

CL 163/3 - Information Note 2 – November 2019

Voluntary contributions in the biennia 2014-15, 2016-17 and 2018-19

1. This Information Note is presented at the request of the Council at its 161st Session in April 2019 (CL 161/REP, paragraph 11):

“11. *Regarding the substance of the proposals in the MTP/PWB, the Council:*
[...]

j) looked forward to detailed information on the use of voluntary contributions over the past three biennia, deconstructed by programmatic and geographic dimensions, in the implementation of the programme of work at the Council session in December 2019; [...]”

2. The last three biennia have been outstanding in terms of resource mobilization (RM). The targets set in the respective Programmes of Work and Budget (PWBs) have been constantly exceeded by considerable amounts. It is worth noting that in the incomplete current biennium, FAO has already surpassed the target by 16 percent and, considering the current trend in RM, it will most likely reach all-time high levels.

Table 1: Resource mobilization 2014-19

	2014-15	2016-17	2018-19 (October)
Mobilized	USD 1 803 219 687	USD 2 083 103 245	USD 1 966 424 872
Target	USD 1 600 000 000	USD 1 600 000 000	USD 1 700 000 000
Percentage increase with respect to the target	13%	30%	16%

Source: FAO, Field Programme Management Information System (FPMIS), Programme of Work and Budget (PWB)

3. The last three biennia show no major changes in project classification shares. Only a slight gradual decrease in development-related projects is observed, which is accompanied by a minor increase in the resilience and crisis response activities, accordingly.

4. Africa is the most heavily funded region in each biennium, overall receiving 39 percent of total voluntary contributions during the period 2014-19 October.

5. Strategic Objective (SO) 5 attracted almost half of total approvals in each biennium. The next in SO distribution ranking is SO2, which attracted about 30 percent of total funding in each biennium.

6. South Sudan is the top recipient country in the first biennium (2014-15), while Somalia appears to be the most funded country in the following two biennia. The majority of projects in both recipient countries were directed to resilience and crisis response activities.

7. The European Union was the largest resource partner in each biennium, followed by the United States of America in all three periods.



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8. Domestic resource mobilization has gained increasing importance in recent years. The overall trend in Unilateral Trust Fund (UTF) approvals by biennium demonstrates a significant increase in each period. It is important to highlight that in the current biennium, UTF approvals have already achieved record levels for the last decade.

9. Increasing resources have also been raised from vertical funds, such as the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the Green Climate Fund (GCF), as well as from other United Nations entities. Resources mobilized from private partners and foundations remain marginal in absolute USD terms but have gradually increased in terms of the numbers of partners.

Figure 1: Voluntary contributions to FAO trends, 2009-19 (October)

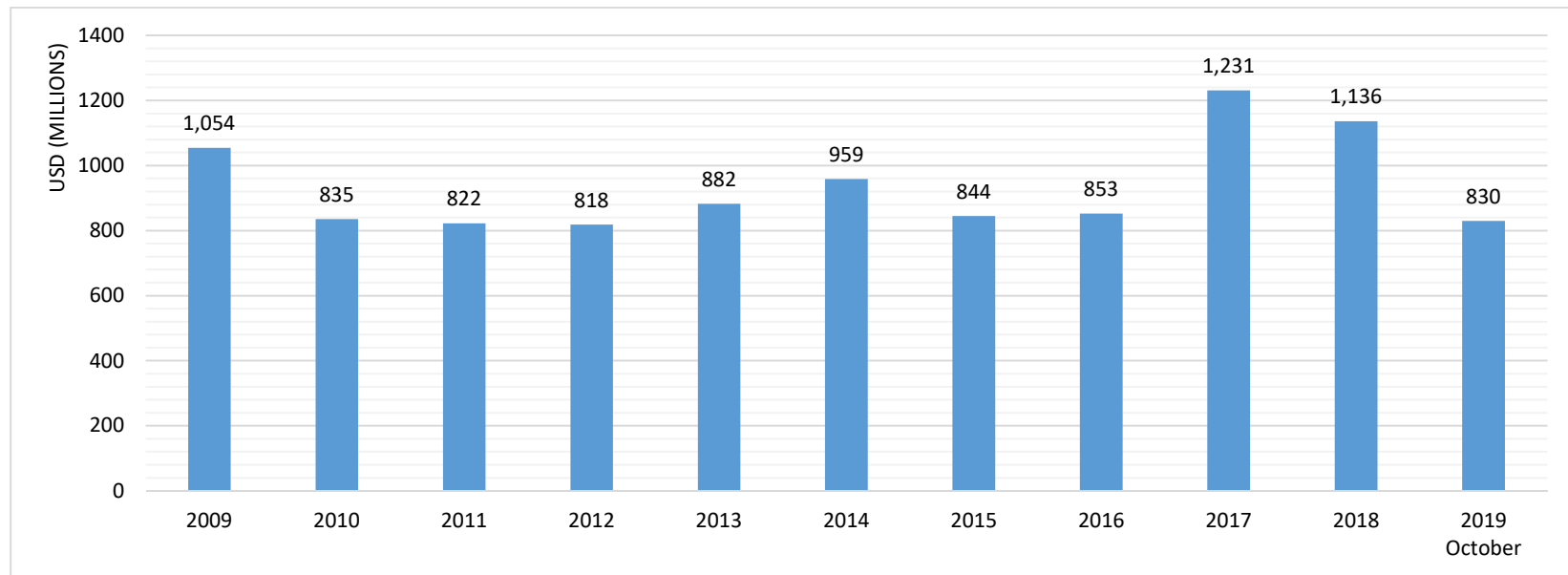


Figure 2: Category distribution by biennium

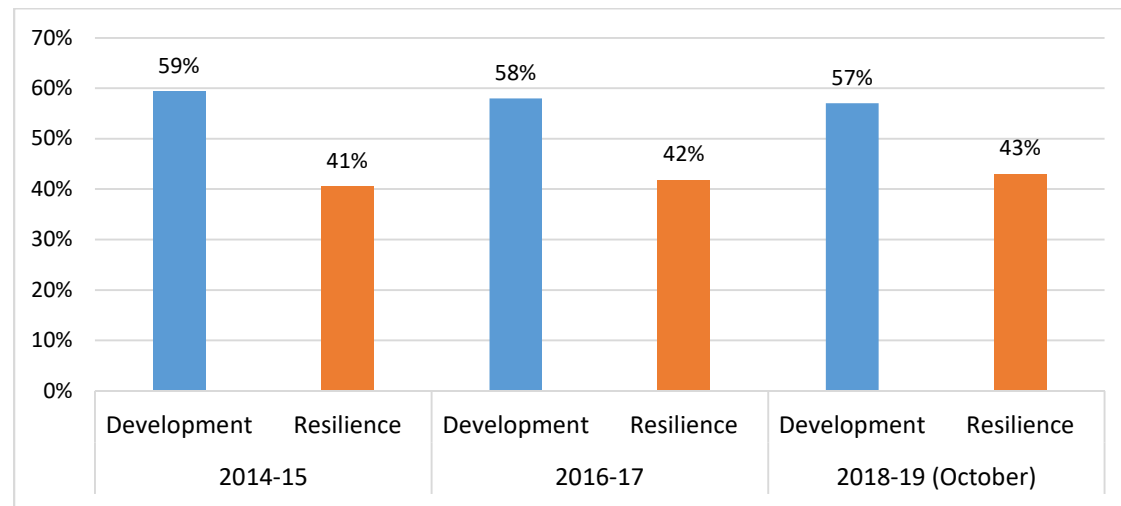


Figure 3: Recipient regions by biennium

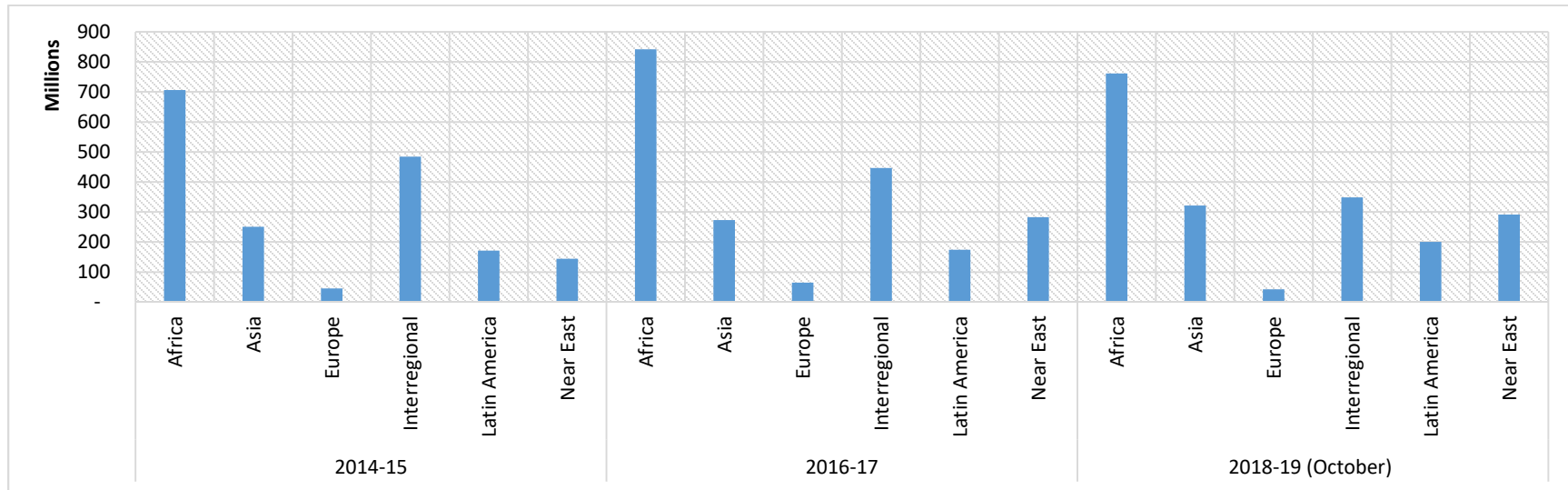


Figure 4: Top ten recipient countries by biennium

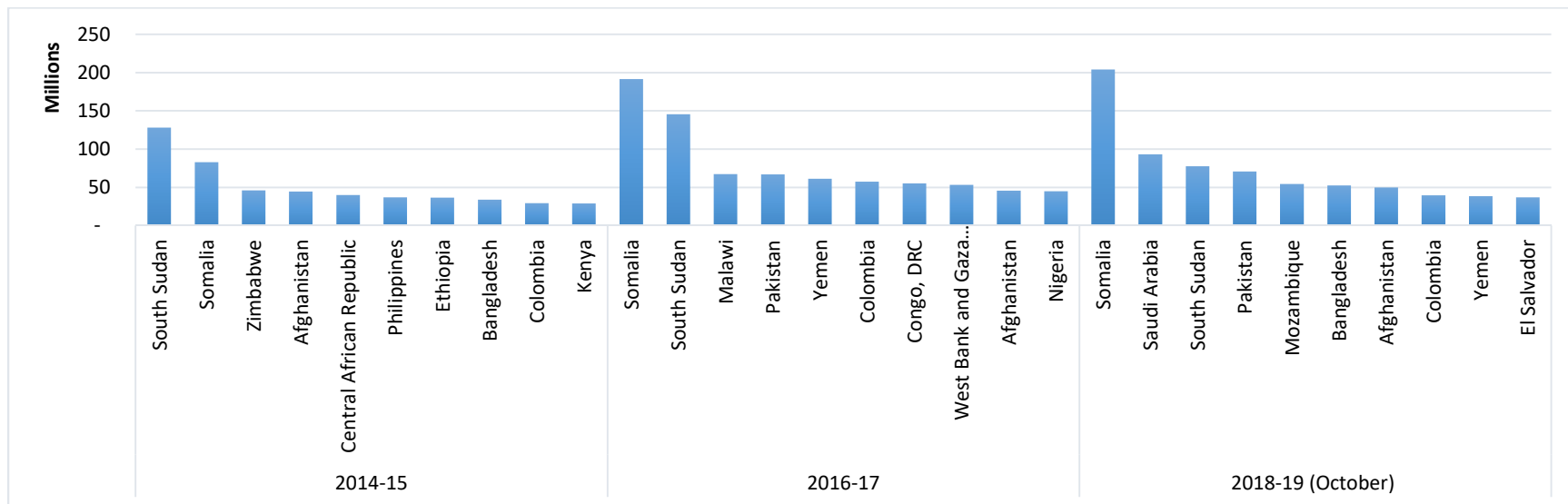
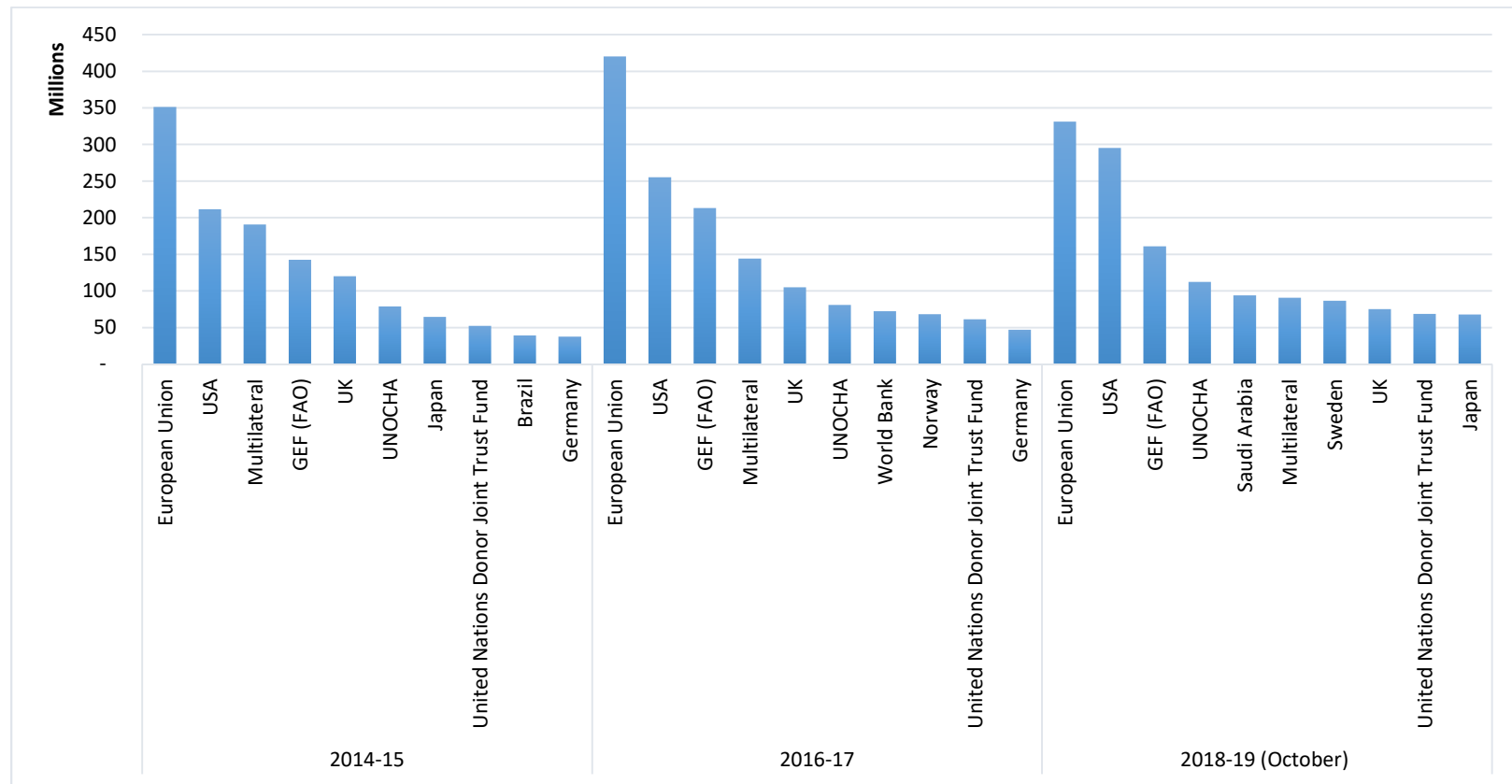
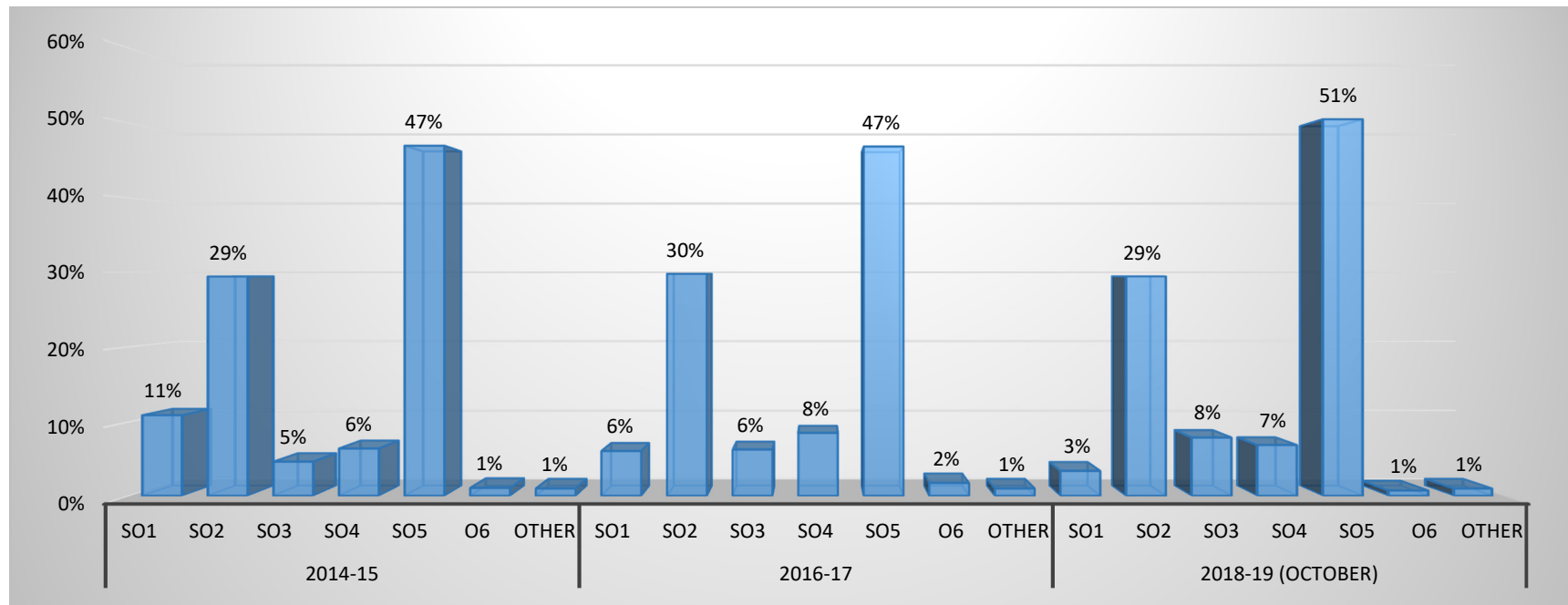


Figure 5: Top ten resource partners by biennium



Source: FAO, FPMIS

Figure 6: Strategic objective distribution by biennium



Source: FAO, FPMIS

Figure 7: Primary resource partners to strategic objectives during three biennia

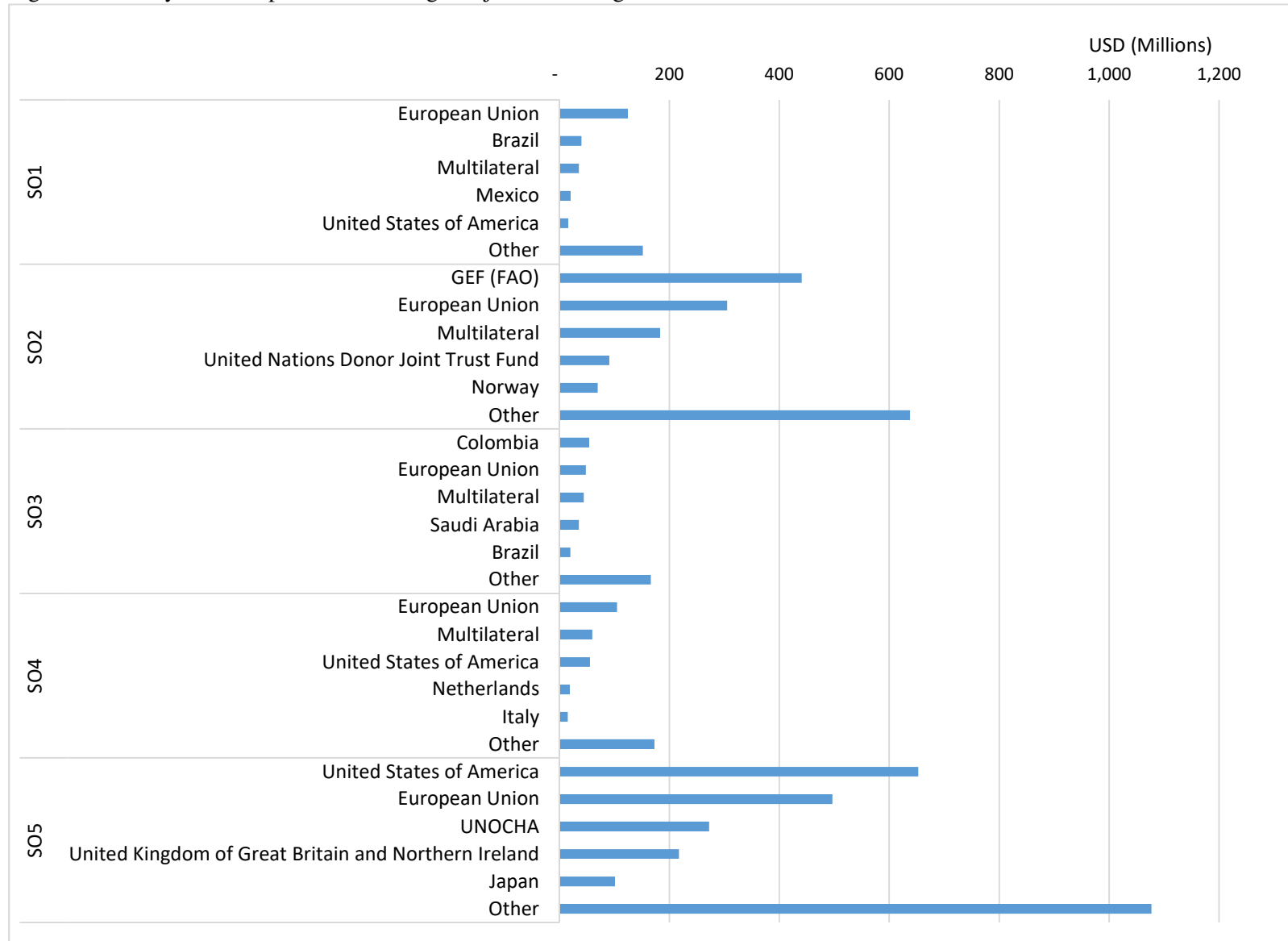
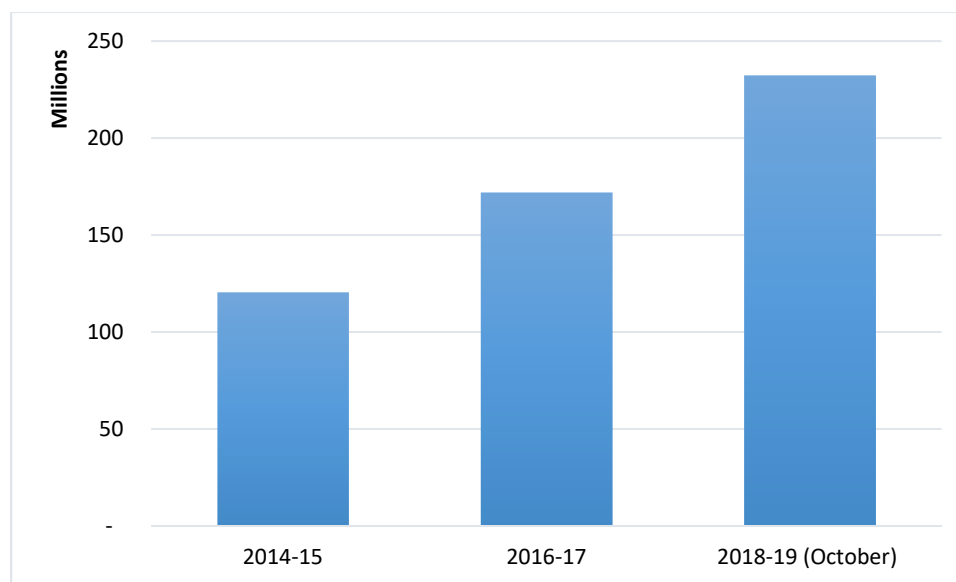


Figure 8: UTF approvals by biennium



Source: FAO, FPMIS

Table 2: Countries contributing through UTF by biennium

2014-15	2016-17	2018-19 (October)
Afghanistan	Afghanistan	Afghanistan
Angola	Albania	Albania
Argentina	Angola	Angola
Brazil	Argentina	Azerbaijan
Cameroon	Bhutan	Bangladesh
Central African Republic	Brazil	Brazil
Chad	Cabo Verde	Burkina Faso
Chile	Cambodia	Cameroon
China	Chad	Chad
Colombia	Chile	Chile
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Colombia	China
Djibouti	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Colombia
El Salvador	Djibouti	Congo
Equatorial Guinea	Egypt	Côte d'Ivoire
Ethiopia	Ethiopia	Democratic Republic of the Congo
Georgia	Kenya	Egypt
Guinea	Kosovo	Gabon
Haiti	Kuwait	Ghana
Honduras	Lao People's Democratic Republic	Grenada
India	Lebanon	India
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Lesotho	Lao People's Democratic Republic
Madagascar	Liberia	Libya
Mali	Libya	Mexico
Mauritania	Madagascar	Mozambique
Mexico	Mali	Myanmar
Morocco	Mexico	Nepal

Namibia	Mozambique	Niger
Nepal	Nigeria	Oman
Nigeria	Oman	Pakistan
Oman	Pakistan	Russian Federation
Pakistan	Philippines	Rwanda
Russian Federation	Russian Federation	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Saudi Arabia	Rwanda	Saudi Arabia
Sierra Leone	Saudi Arabia	Sudan
Tajikistan	Sierra Leone	Thailand
Turkey	South Sudan	Timor-Leste
United Arab Emirates	Sudan	Togo
Uganda	Tunisia	Tunisia
Venezuela	Uruguay	Uganda
West Bank		Zambia

Table 3: New resource partners by biennium (period analysed - 2009 to 2019)*

2014-15	2016-17	2018-19 (October)
Abu Dhabi Food Control Authority (ADFCA)	Albania	African Union-United Nations Mission in Darfur (UNAMID)
Cameroon	<i>Banco Centroamericano de Integración Económica (BCI)</i>	Burkina Faso
The Central African Republic	Bhutan	China Agricultural Science and Education Foundation (CASEF)
Common Humanitarian Fund in Central African Republic (CHF-CAR)	Cabo Verde	Community and Family Services International (CFSI)
Concern Worldwide (CWW)	Caribbean Development Bank (CDB)	Crown Agents

Croatia	<i>CNH Industrial Italia SpA</i>	Elsevier Foundation
Djibouti	Common Humanitarian Fund for South Sudan (CHF)	GCF (Accreditation Master Agreement [AMA])
FAO Internal Source	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR)	GCF (Readiness and Preparatory Support)
Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme (GAFSP)	Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN)	Grenada
Green Cross Switzerland (GCS)	<i>Industria Macchine Automatiche (IMA)</i>	Guyana REDD+ Investment Fund (GRIF)
Guinea	Kenya	Indian Ocean Commission (IOC)
Haiti	Kosovo**	Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)
India, Brazil and South Africa (IBSA) Facility	Kuwait	International Trade Centre (ICT)
Inter-American Development Bank (IADB)	MasterCard	Islamic Development Bank
International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN)	New Venture Fund (NVF)	Myanmar
King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Centre (KSRelief)	Office of Coordination for United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA)	The Niger
Mali	Rwanda	PhosAgro
Mauritania	Save the Children (STC)	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
McKnight Foundation (MKF)	Singapore	Thailand
Osprey Foundation	Skoll Global Threats Fund	Timor-Leste
Tufts University	South Sudan	Togo
Uganda	<i>Stichting Dienst Landbouwkundig Onderzoek (SDL)</i>	United Nations Human Settlement Programme (UNHABITAT)

United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)	The Sudan	United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)
United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF)	TechnoServe	<i>Universidad de los Andes</i>
United Nations Commission for Africa (UNECA)	United Nations	World Meteorological Organization (WMO)
United Nations Fund for Recovery Reconstruction and Development in Darfur (UNDF)	United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL)	Zambia
United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA)	University of Greifswald	
United States International Poultry Development Programme (UIPDP)	World Organization for Animal Health (OIE)	
University of International Business and Economics in China (UIBE)		
World Vision International		

*New resource partners in 2014-15 are those that had not provided voluntary contributions in the period 2009-2013 and appeared for the first time in the biennium 2014-15. The new resource partners in 2016 17 and 2018-19 (October) are first time contributors with respect to the 2009-2015 and 2009-2017 periods, respectively.

**References to Kosovo shall be understood to be in the context of UN Security Council Resolution 1244 (1999)

Source: FAO, FPMIS