**Annex 3: UNDP footprint and programme expenditure by source of funds**

1. Annex 3 highlights the UNDP footprint and cumulative programme expenditure under each strategic plan outcome. Total provisional expenditure for development activities for 2014 to 2016 was $13 billion US dollars, of which $1.49 billion was funded from regular resources and $11.5 billion US dollars came from other resources.

**UNDP footprint**

1. Analysis of the UNDP footprint for 2014-2016 (measured through the number of countries supported and resources spent) showed that sustainable development and democratic governance portfolios (Outcomes 1 and 2) remained central to UNDP, as did strengthening the capacities of sub-national institutions to deliver basic services, rule of law and HIV-service delivery support (Outcome 3). The analysis shows that between 2014 and 2016 the expenditure generally mirrored the demand reflected in the number of countries receiving UNDP support through the implementation of relevant projects.

**Programme expenditure by source of funds**

1. The charts below show UNDP cumulative programme expenditure for 2014-2016, according to strategic plan outcome. Resources are disaggregated by the source of funds: regular resources, local government funding, vertical funds and bilateral/multilateral donor funding.

**Outcome 1: Sustainable growth and development**

1. Between 2014 and 2016 UNDP spent 26 per cent of its programme resources under Outcome 1. Programme governments funded the largest portion (37 per cent), which indicates a strong demand for UNDP support in job creation, livelihood and social protection areas. Vertical funds, particularly the Global Environment Facility (GEF), remained critical for UNDP in delivering sustainable development results.

**Outcome 2: Citizen voice, rule of law, accountability and democratic governance**

1. Outcome 2 was the third largest outcome in terms of expenditure, where UNDP spent 13 per cent of its programme resources throughout 2014-2016. Bilateral and multilateral donors funded the largest portion (59 per cent), mainly under UNDP support to electoral processes. There was a decline in spending during the period due to the cyclical nature of UNDP electoral support.

**Outcome 3: Strengthened institutions for universal access to basic services**

1. Outcome 3 remained the largest outcome area with UNDP spending over one third of programme resources on projects devoted to universal access of basic services. Bilateral and multilateral donors funded more than half of Outcome 3, including citizen security in Afghanistan. The second largest funding source (28 per cent) came from vertical funds, predominantly the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria.

**Outcome 4: Gender equality and women’s empowerment**

1. While gender equality and women’s empowerment has been mainstreamed across all UNDP outcome areas—as evidenced by gender marker ratings and results from the Integrated Results and Resources Framework and Results Oriented Annual Reports—UNDP spent one per cent of programme resources under Outcome 4 for project interventions. Regular resources remained an important source of funding under Outcome 4, which covered nearly one third of UNDP expenditure within this outcome.

**Outcome 5: Risk reduction - conflict and natural disaster, including climate change**

1. UNDP spent six per cent of programme resources for conflict and natural hazard risk reduction, including climate change related projects. Despite an overall decrease in expenditure, the portion funded by vertical funds, mostly GEF, more than doubled. The expenditure under Output 5.4 steadily increased, highlighting the relevance and added value of UNDP in supporting natural hazard preparedness initiatives.

**Outcome 6: Early recovery in post-conflict and post-disaster settings**

1. Between 2014 and 2016, UNDP increased its contribution to early recovery initiatives by 41 per cent, which is equivalent to eight per cent of the organization’s programmatic work. Bilateral and multilateral donors funded 92 per cent of projects. In 2016, Outcome 6 expenditure increased markedly in the Arab region: Iraq, Lebanon, Yemen, Syria, the Programme of Assistance to the Palestinian People (PAPP), and Jordan in particular. This indicates a growing demand for UNDP to collaborate, or take the lead, in early recovery and social cohesion interventions in the region.

**Outcome 7: Thought leadership**

1. UNDP spent five per cent of programme resources on thought leadership, including advocacy and mainstreaming of the 2030 Agenda in national development plans, global development financing, south-south and triangular cooperation, innovation and knowledge management.