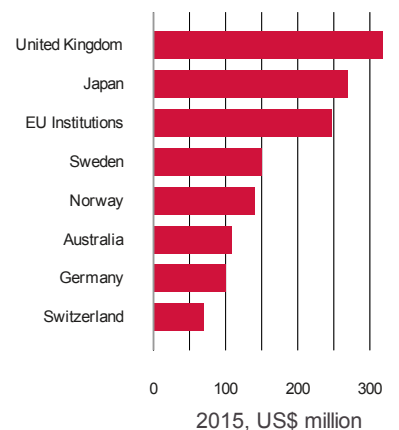
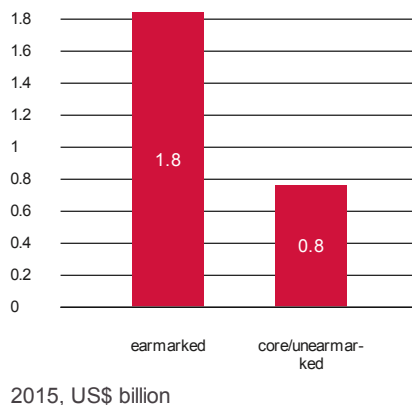
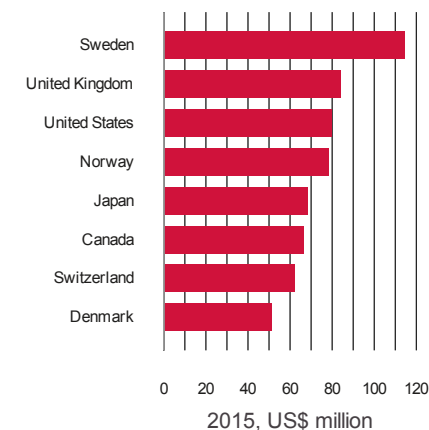
Notes: Non-transferred ODA includes debt relief, administrative costs and other forms. NGOs: Northern non-governmental organisations.

Resource flows to United Nations Development Programme

Sweden, the UK and the US are the largest donors of unearmarked (core) ODA

Unearmarked (core) ODA to UNDP in 2015 was US\$764 million and earmarked ODA was US\$1.8 billion

The UK, Japan and EU are the largest donors of earmarked ODA



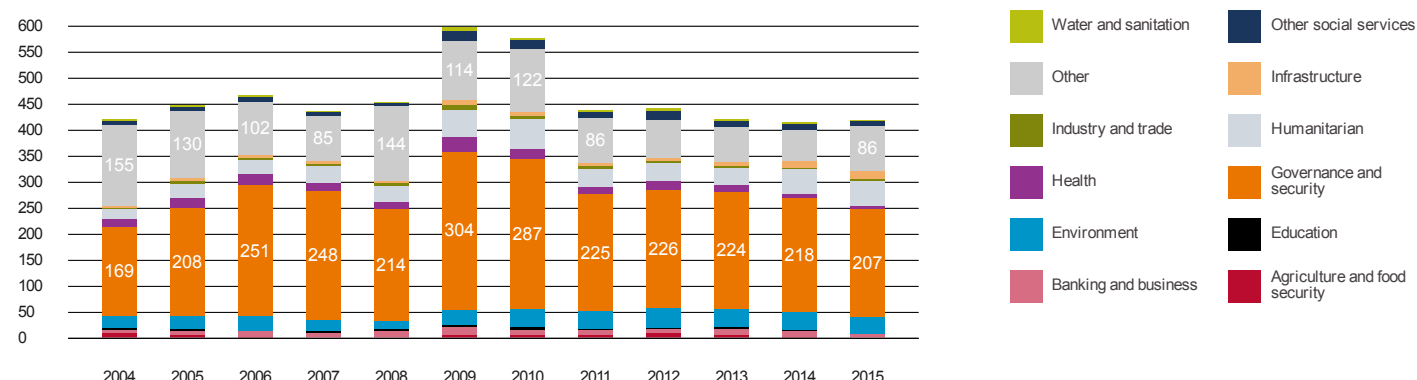
Notes: Unearmarked (or core) ODA refers to money given from a donor to a multilateral agency that allows the latter to have complete freedom on deciding how the money is used. 'Earmarked' ODA is given to the multilateral organisation for a specific purpose set by the donor. Data is sourced from 'DAC members' total use of the multilateral system' table in the OECD DAC CRS.

How is ODA from United Nations Development Programme spent by sector?

Governance and security is consistently the largest recipient sector of UNDP's ODA over the 2004–2015 period. UNDP has also provided significant resources to the humanitarian sector. The largest 2015 sub-sectors for UNDP's ODA include public sector policy and administrative management (US\$88mn), environmental policy and administration management (US\$30mn) and disaster prevention and preparedness (US\$28mn). The largest three 2015 recipients are DRC, Ethiopia and Bangladesh.

Governance and security is consistently the largest recipient sector over 2004–2015

US\$ billions, constant 2015 prices



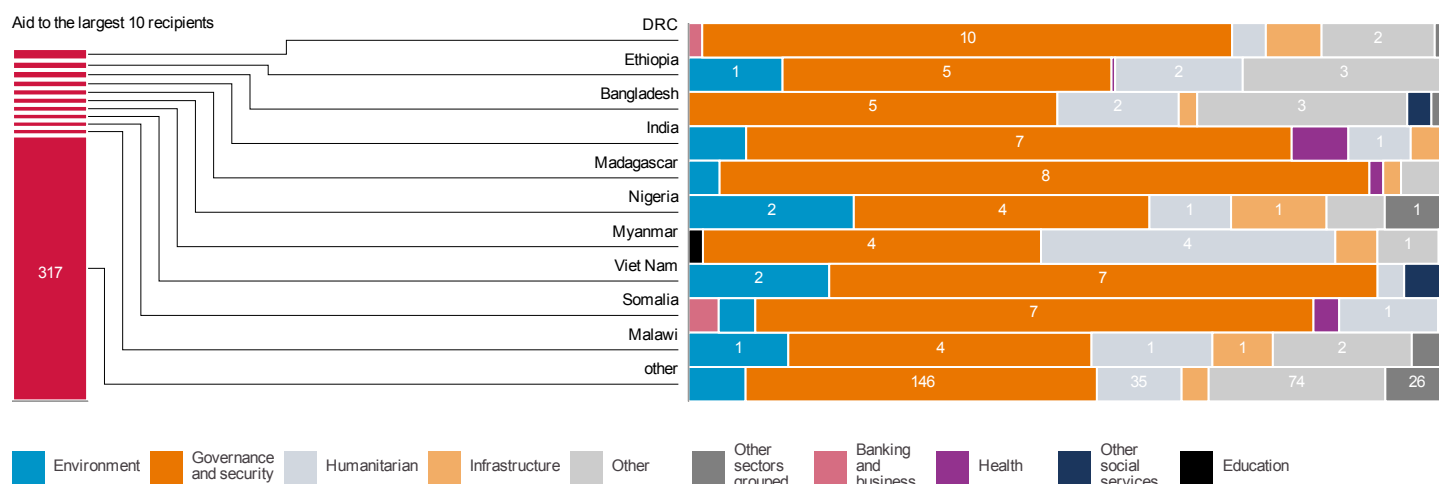
Public sector policy and administration management is the largest 2015 sub-sector

2015, US\$ million



Largest 2015 recipient DRC receives the majority of its ODA from UNDP under the governance and security sector

2015, % of gross ODA, US\$ million

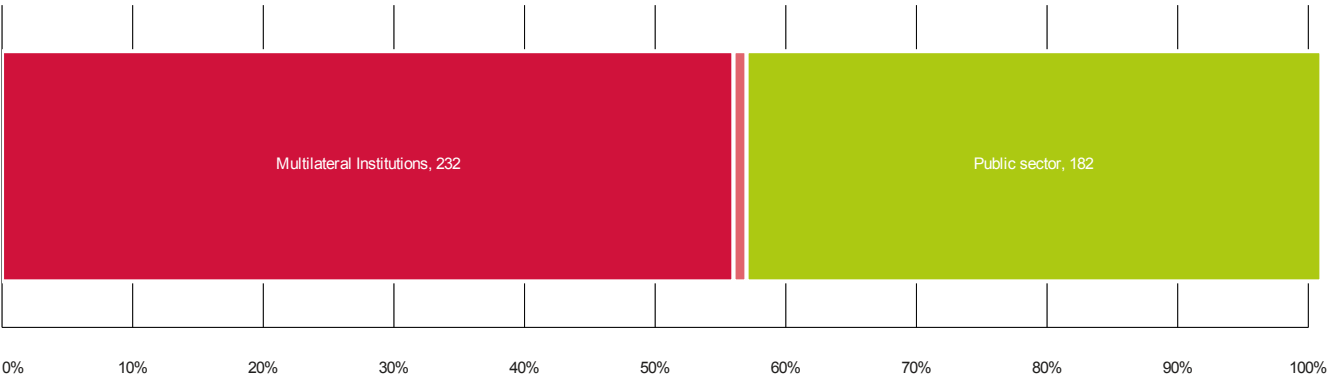


Notes: The sectoral breakdown shown on this page includes the grouping of certain OECD DAC sectors. Sub-sectors, also known as 'purpose names', provide a greater level of granularity on sectoral expenditure and are available in CRS data reporting. For more information on OECD DAC sectors and purpose names, see: <http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/purposecodessectorclassification.htm>.

How is ODA from United Nations Development Programme channelled?

43% of UNDP's ODA in 2015 was channelled through the public sector (recipient governments)

2015, % of total bilateral ODA, US\$ million

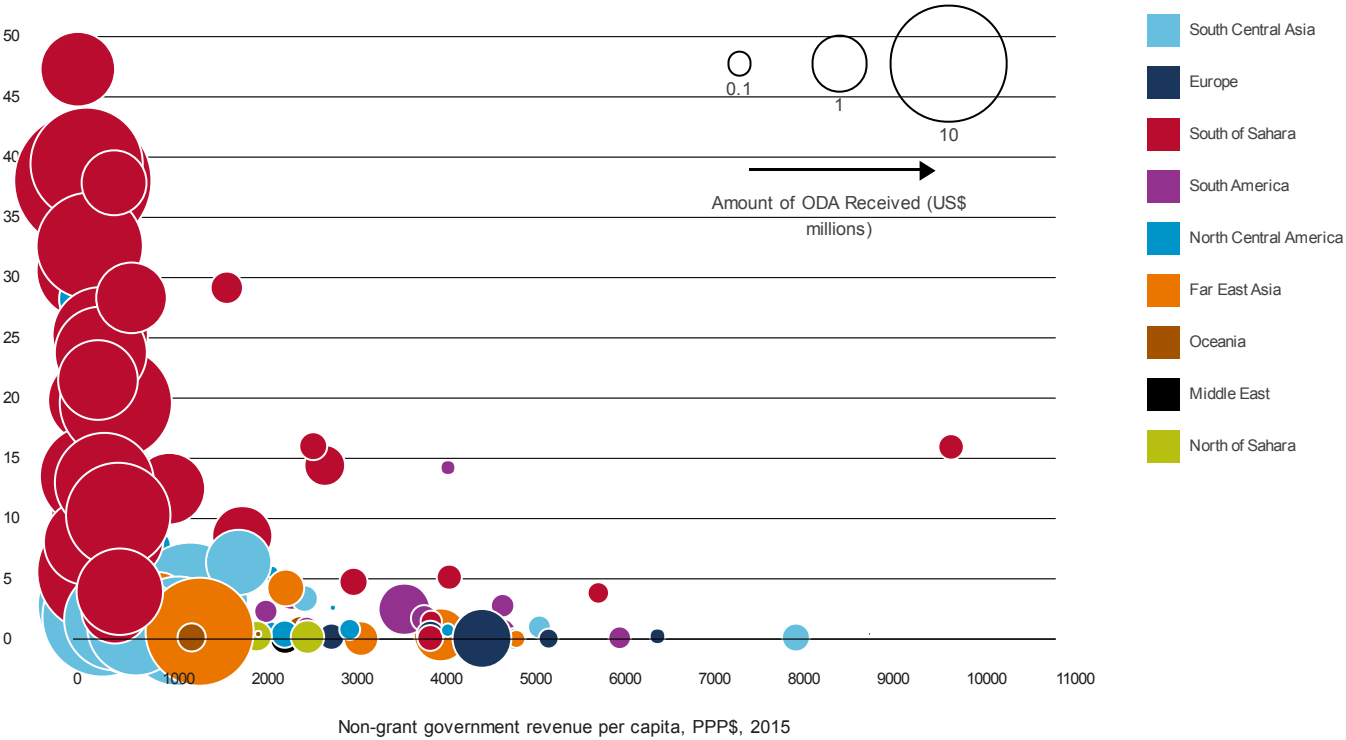


Notes: Channel of delivery refers to the first implementing partner of the ODA funds

How is ODA from United Nations Development Programme targeted?

Most of UNDP's ODA is disbursed towards countries at the lower end of the distribution of non-grant government revenue per capita

Depth of poverty %



Notes: Depth of poverty data is sourced from PovcalNet and is a measure of the average gap in incomes for people living below the poverty line spread across the population of the whole country, expressed as a percentage of the 2011PPP\$1.90 a day poverty line. Government revenue data is sourced from the IMF and refers to the total non-grant revenue either collected or projected to be collected by the government in the financial year 2015; it is expressed in 2015PPP\$, as estimated by the IMF

Notes: All ODA data shown in this profile is sourced from OECD tables DAC1, DAC2a or the CRS. The ODA data used in this profile is disbursements (actual payments in each year from the donor) and is for the latest year available. Acronyms: Notes: Acronyms: CRS: Creditor Reporting System; DAC: Development Assistance Committee; DRC: Democratic Republic of the Congo; ODA: official development assistance; OECD: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development; OOFs: other official flows; IMF: International Monetary Fund.