

# **UNIFEM's Resource Mobilization Framework 2008-2011: Meeting the Implementation Challenge**

## **I. Introduction**

1. This document is based on UNIFEM's Strategic Plan 2008-2011 (DP/2007/45) and responds to Executive Board decision 2007/35 requesting UNIFEM to design a resource mobilization framework aimed at expanding financial resources for the organization. The subsequent strategy is planned to be implemented from 2008 to 2011.

2. There is widespread agreement amongst United Nations Member States that gender equality and women's empowerment are goals in their own right and central to the achievement of all internationally-agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). UNIFEM has an increasingly central role to play as a catalyst, facilitator, advocate and technical expert for programme and donor countries, regional organizations, and other multilateral agencies. Demand for its support and advice has grown exponentially in the past four years and is expected to grow in the future. Hence the implementation challenge, as there is an unmet need to translate gender equality commitments and legislation, policies and action. Furthermore, the recently agreed Triennial Comprehensive Policy Review Resolution (A/RES/62/208) "calls upon the United Nations development system to avail itself of the technical expertise of the United Nations Development Fund for Women on gender issues."

3. In response, UNIFEM's Strategic Plan 2008-2011 (SP) proposes a significant increase in action and corresponding resources to provide more effective advocacy and technical support. UNIFEM intends to assist countries to meet the implementation challenge and make notable progress on gender equality and women's empowerment in line with their own existing national priorities and commitments. The SP contains an initial outline of UNIFEM's plan to deepen, diversify and expand its resource base: it envisions that UNIFEM will secure an estimated US\$405 million in total funds over the four-year period, including US\$258 million in regular (core) resources (64 per cent) and US\$147 million in other (non-core) resources (36 per cent). This represents a near doubling of resources from the previous four-year plan, but also highlights an important strategic shift in focus from cost-sharing to core. This shift is intended to enhance UNIFEM's ability to garner additional resources to meet its Strategic Plan objectives and to achieve greater predictability and sustainability in its programming and technical support.

4. The realistically ambitious resource mobilization scenario that UNIFEM is projecting in support of its SP is dependent on wide-ranging partnerships. While leadership will be taken by the Executive Director and his/her deputies, with coordination by UNIFEM's Organization and Business Development Team (OBDT), all sections and sub-regional offices are part of conceptualizing, implementing and monitoring this strategy. It also bears mentioning that implementation of this strategy cannot be achieved without two fundamental elements:

- (a) *Communicating compelling and credible results of programming:* Member States and all other donors want to know that their investments are generating concrete benefits and changes where these matter most—on the ground. There also is a need for the public to understand the positive results of the programmes they are funding. To that end, it is of fundamental importance to strengthen UNIFEM’s effectiveness and to increase the organization’s capacity to communicate the results of its activities, as well as the critical challenges affecting women’s lives. Effective outreach through media and other communication channels is an integral component of this resource mobilization strategy.
- (b) *Strengthened strategic partnerships:* Successful implementation of the resource mobilization strategy for the SP requires that existing partnerships with Member States, United Nations entities, the private sector and civil society, including non-governmental organizations, UNIFEM Goodwill Ambassadors and National Committees be reinforced and new partnerships built.

## II. Setting Clear Targets and Priorities

5. Achieving the targets that UNIFEM has established for resource mobilization for 2008-2011 requires three simultaneous processes, each with its own goal:

- (a) *Expanding* the range of contributions available to support gender equality and women’s empowerment initiatives. UNIFEM will build on promising efforts already being implemented (fundraising/advocacy campaigns with its Goodwill Ambassadors, enhancing private sector partnerships, etc.) as well as experiment with additional strategies (individual donor development, innovative partnerships, etc.).

**Goal: By 2011, between 15-20 per cent of UNIFEM’s total resources will be from innovative or non-traditional partnerships, versus the approximately 11 per cent as of 2007.**

- (b) *Diversifying* the resource base. From 2004-2007, the number of Member States that contributed to UNIFEM increased from 46 to 55 and UNIFEM secured nearly US\$5 million through partnerships with multilateral institutions, including the World Bank and European Commission. In the SP 2008-2011, UNIFEM hopes to secure: a) financial support from a greater number of Member States, including more programme countries and newly industrialized countries; b) contributions over US\$1 million for regular resources by a greater number of Member States; c) an increased number of strategic partnerships with key multilateral institutions.

**Goal: by 2011, at least 100 Member States will be contributors to UNIFEM’s work, and at least 15 Member States will be providing regular contributions of at least US\$1 million each, approximately doubling the current levels.**

- (c) *Deepening* the resource base through stronger and more predictable partnerships with major donors. UNIFEM’s partnership with UK-DFID, as an example, has involved devising four-year institutional strategies—aligned with DFID’s

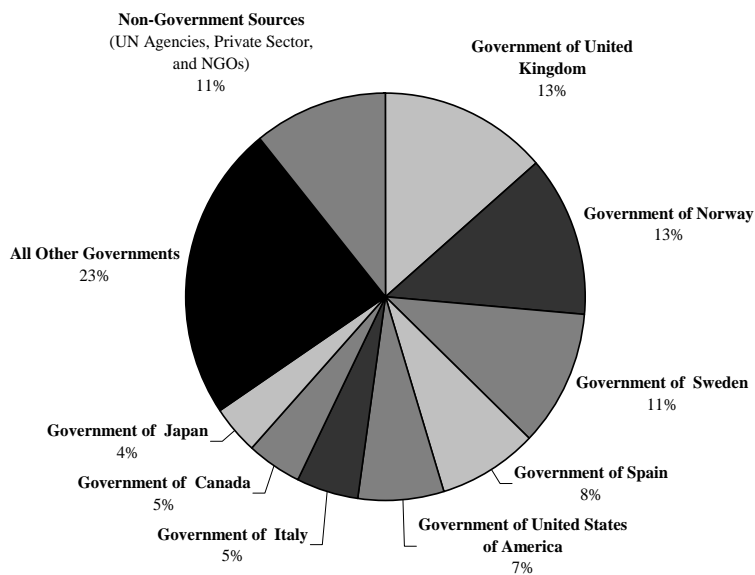
priorities and UNIFEM’s Strategic Plan—that predict areas of collaboration and anticipated core contributions, along with regular reviews of progress toward the shared goals that frame the partnership. UNIFEM hopes to develop similar partnerships with other bilateral donors over the period of the 2008-2011 SP. During the past four years, a number of donors have significantly increased their annual contributions to core many times over (for example, Spain from US\$70,000 to US\$8 million; Iceland by 280 per cent; Norway by 230 per cent; the United States of America by 230 per cent; and New Zealand by 160 per cent) reflecting their development cooperation policies which have strongly prioritized gender equality. There are indications of additional increases from some of these as well as other donors. As more bilateral donors increase their official development assistance (ODA) and their recognition that achieving gender equality is central to development and peace, UNIFEM can expect more increases in regular contributions.

**Goal: By 2011, at least five donors will be contributing in excess of US\$10 million in regular resources annually, versus the current indication of one or two US\$10 million-plus donors for 2008.**

6. UNIFEM’s current reliance on a limited number of Member States is evidenced in Graph 1 (below). Eight Member States provided 66 per cent of total resources between 2003-2007. UNIFEM has increased its capacity and human resources in resource mobilization and also plans to strengthen its accountability framework for this important area. In the Biennial Support Budget this priority is also clearly reflected.

*Graph 1.*

**UNIFEM's Donors 2003-2007**  
(Total contributions)



7. There are three types of contributions that UNIFEM intends to expand, diversify and deepen:

- (a) *First priority: regular resources from United Nations Member States* since they form the basis and bedrock of UNIFEM's programmes;
- (b) *Second priority: other resources from United Nations Member States and other development partners (non-core)* that are earmarked for specific programmes or specific regions that are aligned with the outcomes identified in the Strategic Plan, including those that provide UNIFEM with flexibility to innovate in the *thematic* areas that drive its programming, while providing Member States with clear lines of reporting; and
- (c) *Third priority: regular and other resources from non-traditional sources* (private sector, individuals, etc.) that capitalize on the potential for innovative partnerships to enhance UNIFEM's programming.

8. UNIFEM has demonstrated that there is both a strong demand and absorptive capacity for increasing resources, to address the above three priorities.

### **First Priority: Regular resources from United Nations Member States**

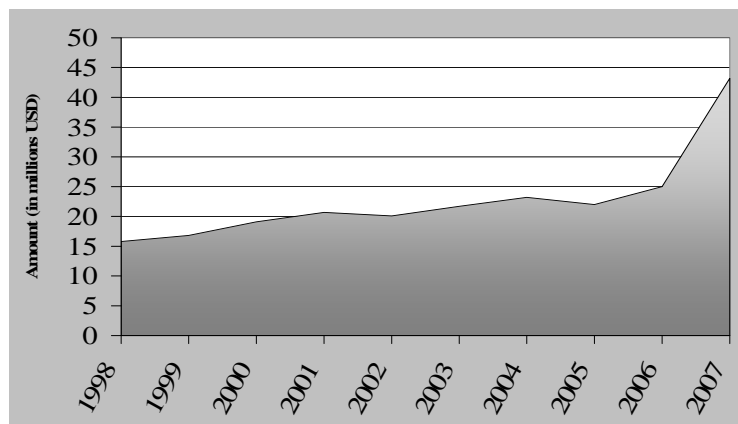
9. Regular resources are critical for several reasons—they enable UNIFEM to pursue the objectives of the SP and secure *responsiveness* and *stability*. Providing multi-year commitments of core resources fosters *predictability*. Over the years, regular resources have been essential to fulfil UNIFEM's mandate as a catalyst and allow the Fund to respond to emerging demands: in launching programmes on ending violence against women in the early 1990s; on gender-responsive budgeting and the theme of women, peace and security in the late 1990s; and on women migrant workers in the early 2000s. Contributions from individual donor countries to UNIFEM's regular resources range from US\$100 to US\$8,800,000. Regular contributions by bilateral donors are essential to UNIFEM's institutional effectiveness and are required for successful programming.

10. It is important to note that total regular resources nearly doubled from US\$23 million in 2004 to approximately US\$44 million in 2007, and that the overall target for regular (core) resources for the previous Multi-Year Funding Framework (MYFF) was almost achieved.

#### **Graph 2.**

### **UNIFEM's Regular Resources 1998-2007**

(Contributions from all sources)



11. The principal objective of this strategy is to increase the level of regular contributions to US\$100 million and the number of governmental donors to 100 countries by the year 2011, the final year of the Strategic Plan (the 100/100 strategy). UNIFEM will focus its fund-raising efforts on:

- (a) Widening its donor base by increasing the number of contributing Member States;
- (b) Deepening its donor base, raising the level of regular contributions from all donors, including OECD/DAC, newly industrialized, middle-income and programme countries, as well as from UNIFEM's traditional major donors that contribute beyond the US\$1 million level; and
- (c) Increasing the number of multi-year pledges, which provides improved predictability, sustainability and responsiveness of programming.

12. Organization-wide commitment towards increased resource mobilization is another key to any successful fund-raising strategy. The Executive Director (ED) of UNIFEM will take the lead in resource mobilization, especially regular resources, and will be personally engaged to provide the required vision and leadership for this effort. Overall fund-raising efforts will be strengthened and engage all levels of UNIFEM staff—from the field through headquarters. An enhanced accountability framework will reinforce the responsibility of managers and units for both mobilizing resources and ensuring their effective use and impact. The outreach and business development team (OBDT) will also play a central role in inviting and encouraging additional Member States into the Fund's family of donors and following up to funding requests. This team (OBDT) will be further strengthened in order to enhance UNIFEM's communication and resource mobilization capacity. UNIFEM is hopeful that stronger engagement of the Executive Board and Member States will help the organization to reach its operational, financial, and policy goals as defined in its Strategic Plan.

**Second Priority: Other resources from United Nations Member States and other development partners (non-core)**

13. Funding from other resources (non-core financing) has provided two important advantages. Firstly, it is a major source of support for innovative field-based programming that responds to national priorities, especially since it is often leveraged on the ground where the national and regional impact is most immediate. Secondly, it has supported the UNIFEM's work on emerging themes, often through cross-regional programmes that can generate lessons and South-South exchange in specific areas (e.g., on gender-responsive budgeting, ending violence against women, etc.). Cost-sharing also offers targeted funding opportunities for governments, including those that provide a small contribution to UNIFEM. Success in securing co-financing grants is intrinsically linked to high-quality input from UNIFEM: (i) funding proposals to donors for results-based programming; (ii) effective programming; and (iii) reporting and accountability provided to donors.

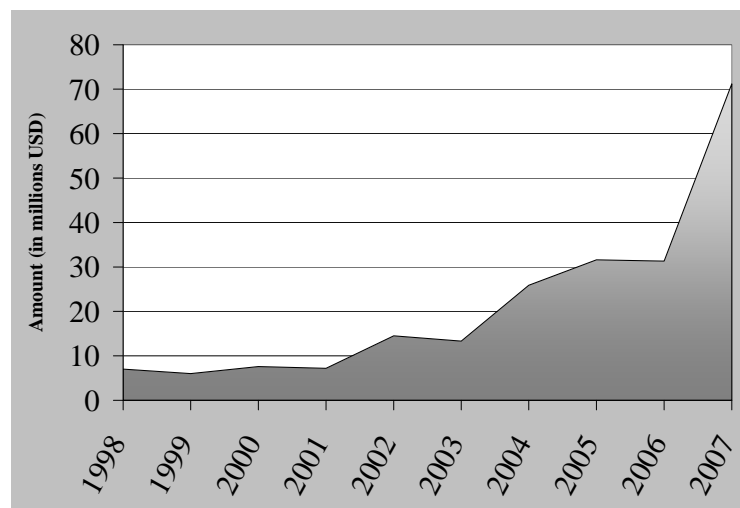
14. At the same time, obtaining other resources from United Nations Member States and other development partners have a transaction cost. Specific proposals need to be developed, reporting requirements can be significant, and predictability and sustainability

are more difficult to achieve. UNIFEM will continue to seek this support because of the advantages identified in paragraph 13 above; at the same time, it will increase its capacity to more effectively fulfil reporting obligations and to devise more specific sustainability strategies for programmes that are supported through other resources.

15. Since 2001, contributions from other resources have increased substantially (see Graph 3) and this trend also shows growth potential. The current ratio of regular to other resources is approximately 38:62 from a ratio of 70:30 in 2000. UNIFEM's aim is to re-establish the former ratio at a higher plateau of contributions so as to allow it to address its long-term objectives on the principles of universal access to United Nations expertise and in line with the priorities defined by Member States.

**Graph 3.**

**UNIFEM's Other Resources 1998-2007**



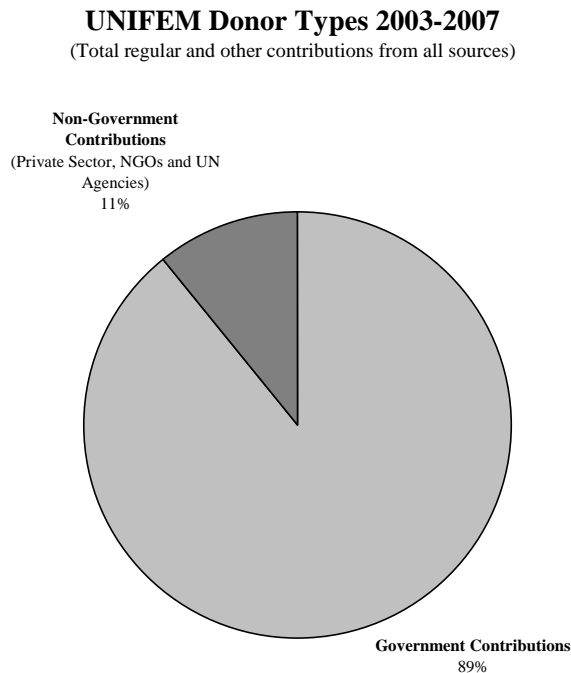
16. *Thematic funding from other resources* also provides UNIFEM with opportunities to access additional resources and creates visibility for some of the priorities as identified in the Strategic Plan, including gender-responsive budgeting; governance, peace and security; violence against women; and human rights. The increased visibility of thematic issues and their potential for related fund-raising is illustrated by recent media coverage on the 2007 campaign to end violence against women, "Say No to Violence against Women", and related increases in contributions to the United Nations Trust Fund in Support of Actions to Eliminate Violence against Women.

### **Third Priority: Regular and other resources from non-traditional sources**

17. The recognition that progress toward gender equality and women's empowerment is progress for all has gained greater ground in many sectors, including the private sector, private foundations and in individual giving. In its previous plan, UNIFEM made good, but inadequate, progress in expanding its links to these sectors, including through partnerships with Cisco Systems, Johnson and Johnson, Macy's, TAG Heuer Watches, Omega Watches, Avon Products and others, as well as through expanded partnerships

with international foundations (such as the Zonta International Foundation), and through limited efforts to stimulate individual giving. Currently, contributions from these sources constitute 11 per cent of UNIFEM's total resources (see Graph 4). Efforts to attract resources from this sector require research and investment, which is a high priority for UNIFEM. UNIFEM is looking into assessing the benefits and costs of engagement with these partners, and identifying concrete plans for moving forward.

**Graph 4.**



18. UNIFEM will seek *private sector* partners that provide useful synergies with regard to greater gender equality and women's empowerment and to structure multi-year results-driven relationships that (1) benefit UNIFEM programming, and (2) enhance UNIFEM's position and stature in the United Nations system, the private sector, and the international public at large. In collaboration with these leading private sector entities, UNIFEM will expand outreach to significant corporate leaders over the 2008-2011 period. For example, in 2008, UNIFEM and Avon Products, a leading global personal care company, will launch a partnership through the Avon Foundation to advance women's empowerment that includes an initial fundraising component to benefit the United Nations Trust Fund in Support of Actions to Eliminate Violence against Women. In subsequent years, UNIFEM will utilize this partnership to explore other ways to promote UNIFEM's mandate and attract more resources. In another sector, UNIFEM has worked with Cisco Systems in the Arab States to ensure that the Cisco Networking Academy curriculum and training programme is sensitive to women's needs. In years ahead, this partnership will develop further.

19. Partnerships with *global civil society organizations* such as the Ford Foundation, OxFam/NOVIB and the Zonta International Foundation play an increasingly important role in UNIFEM's advocacy, resource mobilization, and visibility initiatives. For example, a partnership path has been developed and implemented for Zonta, a global organization of professionals that works to advance the status of women worldwide. In addition to advocacy on UNIFEM initiatives, this partnership has resulted in reliable funding for UNIFEM programming, including for the United Nations Trust Fund in Support of Actions to Eliminate Violence against Women, with expectations of further resource increases in 2008. This successful alliance can provide a model for attracting additional partners, including foundations, which can have a positive impact on the resource base.

20. Created to promote support for UNIFEM in their own countries, the *National Committees* (NCs) raise funds from national partners. Currently National Committees are operating in 16 countries, 13 of which are in member countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development's Development Assistance Committee (OECD/DAC). Guided by the Recognition Agreement that outlines the relationship between UNIFEM and National Committees, the NCs carry out promotional activities and programming in consultation with and on behalf of UNIFEM; mobilize public interest and support for UNIFEM's activities; and cooperate with other national partners working to promote women's empowerment and gender equality. While the fund-raising of National Committees is modest *per se* (total NC contributions remain below US\$ 0.5 million), over past years there has been a steady increase in their contributions, a reflection of their commitment to UNIFEM. NC engagement with their governments has shown substantial results as a committed national constituency influencing government allocations.

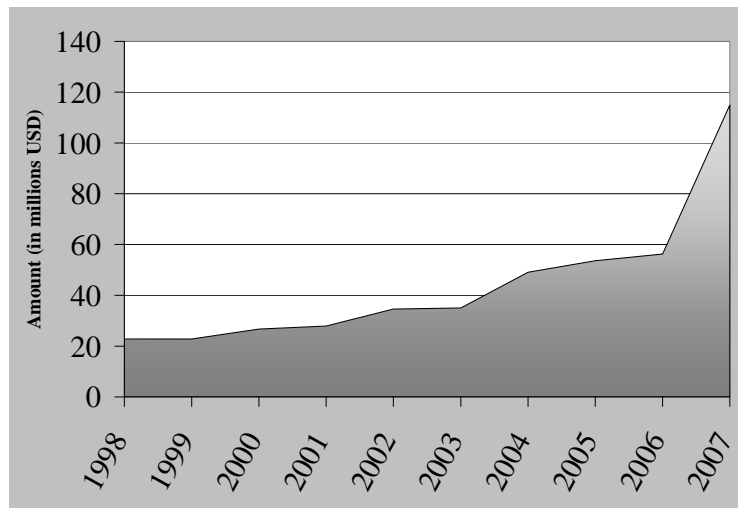
21. UNIFEM *Goodwill Ambassador* Nicole Kidman is engaged through "Amplifying Women's Voices," a five-year plan developed for her engagement with UNIFEM since 2006. The extensive partnership focuses on raising UNIFEM's global visibility, identifying UNIFEM's important role in efforts to end violence against women, increasing resources, and strengthening advocacy. One recent example is the internet initiative advocating women's right to live a life free of violence, which was launched on 26 November 2007, in conjunction with the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women. Ms. Kidman also hosted a gala event that netted over US\$600,000 from individual contributions. UNIFEM will continue to expand its Goodwill Ambassador programme to increase its outreach to the general public and to strengthen partnerships with media.

### **III. Challenges and Opportunities**

22. Total contributions (core and non-core) for 2007 have surpassed the US\$100 million benchmark, a new record for UNIFEM (see Graph 5). This latest development is very encouraging, but the need to push forward remains and the current overall funding environment represents both challenges and opportunities for UNIFEM.

**Graph 5.**

**Total UNIFEM Resources 1998-2007**  
(Regular and other contributions from all sources)



**Challenges**

- (a) *Lack of predictability.* Effective programming depends on predictable funding. It allows United Nations agencies to implement long-range projects, promote sustainability and foster gender equality. In addition, entrenched aspects of gender inequality often require sustained efforts to empower women. Therefore, UNIFEM would benefit enormously from multi-year funding commitments. Presently, however, few countries pledge resources in the multi-year format.
- (b) *Uncertain implications of changing aid modalities.* The Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness outlined a new vision of aid allocation increasingly driven by partnership between donor and recipient countries, and ownership of the process by recipients of aid. While this new framework presents new opportunities, there is also a degree of uncertainty regarding the implications for funding of gender equality, especially with regard to the increased use of certain aid modalities, in particular budget support and sector support programmes. UNIFEM is currently working with a wide range of United Nations, Government and Civil Society partners to ensure that the internationally-agreed commitments and processes enhance, rather than diminish funding for women’s empowerment and gender equality.
- (c) *Inadequate aid to gender equality programming.* In spite of official statements in development cooperation policies, limited available data reveal that aid targeting gender equality and women’s empowerment remains low. For example, data obtained from the Creditor Reporting System (CRS) of OECD indicates that multilateral ODA dedicated to promoting gender equality was only 1.3 per cent of

all OECD/DAC aid delivered in 2005<sup>1</sup>. Many such funds are subsumed under general social development programmes and therefore they are not easy to measure. Furthermore, bilateral aid dedicated to gender equality has decreased as a percentage of overall aid, from 6.5 per cent in 2001 to 2.5 per cent in 2005. As a result, funds remain inadequate to meet demands.

- (d) *Urgent needs.* Funding is urgently needed to address the linkage between HIV/AIDS and violence against women. Bearing in mind the feminization of poverty and the feminization of HIV/AIDS, it becomes increasingly important to pay attention to the gender dynamics of these tragedies. Other areas that need urgent attention include sexual and gender-based violence and the needs of women in conflict and post-conflict situations.

## Opportunities

- (a) *MDGs and gender equality.* While achieving gender equality and empowering women is an important goal in itself, there is broad recognition that it is also essential to the achievement of all Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The need for gender equality was articulated in the Millennium Declaration where world leaders pledged to “*promote gender equality and the empowerment of women as effective ways to combat poverty, hunger and disease and to stimulate development that is truly sustainable*”. Recognition of this linkage provides an opportunity to reinforce commitments to gender equality and pursue concrete responses and contributions from Member States.
- (b) *Gender equality as a priority for international development cooperation.* Almost all OECD/DAC states consider gender equality and the empowerment of women to be priorities of their development cooperation policies. Many of them have committed to reaching the 0.7 per cent ODA benchmark in the next decade—a very encouraging development. Some Member States have even surpassed the 0.7 per cent target. Although it is unclear how much of this ODA increase will go to the United Nations system, UNIFEM hopes to attract more regular contributions for the fulfilment of its important mandate.
- (c) *National ownership and capacity development.* UNIFEM’s unique approach to partnering makes it well placed to strengthen national ownership processes by supporting national women’s machineries and parliamentarians to engage with and provide input into the national development process, and facilitating civil society engagement. This approach fits very well with the changing aid architecture as it focuses on strengthened ownership of the development process by the recipient country. UNIFEM continues to provide technical expertise and assistance to programme countries including through capacity development of finance and planning officials to effectively incorporate a gender perspective in policy formulation.

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<sup>1</sup> Percentages compare total Official Development Assistance to that reported as having the ‘Policy Objective’ of addressing gender (i.e. allocated towards all sectors that include a gender element: Gender, Gender and Government, and Gender and Participatory Development/ Good Governance.) [<http://stats.oecd.org>]

- (d) *Increasing demand for UNIFEM's activities.* Many programme countries have established national gender equality action plans, which have increased demand for UNIFEM's technical expertise and support to implement these plans. UNIFEM intends to respond to this unmet need by strengthening its resource base and thus addressing the implementation challenge.
- (e) *Strong UNIFEM capacity.* UNIFEM has progressed over the last 30 years to build robust capacity at Headquarters and in programme countries to meet increasing demands through greater absorptive capacity. UNIFEM is poised to benefit from the ascendancy of interest in gender equality and women's empowerment. UNIFEM can implement a multi-year outreach effort that builds on current valuable partners, but expands more broadly through a well-designed engagement mechanism.
- (f) *Positive and increased recognition of UNIFEM brand.* The increased positive visibility of the UNIFEM brand in the public eye over the past four years enhances its value and offers a platform of opportunities for strategic outreach, communications and fundraising over the next four years. The brand has grown with Governments, NGO community, media, United Nations, private sector and the general public. The next Strategic Plan phase, 2008-2011, presents opportunities to further promote the brand and mandate through partnerships for advocacy, targeted communications and resource mobilization across all sources.
- (g) *Potential for strengthening partnerships with civil society.* UNIFEM owes its existence to the demands of civil society organizations to create a women's fund within the United Nations system and UNIFEM continues to cultivate strong partnerships with women's organizations around the world. A targeted approach for deepening this relationship to include resource mobilization has begun to show positive results. For example, UNIFEM has strengthened its partnerships with civil society organizations in donor countries, to raise awareness of its activities and to leverage support among government partners. The advent of many new foundations also presents an opportunity for resource mobilization efforts with civil society.

#### **IV. Conclusions**

23. UNIFEM's Strategic Plan for 2008-2011 requires a solid and predictable funding base that stems from active engagement with various partners. To this end, UNIFEM intends to maximize its considerable potential for growth with regard to all its funding modalities and sources, namely core, non-core, and non-traditional (private sector and foundations among others).

24. Increasing the funding base of UNIFEM is very much a team effort and a shared responsibility between UNIFEM and the United Nations membership at large. UNIFEM will intensify its outreach and advocacy efforts, as well as effectively communicate the results of its activities. Given the strong demand for UNIFEM's expertise and its

capacity to deliver results, UNIFEM will work with partners to maintain the current growth trend over the next four years, thus guaranteeing the organization's impact, strength and sustainability.

25. The goals outlined in this Resource Mobilization Framework are necessary as a contribution to advancing women's rights. They are also entirely achievable given the current support for women's empowerment, as well as the recognition that gender equality is essential to the attainment of internationally agreed development goals, including the MDGs. These circumstances are increasing demand from programme countries for UNIFEM's technical assistance and expertise. To meet these demands, UNIFEM will expand, diversify and deepen its resource base in the coming four years as indicated in its Strategic Plan.

**UNIFEM Contributions\***  
**from Governments and Other Donors in 2007 (\$US)**

<b>Governments &amp; Other Donors</b>	<b>Core</b>	<b>Cost-Sharing</b>	<b>Sub-Trust Funds</b>	<b>Total</b>
SPAIN	8,034,562	5,787,243	8,034,562	21,856,367
NORWAY	8,776,021	7,697,846	4,459,941	20,933,808
UNITED KINGDOM	6,085,193	6,301,310	-	12,386,502
SWEDEN	3,795,620	3,718,995	-	7,514,615
UNITED STATES	3,216,383	2,330,334	1,485,000	7,031,717
ITALY	2,684,685	2,177,767	-	4,862,451
CANADA	1,255,020	2,964,236	-	4,219,256
DENMARK	907,441	1,667,692	-	2,575,133
EUROPEAN COMMISSION	-	-	2,518,507	2,518,507
GERMANY	1,892,938	504,323	-	2,397,261
IRELAND	1,333,333	417,810	442,478	2,193,622
FINLAND	806,452	282,823	368,732	1,458,007
FRANCE	-	1,395,489	-	1,395,489
SWITZERLAND	819,672	565,417	-	1,385,089
LUXEMBOURG	1,205,298	-	-	1,205,298
AUSTRALIA	555,556	460,426	-	1,015,982
AUSTRIA	201,613	625,380	134,409	961,402
JAPAN	671,250	201,926	-	873,176
BELGIUM	-	-	833,327	833,327
NEW ZEALAND	704,225	93,155	-	797,380
ICELAND	115,000	632,000	100,000	847,000
NETHERLANDS	-	364,970	-	364,970
TURKEY	300,000	-	-	300,000

\* As of January 15, 2008

<b>Governments &amp; Other Donors</b>	<b>Core</b>	<b>Cost-Sharing</b>	<b>Sub-Trust Funds</b>	<b>Total</b>
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	10,000	150,000	50,000	210,000
BRAZIL	-	104,402	-	104,402
MEXICO	60,000	-	-	60,000
SINGAPORE	50,000	-	-	50,000
PHILIPPINES	9,124	-	-	9,124
ANDORRA	36,493	-	-	36,493
CHINA	30,000	-	-	30,000
BRUNEI DARUSSALAM	30,000	-	-	30,000
ESTONIA	27,627	-	-	27,627
SLOVENIA	25,000	-	-	25,000
LIECHTENSTEIN	8,000	13,709	-	21,709
INDIA	21,235	-	-	21,235
CROATIA	20,000	-	-	20,000
PAKISTAN	19,910	-	-	19,910
GREECE	15,000	-	-	15,000
SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC	10,228	-	-	10,228
THAILAND	10,010	-	-	10,010
KUWAIT	10,000	-	-	10,000
ISRAEL	10,000	-	-	10,000
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	-	-	5,000	5,000
MALAYSIA	5,000	-	-	5,000
MOROCCO	4,000	-	-	4,000
URUGUAY	3,000	-	-	3,000
NEPAL	2,031	-	-	2,031
ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA	1,000	-	1,000	2,000
CHILE	2,000	-	-	2,000

<b>Governments &amp; Other Donors</b>	<b>Core</b>	<b>Cost-Sharing</b>	<b>Sub-Trust Funds</b>	<b>Total</b>
GUYANA	1,308	-	-	1,308
MOZAMBIQUE	1,000	-	-	1,000
BARBADOS	1,000	-	-	1,000
BANGLADESH	1,000	-	-	1,000
IRAQ	100	-	-	100
AFGHANISTAN	100	-	-	100
<b>Total From Governments</b>	<b>43,784,427</b>	<b>38,457,253</b>	<b>18,432,955</b>	<b>100,674,636</b>
UNOCHA	-	228,913	-	228,913
UNFPA	-	286,670	-	286,670
UNDP	-	4,539,955	-	4,539,955
UNICEF	-	212,200	-	212,200
UN-HABITAT	-	2,000	-	2,000
UNAIDS	-	220,583	-	220,583
UNHCHR	-	40,000	-	40,000
UNDEF	-	3,122,901	-	3,122,901
UNDG IRAQ TRUST FUND	-	2,158,083	-	2,158,083
FAO	-	400,000	-	400,000
WFP	-	61,000	-	61,000
ILO	-	25,000	-	25,000
<b>Total From UN Agencies</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>11,297,305</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>11,297,305</b>
FINLAND NATIONAL COMMITTEE	-	156,302	-	156,302
ICELAND NATIONAL COMMITTEE	-	15,402	1,946	17,347
JAPAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE	-	40,734	-	40,734

<b>Governments &amp; Other Donors</b>	<b>Core</b>	<b>Cost-Sharing</b>	<b>Sub-Trust Funds</b>	<b>Total</b>
SINGAPORE NATIONAL COMMITTEE	-	72,894	-	72,894
SWITZERLAND/LIECHTENS TEIN NATIONAL COMMITTEE	-	22,830	-	22,830
UK NATIONAL COMMITTEE	-	2,144	3,922	6,066
AUSTRALIA NATIONAL COMMITTEE	-	82,645	-	82,645
UNITED STATES NATIONAL COMMITTEE	-	-	15,000	15,000
<b>Total From UNIFEM National Committees</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>392,952</b>	<b>20,868</b>	<b>413,819</b>
WORLD BANK (INT'L. BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT)	-	1,200,000	-	1,200,000
JOHNSON & JOHNSON FAMILY OF COMPANIES	-	-	700,000	700,000
ARAB GULF PROGRAMME FOR UN DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS	-	145,000	-	145,000
UNFIP TURNER FOUNDATION	-	-	111,363	111,363
UNITARIAN UNIVERSALIST SERVICE COMMITTEE	-	110,000	-	110,000
OMEGA WATCHES	-	25,000	25,000	50,000
HINDUSTAN LEVER LTD	-	56,587	-	56,587
COMMONWEALTH SECRETARIAT	-	69,091	-	69,091
ZONTA INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION	-	-	50,000	50,000
NICOLE KIDMAN	-	-	675	675
OTHER DONORS	-	32,341	1,253	33,594
<b>Total From Other Donors</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,638,019</b>	<b>888,291</b>	<b>2,526,310</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>43,784,427</b>	<b>51,785,529</b>	<b>19,342,114</b>	<b>114,912,070</b>