

Who funds which multilateral organizations?

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INTRODUCTION

When a country promises to either promote or pull back from multilateral cooperation, the implications are not immediately clear. There are more than 200 countries around the world, each with its own interests and capacities when engaging in multilateralism. Moreover, there are dozens of multilateral organizations, each of its own size and scope, and each created to tackle some specific set of international issues. These range from the World Food Program’s efforts to provide emergency humanitarian relief to the International Civil Aviation Organization efforts to promote safe and reliable air travel.

As a reference point for mapping the multilateral landscape, this policy brief presents a global snapshot of how countries—plus the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF)—have recently been allocating approximately \$63 billion per year in direct, recurrent grant funding across 53 major multilateral entities. The latter includes 34 U.N. organizations and 19 organizations generally considered separate from the U.N. system. By estimating average annual funding flows during the 2014-2016 period, we consider two basic questions. First, how much does each funder allocate to each organization? Second, what is the relative importance of each funder to each organization? This allows us to assess which funders are the “big fish” in each organization’s funding “pond,” and how that “fish factor” compares across organizations.

To our knowledge, this is the first study to construct a broadly comprehensive recent snapshot of direct annual grant financing across the majority of large multilateral institutions. It builds on Jenks and colleagues’ (2016) assessment of U.N. development system funding and the OECD (2015) analysis focusing on its member countries’ funding to multilateral organizations. Note that our sample does not include every multilateral institution. For example, we do not include many small organizations or non-concessional multilateral development banks whose lending-based business models are anchored in periodic capital injections, such as the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, or the Inter-American Development Bank.

METHODS OVERVIEW

While the Appendix provides a more detailed description of our methodology, the core elements are as follows. For 34 U.N. organizations, we draw funding data from the U.N. online database (U.N. CEB 2017) to calculate the average annual sum of assessed plus voluntary contributions over the 2014 to 2016 period, or whatever subset of those years is available.¹ Some of the flows count as official development assistance (ODA) and some do not. In cases where countries are in arrears on their assessed contributions, such as with United States funding to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), we err on the side of counting arrears as actual funding, i.e., long-term obligations that will eventually need to be paid. Funding volumes are calculated in nominal U.S. dollar terms, either as directly reported or as estimated at various points in the sample period, and thereby represent approximations of real annual averages.

¹ In one instance—for the UNICEF 2014 data—we noticed a coding error in the U.N. CEB database and hence adjusted estimated annual averages for that organization accordingly, as described in the Appendix.

Among non-U.N. organizations in the sample, we identify 19 institutions that: (i) received ODA during the relevant period, according to the OECD’s online Creditor Reporting System (2017), (ii) received total direct contributions of at least \$50 million per year; and (iii) for which we were able to identify donor-by-donor annual funding sources. The full sample of 53 organizations is listed in Box 1.

Box 1: 53 multilateral organizations in sample

34 UN organizations			
DPKO	Department of Peacekeeping Operations	UNWTO	World Tourism Organization
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	UPU	Universal Postal Union
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency	WFP	World Food Programme
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization	WHO	World Health Organization
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development	WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization
ILO	International Labour Organization	WMO	World Meteorological Organization
IMO	International Maritime Organization	WTO	World Trade Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration		
ITC	International Trade Centre	19 non-UN organizations	
ITU	International Telecommunication Union	AfDF	African Development Fund
PAHO	Pan American Health Organization	AsDF	Asian Development Fund
UN	United Nations	CFF	Concessional Financing Facility (MENA financing)
UN Women	UN Women	CGIAR	Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS	CoEurope	Council of Europe
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme	CTF	Clean Technology Fund
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme	Francophonie	Organisation internationale de la Francophonie
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	GAFFSP	Global Agriculture and Food Security Program
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund	Gavi	Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance
UN-HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme	GCF	Green Climate Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	GEF	Global Environment Facility
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund	GEF-Climate	Special Climate Change Fund; Least Developed Countries Fund; and Adaptation Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization	GFATM	The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research	GPE	Global Partnership for Education
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime	IDA	International Development Association
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services	OAS	Organization of American States
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	OSCE	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
UNU	United Nations University	SCF	Strategic Climate Fund
		WB-TF	World Bank Trust Funds - Recipient-executed Grants

To estimate average annual funding for non-U.N. organizations, we use a variety of sources, including annual funding reports and the OECD Creditor Reporting System, which had data available up to 2015 at the time of writing. For organizations with multi-year replenishment cycles—like the World Bank’s International Development Association (IDA) and the Asian Development Fund (AsDF)—we generally convert recent pledges into annual equivalents. We do not assess trends over time.²

In some cases, we pool funding accounts for purposes of simplification. For example, we count funding to the Advanced Market Commitment and the International Finance Facility for Immunisation as part of the funding for Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance (previously known as the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization). We also pool three climate-related trust funds administered by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and report them as a consolidated “GEF-Climate” account, separate from the main GEF Trust Fund replenishment. For World Bank-administered trust funds, we use an online

² This is mainly due to the lack of easy-to-access time-series data for all the relevant organizations. Future research could potentially examine annual reports and similar primary sources to construct such an assessment.

database (World Bank 2015) to add up 526 Recipient-executed Grants into a single “World Bank Trust Fund” tabulation. The Appendix includes a full list of sources by organization.

The sample focuses on original contributions to multilateral organizations and therefore excludes funding rechanneled from one multilateral organization to another. The one exception is the European Commission/European Union, which we treat as a direct funder. Apart from BMGF, which we count as a country-equivalent funder, we do not include other non-profit, private, or contract funding. To estimate BMGF funding volumes, we use a combination of organizational reports, the foundation’s own online database, and information provided directly by foundation staff via e-mail.³ To our knowledge, this is the first synthesis estimation of BMGF grant making to multilateral organizations, although we do not capture all of the foundation’s grants to all multilateral organizations. For example, BMGF makes grants to multilateral development banks, which are beyond the scope of this assessment.

Funding shares are calculated using only the flows reflected in our sample. For example, the United Nations Children’s Fund’s (UNICEF) 2015 annual report describes \$5.0 billion of revenues, but our assessment only includes the \$3.2 billion in grants from direct funders in our sample. The other \$1.8 billion come from a combination of private sector donors (holding aside BMGF) and other multilateral organizations. Therefore, our estimates of funding shares reflect the percentage of “direct” public dollars allocated to each multilateral organization, rather than a percentage of each organization’s total budget.

RESULTS

Our results are presented in four parts. Part 1 charts the total scale of resource flows by funder and recipient organization; Part 2 maps the distribution of funders’ allocations across organizations; Part 3 maps the relative importance of each funder to each organization; and Part 4 compares funders’ allocation patterns to objective benchmarks for assessing burden-sharing. All data for the tables and figures are also available in digital form as an online supplement.

PART 1. TOTAL FUNDING BY COUNTRY AND ORGANIZATION

Figure 1A shows the volume of annual resources provided by each funder in total absolute dollar amounts, with funding to 34 U.N. organizations (a total of \$38.4 billion) indicated in blue and funding to 19 other multilaterals (a total of \$24.9 billion) indicated in orange. The top four funders account for approximately 50 percent of the funding and the top 32 funders account for 95 percent of the funding. The other 188 funders are reflected in the final vertical bar at the far right.

The U.S. is by far the largest overall funder in absolute terms, at \$14.1 billion per year, with 70 percent allocated to U.N. system organizations. The United Kingdom is the second-largest funder, at \$7.6 billion, with 39 percent allocated to U.N. entities. Japan is the third-largest funder at \$5.4 billion, split nearly evenly between U.N. and non-U.N. entities. The rest of the top 10 funders are Germany (\$4.4 billion), France (\$2.6 billion), Canada (\$2.6 billion), the EC-EU (\$2.5 billion), Sweden (\$2.2 billion), Norway (\$2.1 billion), and the Netherlands (\$1.8 billion). BMGF is the 17th largest multilateral funder, at more than \$880 million per year.

³ We thank Sarah Orzell and Dan Peters of BMGF for their helpful assistance in sharing organizational data, while noting that no BMGF staff were involved in the analysis presented in this paper.

Figure 1A: Average total direct annual contributions to 53 multilaterals, by funder, 2014-2016 (est.)

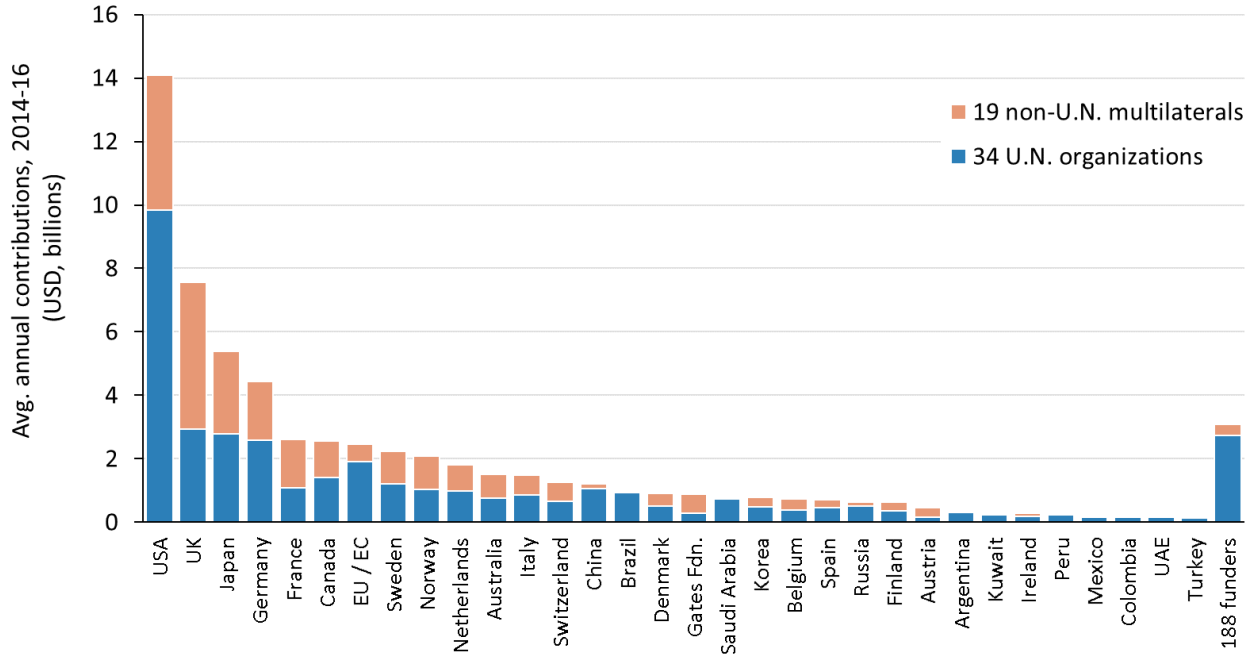


Figure 1B: Average per capita direct annual contributions to 53 multilaterals, by funder, 2014-2016 (est.)

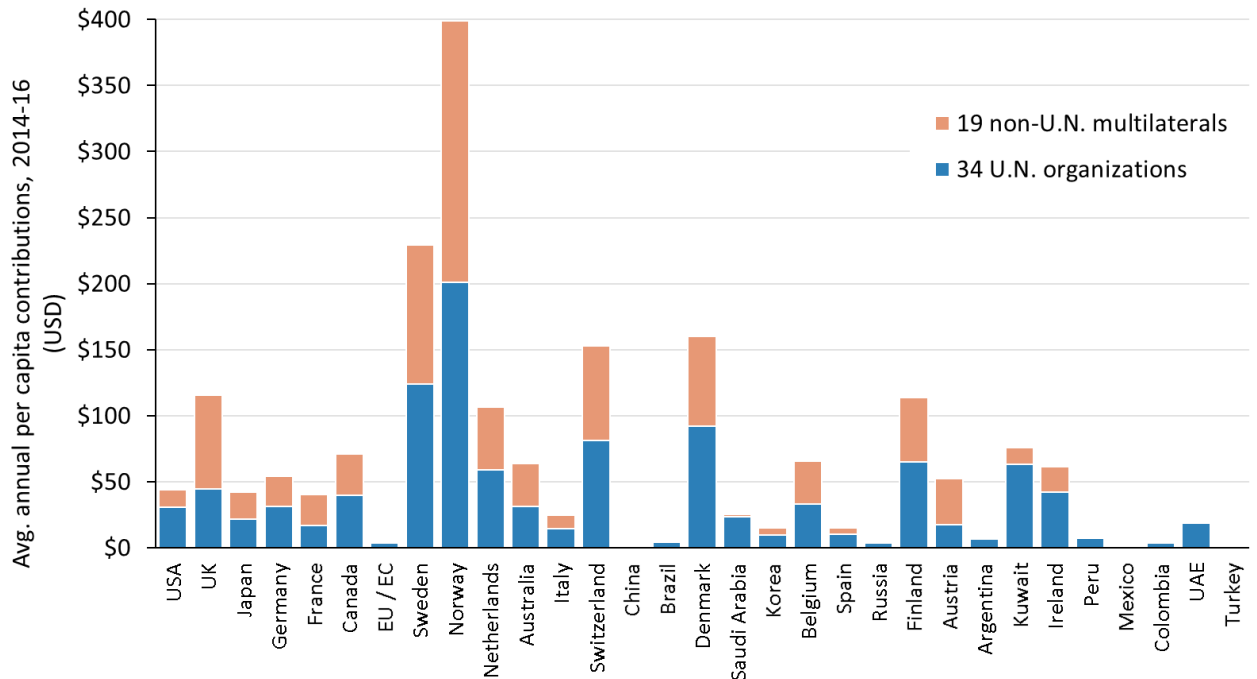


Figure 2: Average annual direct public contributions received by 53 multilateral organizations, 2014-16 (est.)

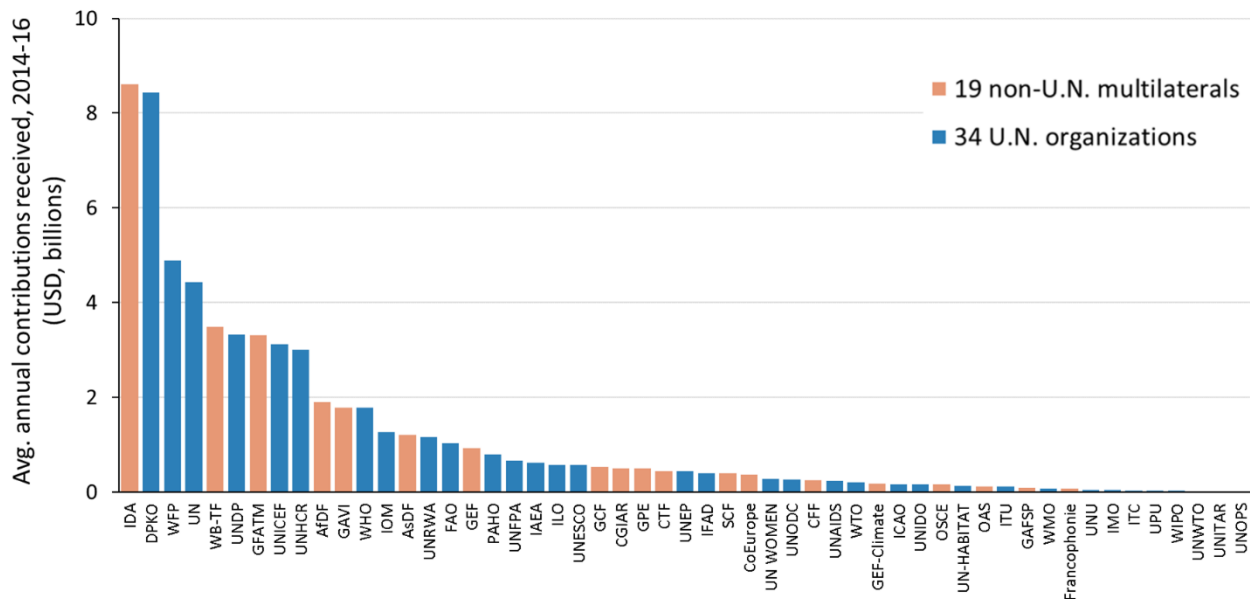


Figure 1B translates the same funding volumes into per capita contributions, excluding BMGF. Norway is the clear leader in the chart, contributing \$399 per capita per year. Sweden is second at \$229, followed by Denmark (\$160), Switzerland (\$153), the U.K. (\$116), Finland (\$114), Netherlands (\$106), and Kuwait (\$76). A few of the smaller funders not included in the chart also contribute significant amounts in per capita terms, including Luxembourg (\$230), Monaco (\$189), and Liechtenstein (\$128).⁴ The U.S. ranks 20th in per capita terms at \$44, and Japan ranks 21st at \$42.

Figure 2 shows the recipient side of these annual funding flows. U.N. organizations are again shaded blue while non-U.N. organizations are shaded orange. The World Bank’s IDA was the largest funding recipient during the sample period, with \$8.6 billion of average annual contributions, followed closely by the U.N.’s Department of Peacekeeping Operations, at \$8.4 billion. These two entities account for more than a quarter of the sample’s total funding flows.

There is a considerable drop to the third-largest recipient, the World Food Program, at \$4.9 billion. The core United Nations budget follows at \$4.4 billion, which funds activities ranging from the General Assembly to the U.N. Secretariat and the regional economic commissions. Next is the consolidated grouping of World Bank Trust Funds, which add up to \$3.5 billion per year, and then the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria (GFATM), each at \$3.3 billion. Even after excluding the World Bank Trust Funds, the six largest organizations account for more than half the sample’s total annual funding. At the smaller end of the budget range, fully 28 of the multilateral entities in our sample receive direct funding of less than \$500 million per year, and 11 receive less than \$100 million per year.

⁴ Note that rankings here exclude the Holy See, which has a population of approximately 450 people and contributed approximately \$345,000 per year, equivalent to more than \$765 per person.

PART 2. COUNTRIES' FUNDING PRIORITIES

Figure 3 provides a mapping of flows from funders to organizations. On the left side of the chart, funders are listed in descending order, starting with the largest at the top. Each horizontal row represents the distribution of that country's total funding across organizations, with darker blue indicating larger shares of their funding, and each row adding up to 100 percent. The vertical columns represent the sample's 34 largest funding recipients, starting with the largest on the left and matching the order in Figure 2. These 34 organizations account for over 97 percent of total flows in the sample. Overall, the 32 funders and 34 organizations in Figure 3 represent 93 percent of total flows in the sample.

The prevalence of darker blues on the left side of Figure 3 shows, not surprisingly, that most of the major funders tend to allocate larger shares of resources to larger organizations. However, there is variation in terms of which organization gets the largest amount of each funder's resources. Eight countries in the figure allocate the largest share to U.N. peacekeeping operations (U.S., France, Italy, China, Korea, Spain, Russia, and the United Arab Emirates), while 12 allocate the largest share to the World Bank's IDA (U.K., Japan, Germany, Canada, Sweden, Netherlands, Australia, Switzerland, Denmark, Belgium, Finland, and Austria). Other funders give top allocation to a variety of other entities, such as Norway to World Bank Trust Funds; Brazil to the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO); the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation to Gavi; Argentina to UNDP; and Kuwait to the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

The figure also highlights the varying extent to which different funders have concentrated their allocations among specific organizations. For example, nine funders—China, Brazil, BMGF, Spain, Russia, Austria, Argentina, Peru, and Colombia—each target more than half their resources in the sample to only two organizations. At the other end of the spectrum, some donors spread their resources more evenly. Norway's top two allocations account for less than a quarter of its funding, for example, as do Denmark's.

PART 3. ORGANIZATIONS' TOP FUNDERS

Figure 4 presents the same funders and organizations as Figure 3, but here each cell indicates the share of each organization's direct funding provided by the relevant country. Vertical columns now add up to 100 percent, and darker green shades indicate larger shares of organizational funding. The darker the shading, the bigger the "fish factor" in each organization's direct funding pond.

Most organizations have a clear top funder, possibly suggesting implicit agreements about which country will take a special leadership role for each organization. Among the 34 entities listed in the figure, the U.S. is the largest funder for 19, the U.K. is the largest for seven, and Japan is the largest for four. Meanwhile Sweden is the largest funder for United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and U.N.-Women, France is largest for the Council of Europe (CoEurope), and Brazil is largest for PAHO. Box 2 shows the lead funder for each of the 53 organizations in the full sample. Notably, BMGF is the second largest funder for three organizations: Gavi, the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research (CGIAR).

Figure 3: How important is each organization to each funder?

	Contributions (\$billions)	Percentage of each funder's total																																				
		IDA	DPKO	WFP	UN	WB-TF	UNDP	GFATM	UNICEF	UNHCR	AfDF	Gavi	WHO	IOM	AsDF	UNRWA	FAO	GEF	PAHO	UNFPA	IAEA	ILO	UNESCO	GCF	CGIAR	GPE	CTF	UNEP	IFAD		SCF	CoEurope	UN Women	UNODC	CFE	UNAIDS	19 other orgs.	
USA	14.1	9	17	14	5	3	3	8	5	10	1	1	3	3	*	3	1	*	*	*	*	*	*	1	*	2	2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2	100		
UK	7.6	20	7	5	5	12	3	6	6	3	4	7	2	*	1	1	1	1	*	1	*	*	*	*	2	3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100		
Japan	5.4	22	16	3	6	5	7	4	3	3	3	*	2	*	9	*	1	3		*	1	*	*	*	1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1	*	2	100	
Germany	4.4	16	13	13	7	4	4	6	5	5	5	2	1	*	1	2	1	3		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5	100
France	2.6	22	22	1	6	1	*	14	*	1	7	5	1	*	1	*	1	3	*	*	1	*	*	2	*	*		1	*		2	*	*	*	*	*	3	100
Canada	2.6	18	9	13	6	5	3	7	6	4	4	2	3	2	2	*	*	2	*	2	*	*	*	2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3	100
EU / EC	2.5			13	3	14	12	5	13	7																												100
Sweden	2.2	18	4	5	8	7	6	5	9	5	5	2	2	1	*	7	5		*	*	*	*	*	1	1	*	3		1	2		*	*	*	2	2	1	100
Norway	2.1	8	3	2	6	14	8	4	9	4	5	9	2	1	*	1	1	*	*	3	*	*	*	2	*	3		2	*	*	*	*	1	*	*	1	2	100
Netherlands	1.8	18	7	5	9	7	5	4	7	4	5	3	2	1	1	1	1	2	*	3	*	1	1	*	2		*	2		*	*	*	*	2	1	2	100	
Australia	1.5	14	11	6	7	13	4	3	3	2		3	3	4	11	1	*	1	*	1	*	1	*	2	2	2		*						1	*	*	*	100
Italy	1.5	17	24	2	8	1	3	3	1	2	7	6	2	*	2	*	2	2	*	*	1	1	3	1				1	2		3	*	*	*	*	*	3	100
Switzerland	1.3	21	7	6	7	10	9	2	3	4	5	*	2	1	1	2	1	3		*	*	1	*	2	1	*		1	1		*	2	*	*	*	*	4	100
China	1.2	8	48	1	19	*	1	*	*	*	3	*	2	*	*	*	2	*		*	2	2	2		*		*	1		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4	100
Brazil	1.0	3	5	*	8		2		*	*	*		2	*		*	3	*	65	*	1	1	4				*			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3	100
Denmark	0.9	14	6	10	8	10	8	2	5	5	4		1	*	*	2	*	2		5	*	1	*	1	*	5		2	*	*	*	1	*	2	*	1	100	
Gates Fdn.	0.9			*	*	3	2	19	*	*		34	28				*	*	*	*	*	*	*		11			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100
Saudi Arabia	0.8	5	6	20	29	*	5	1	2	6	1	*	2	*		14	2		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3	100
Korea	0.8	16	21	5	10	7	4	*	5	2	4	*	3	*	5	*	2	*	*	*	2	1	2	1	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5	100
Belgium	0.7	25	11	4	9	*	4	3	4	3	6		2	2	1	2	2	4		*	*	2	*	3	1	2		1	*		1	1	*	*	*	4	100	
Spain	0.7	18	33	*	11	1	*		*	1		2	2	*	2	3	3	1	*	*	2	2	2	*			3	1		3	*	*	*	*	*	5	100	
Russia	0.6	10	42	6	12	2	2		1	*		1	3		*	2	*		*	2	2	1	*	*			1	*		6		*	*	*	*	4	100	
Finland	0.6	18	7	6	6	6	6		4	5	9		2	*	1	1	1	4		6	*	1	*	2	*	*		1	1		*	4	*	*	1	4	100	
Austria	0.5	38	14	1	3	8	1		*	1	10		*	1	2	*	1	4		*	2	*	*	1	*	*		*	1		*	1	*	*	*	3	100	
Argentina	0.3	*	3	*	5		67		*	*		*	5		*	2		2	*	*	*	1					*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	13	100	
Kuwait	0.3	6	7	10	4	9	7	*	9	27	1		6	*		6	*		*	*	*	1				*	2		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1	100	
Ireland	0.3	14	11	12	14	4	5	4	7	4		*	1	*	2	2	1	*		2	*	1	*	*	2	2		*	*	*	*	*	*	1	1	3	100	
Peru	0.2	*	*	*	1		19		*	*			68			*		*	*	*	*	5					*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4	100
Mexico	0.2	15	13	*	21	*	6		*	*		4	1		*	8	2	4	*	4	3	3	2	*			1	*		*	*	2	*	*	2	9	100	
Colombia	0.2		3	*	5	*	25		*	*			24		*	4		6	*	*	*	*	*	*			*	*		*	*	27	*	*	*	3	100	
UAE	0.2		26	7	14		13		1	3		9	*		10	3			*	2	2	1		*			2	*		3	*	*	*	*	4	100		
Turkey	0.2	8	12	*	21	*	12		*	*		5	1	*	2	5			*	3	3	3		*			1	*		14	1	*	*	*	5	100		
188 other funders	3.1	4	21	4	12	*	17	*	6	1	1	*	5	1	1	*	3	*	*	2	2	2	2	*	*	*	*	*	*	2	*	1	*	*	8	100		

Legend: 0% * = <1% 1-5% 5-10% 10-20% >20%
of funder's contributions

Figure 4: How important is each funder to each organization?

	IDA	DPKO	WFP	UN	WB-TF	UNDP	GFATM	UNICEF	UNHCR	AfDF	Gavi	WHO	IOM	AsDF	UNRWA	FAO	GEF	PAHO	UNFPA	IAEA	ILO	UNESCO	GCF	CGIAR	GPE	CTF	UNEP	IFAD	SCF	CoEurope	UN Women	UNODC	CFF	UNAIDS	19 other orgs.				
Total contributions (\$B)	8.6	8.4	4.9	4.4	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.0	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	1.7				
Percentage of each organization's total	USA	15	28	41	17	12	11	34	24	46	10	11	24	35	7	33	19	15	11	10	31	21	13	16	34	8	48	12	8	25	*	4	21	10	26	15			
	UK	17	6	8	8	25	7	13	15	7	16	31	11	5	7	8	8	9	*	12	5	4	3	*	13	25	47	6	13	70	10	9	3	16	9	4			
	Japan	13	10	4	8	8	11	7	6	6	8	*	5	4	42	3	8	16		5	11	8	8	15	1	*		9	5		8	7	22	*	7				
	Germany	8	7	12	7	5	6	8	7	7	11	4	4	3	4	6	5	12		4	6	7	5	6		2		9	5		11	2	2	8	1	12			
	France	7	7	*	3	*	*	11	*	1	10	7	2	*	3	*	3	8	*	*	5	4	4	12	*	*		6	4		12	*	1		*	5			
	Canada	5	3	7	3	4	2	5	5	4	6	2	4	5	4	*	2	6	2	7	3	4	2	8	2	5		3	6			3	3	6	2	4			
	EU/ EC			6	1	10	9	4	10	6		*	3	10		15	13		*	2	2	4	3		*	14		6	10			3	14	2	*	4			
	Sweden	5	*	2	4	4	4	3	6	4	5	3	3	2	2	3	2	5	*	12	*	3	5	6	3	10		4	3		2	13	4	14	15	2			
	Norway	2	*	1	3	9	5	2	6	3	5	11	3	2	1	3	3	2	*	10	*	3	3	6	2	13		9	4	4	2	8	2	5	10	2			
	Netherlands	4	2	2	4	4	3	2	4	2	4	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	*	7	1	3	4	1	8		3	10		3	4	2	11	11	2				
	Australia	2	2	2	2	6	2	2	1	*		2	3	5	13	2	1	2	*	2	2	3	2	6	5	7		1			7	2		2	*				
	Italy	3	4	*	3	*	2	1	*	*	5	5	1	1	2	*	4	3	*	*	3	3	8	4		*		4	6		11	1	*		*	3			
	Switzerland	3	1	2	2	4	4	*	1	2	3	*	1	1	1	2	2	4		2	*	3	2	4	3	2		4	4		3	9	*		5	3			
	China	1	7	*	5	*	*	*	*	*	2	*	2	*	*	*	3	*		*	4	3	4		*			1	3			*	*		*	3			
	Brazil	*	*	*	2		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2	*	82	*	2	3	7					*			*	*	*		*		1		
	Denmark	1	*	2	2	3	2	*	1	2	2		*	*	*	1	*	2		6	*	2	*	2	1	8		3	2	*	1	4	1	6	3	*			
	Gates Fdn.			*	*	*	*	5	*	*	*	17	14				*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	19		*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
	Saudi Arabia	*	*	3	5	*	1	*	*	2	*	*	*	*		10	1			*	*	*	1					*	2				*	*			2		
	Korea	1	2	*	2	2	*	*	1	*	2	*	1	*	3	*	1	*	*	*	2	2	3	2	*	*		1	*		*	2	*	*		*	2		
	Belgium	2	*	*	2	*	*	*	*	*	2		*	*	*	1	2	3		*	*	2	1	5	2	2		2	2		2	3	*		3	2			
	Spain	1	3	*	2	*	*		*	*		*	*	*	1	2	2	1	*	*	2	2	2	*			4	2			6	1	*			2			
	Russia	*	3	*	2	*	*		*	*		*	1			*	1	*		*	2	2	2		*			2	*		10		1		2	2			
	Finland	1	*	*	*	1	1		*	*	3		*	*	*	*	*	2		6	*	1	*	2	*	*		2	2		1	9	*		3	1			
	Austria	2	*	*	*	1	*		*	*	2		*	*	*	*	*	2		*	2	*	*	*	1	*		*	1		2	*	*	*	*	*	*		
	Argentina	*	*	*	*	*	6		*	*		*	1		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	2		
	Kuwait	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3	*		*	*		2	*			*	*	*	*	*	*			*	1		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
	Ireland	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1		*	*		*	1			1	*		
	Peru		*	*	*		1		*			*	13			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2					*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
	Mexico	*	*	*	1	*	*		*	*		*	*	*		*	2	*	1	*	1	1	1	*	*			*	*		*	*	*	*	2			1	
	Colombia		*	*	*	*	1		*	*			3		*	*			1	*	*	*	*	*	*			*	*		*	*	*	18			*		
	UAE		*	*	*	*	*		*	*		*	*	*		1	*			*	*	*	*	*	*			*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
	Turkey	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*		6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
	188 other funders	1	8	3	8	*	16	*	6	1	2	*	9	3	3	1	10	1	*	9	8	8	10	2	3	*		5	7		14	4	15		3	15			

100% 100%

Legend: 0% * = <1% 1-5% 5-10% 10-20% >20%
of organization's total

Box 2: Top funder for each of 53 multilateral organizations

U.S.	24: DPKO, WFP, U.N., UNICEF, GFATM, UNHCR, WHO, IOM, UNRWA, FAO, IAEA, ILO, UNESCO, GCF, CGIAR, CTF, UNEP, UNODC, UNAIDS, WTO, OSCE, OAS, GAFSP, WMO
U.K.	9: IDA, WB-TF, AfDF, Gavi, GPE, IFAD, SCF, ITC, UPU
Japan	9: UNDP, AsDF, GEF, CFF, UNIDO, ITU, UNU, WIPO, UNWTO
France	2: Council of Europe; La Francophonie
Sweden	2: UNFPA, U.N. Women
Germany	1: GEF-Climate
EU / EC	1: U.N.-HABITAT
Switzerland	1: UNITAR
Brazil	1: PAHO
BMGF	1: UNOPS*
Argentina	1: ICAO
Panama	1: IMO

*Notes: * Only a very small share of UNOPS funding comes through grants; organizations ordered by volume of total contributions received; see Box 1 for list of acronyms.*

In Figure 4, looking from left to right, the number of darker green cells gradually expand for organizations with smaller budgets. This suggests that smaller funders have an opportunity to be bigger fish (playing larger relative roles) in organizations with less overall funding. For example, among the smaller organizations not listed in this figure, Panama is the lead funder for the International Maritime Organization (IMO), Argentina for the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), and Switzerland for the U.N. Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR). The Appendix includes a corresponding figure for the 19 smaller organizations.

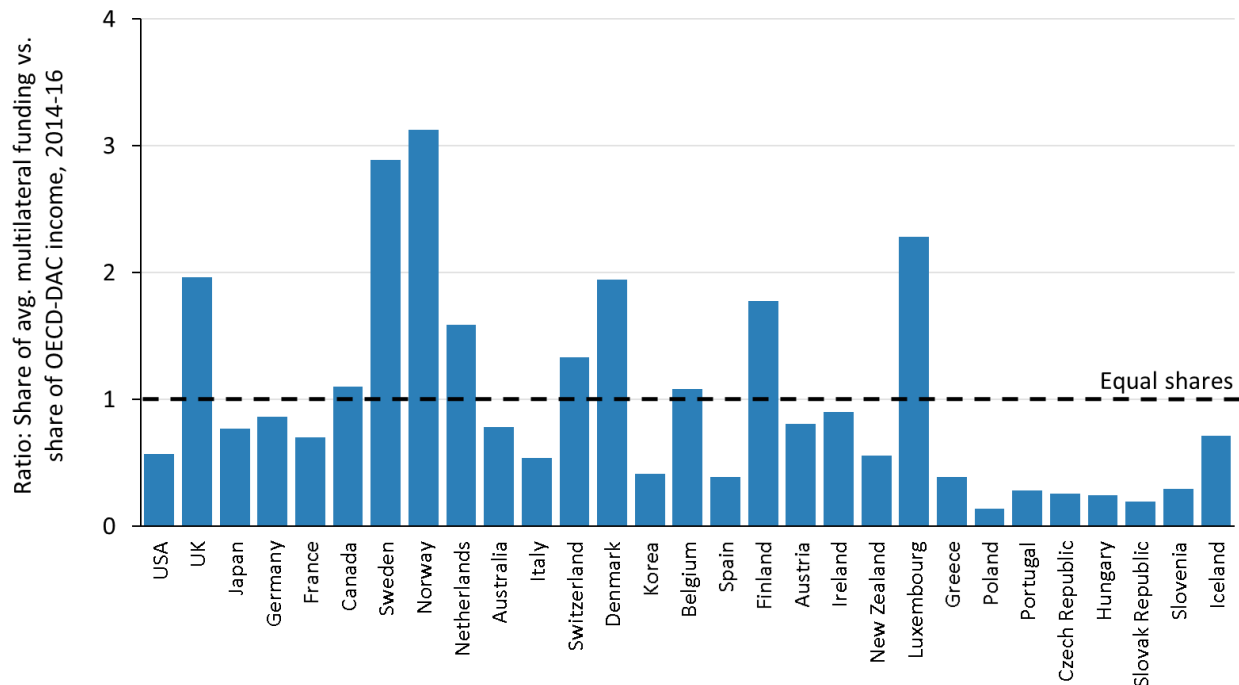
PART 4. BENCHMARKING FUNDING

A limitation of the preceding figures is that they track the scale of grant flows between each funder and recipient without providing context relative to the size of each country's population and economy. For example, a country's share of funding flows can be compared to its share of world population, share of world income, and—for OECD donor countries—share of total OECD donor country income.

Figure 5 presents one form of this assessment for the 29 individual country members of the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC).⁵ The graph presents the ratio of each country's total contributions to multilateral organizations in the sample relative to its share of OECD-DAC total income. A ratio greater than 1 indicates funding is larger than the country's share of OECD-DAC income and a value less than 1 indicates funding is smaller than the share of relevant income. (The Appendix includes similar graphs for the same 32 countries relative to world income and world population.)

⁵ I.e., excluding the EU/EC, a 30th member of the OECD-DAC.

Figure 5: Ratio of average annual funding to 53 multilaterals relative to share of OECD-DAC income, 2014-16

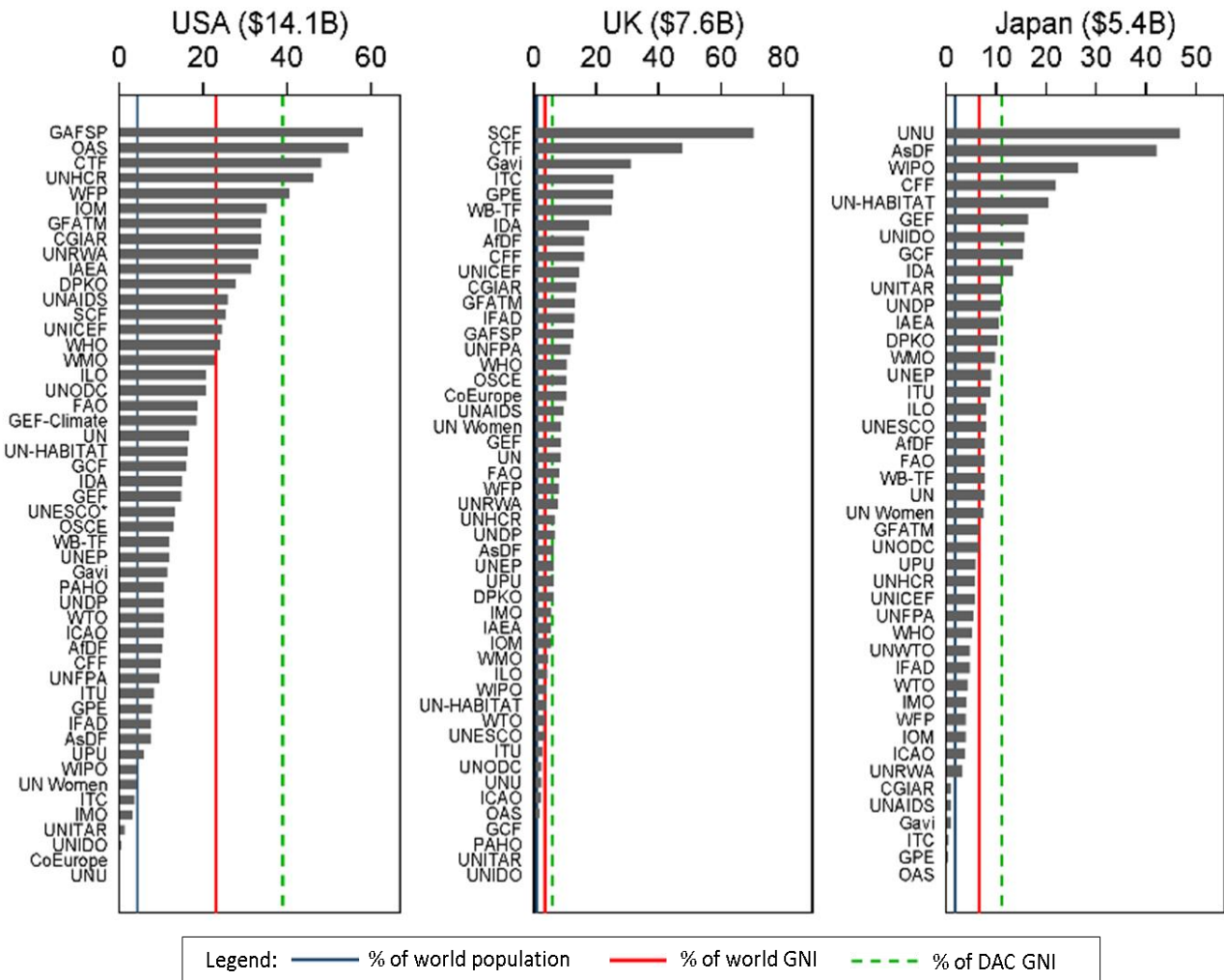


Norway has the highest ratio in Figure 5, contributing 3.1 times its share of OECD-DAC income. Sweden follows with a ratio of 2.9, then Luxembourg at 2.3, the U.K. at 2.0, Denmark at just under 2, and Finland at 1.8. Among the three largest absolute funders in the sample, only the U.K. exceeds its share of OECD-DAC income. The U.S. has a ratio of 0.57: it provides 22.3 percent of the sample’s funding and 39.0 percent share of OECD-DAC income. Meanwhile, Japan has a ratio of 0.77, based on its 8.5 percent share of sample funding and 11.1 percent share of OECD-DAC income.

Figure 6 presents a visual framework for assessing how each country’s funding to each organization compares to similar benchmarks. The top three funders in the sample—the U.S., U.K., and Japan—are presented as illustrative cases. Corresponding figures for a selection of other countries are available in the Appendix. Within each panel, the horizontal bars represent the share of direct funding the country provides to each respective organization, i.e., its fish factor within that organization. The ordering from top to bottom therefore offers a sense of where each country is a bigger or smaller fish in the organizational pond. This also provides potential insight into each funder’s revealed preferences for prioritizing across organizations. From left to right, the first (blue) vertical line represents the country’s share of world population; the second (red) line represents the share of world income; and the third (green dotted) line represents the share of OECD donor income.

Figure 6 draws attention to each country’s different sequence of organizations from top to bottom, and also the differing number of horizontal bars surpassing each respective vertical line. The first panel shows that the U.S. contributes at least its share relative to total donor country income for the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP), the Organization of American States (OAS), the Clean Technology Fund (CTF), UNHCR, and the World Food Program (WFP). Meanwhile, its contributions to WHO and UNICEF are roughly equivalent to the country’s share of global economic activity. Near the bottom of the panel, U.S. contributions to U.N. Women and the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) are similar to its share of world population.

Figure 6: “Fish factors”— the share of each organization’s direct funding provided by a country (%)



The middle panel shows that the U.K. allocates at least its share of OECD donor country income to 31 organizations, with its biggest fish factors in the Strategic Climate Fund (SCF), the CTF, and Gavi. At the bottom of the panel, the U.K. appears to have decided not to prioritize the Green Climate Fund (GCF), PAHO, UNITAR and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) – the latter two organizations also appearing near the bottom of the U.S. panel.

The right-side panel indicates that Japan provides at least its share of donor country income to 10 organizations, with its biggest fish factors in the United Nations University (UNU), AsDF, and WIPO. In the lower part of the chart, Japan’s fish factors are smaller than its share of world population at CGIAR, UNAIDS, Gavi, the International Trade Centre (ITC), the Global Partnership for Education (GPE), and the OAS.

Analysis of fish factors beyond the three countries in Figure 6 sheds light on other interesting patterns. For example, Norway exceeds its share of total OECD DAC income for 40 organizations, followed by Sweden at 39, and Finland, Luxembourg, and Switzerland at 32. Across OECD DAC member countries,

all 29 allocate more than their share of total donor income to three or more organizations in the sample, but most members (21 countries) allocate less than their share of donor income to at least half (27) of the organizations in the sample. When looking more broadly at all funders' allocations relative to world income, 183 countries provide more than their share of world income to at least one of the 53 organizations in the sample.

CONCLUSION

This policy brief draws on official data sources to estimate how countries allocated more than \$63 billion in average annual grant funding across 53 major multilateral organizations during the 2014 to 2016 period. Some headline findings are as follows:

- Funding sources are concentrated, with nearly half the sample total provided by four funders—the U.S., the U.K., Japan, and Germany—and 95 percent provided by 32 funders.
- Among the same four largest funders, only the U.K. contributes more than its share of OECD donor country income to the multilateral organizations in the sample.
- In per capita terms, the four largest funders are Norway, Luxembourg, Sweden, and Monaco. Each provides more than \$185 per person per year to multilateral organizations. Denmark and Switzerland also provide more than \$150 per person per year.
- A majority of the sample's total resources are targeted to a small number of organizations, with six entities receiving more than half of the overall funding.
- Four of the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council give their largest share of funding within the sample to U.N. peacekeeping operations: China, France, Russia, and the U.S. The U.K. gives its largest share to IDA, the World Bank's concessional financing arm.
- The U.S., U.K., and Japan played special funding roles across the multilateral system during the sample period. One of these three countries was the largest funder for each of 42 organizations in the sample, including all of the 17 largest organizations. Overall, the U.S. is the top funder for 24 organizations, the U.K. for nine organizations, and Japan for nine organizations.
- Only a handful of other funders are the lead contributor to other organizations, including France (for 2 organizations), Sweden (2), Germany (1), the EU/EC (1), Switzerland (1), Brazil (1), BMGF (1), Argentina (1), and Panama (1). This suggests that even mid- and smaller-sized economies can choose to play special lead funding roles within specific organizations.
- The Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation provides more than \$880 million per year to multilateral organizations and is the second-largest funder to CGIAR, Gavi, and WHO.
- Estimating each funder's relative importance to each organization—how big a relative fish it is in each pond—enables the opportunity to compare each country's "fish factor" across organizations. This in turn offers the opportunity to assess countries' revealed preferences among multilateral priorities. Fish factors can also be compared to objective benchmarks like share of world population, world income, or donor country income.

Altogether, the quantitative assessment in this brief offers a starting point for evaluating each country's recent multilateral priorities and the relative importance of those priorities to each multilateral organization. Future research could usefully unpack underlying streams of finance to each entity and investigate how funding flows have changed over time, potentially reflecting shifts in priorities. In the meantime, the analysis presented here can help inform debates about where forthcoming investments in multilateral cooperation are most needed.

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APPENDIX 1: METHODOLOGY NOTES

U.N. System

We examine all 34 organizations reported in the United Nation System Chief Executive Board (U.N. CEB) Financial Statistics database, using data reported for years 2014 to 2016. We identify funders as public entities providing direct, original contributions and exclude funding rechanneled from other multilateral organizations. We categorize the European Commission as a direct funder, rather than multilateral organization, and include its voluntary contributions as reported in the U.N. Secretariat's Budgetary and Financial Situation of the organizations of the U.N. System for 2014 and 2015 (2016 is not reported). We exclude non-public donors and group within-country public entities under the respective national classification (e.g., GIZ as Germany).

We count the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF) as a country-equivalent funder due to its large scale of contributions. For UNAIDS, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNOPS, U.N. Women, WFP, and WHO, we use annual totals provided directly by foundation staff via e-mail. We source other U.N. data from the BMGF online grant database. For each grant, we take the listed duration and then assume even annual distribution as of the first year.

We include both assessed and voluntary contributions and do not adjust for arrears. We calculate the average annual individual donor contribution to each organization for available years from 2014 to 2016.

For UNICEF, we note that the 2014 data in the U.N. CEB database mistakenly includes both public and private contributions from member countries. For this organization, we therefore estimate individual countries' annual average public contributions using only 2015 and 2016 data, alongside European Commission data for 2014 and 2015, and BMGF data for 2014, 2015, and 2016.

To estimate each funder's distribution of resources, we first sum each funder's average annual contributions across organizations and then divide allocations to individual organizations by that total. To assess the quantitative importance of individual funders to each organization, we first calculate the sum of all funders' average annual contributions to each organization, and then use that total to calculate funding shares.

Other multilaterals

We include 19 multilateral organizations that are ODA recipients, have average annual budgets of at least \$50 million, and report donor-level funding. To identify these organizations, we first use the OECD Creditor Reporting System (CRS) and then crosscheck this list with each organization's relevant website and financial documents to capture contributions from non-DAC donors.

For five organizations with multi-year replenishments (AfDF, AsDF, IDA, GEF, and GPE) we source funding data from replenishment documents, focusing on periods that include 2015. We do not include capital injections. For six organizations (CGIAR; the Council of Europe; GFATM; OAS; OSCE; and Gavi, including the Advance Market Commitment, the International Finance Facility for Immunization, and contributions for the Polio Eradication and Endgame Strategic Plan), we use donor contributions as reported in their annual reports and budgets. For the CTF, Francophonie, SCF, and GEF-administered climate trust funds (a sum of the Adaptation Fund, GEF-LDCF, and GEF-SCCF), we use gross disbursements as reported in the OECD CRS. For CFF, GAFSP, and GCF we use contributions received as reported on the World Bank's Financial Intermediary Funds website. For

World Bank Recipient-executed Grant trust funds, we take data as reported on the World Bank Group Finances website and report the trust funds collectively under the heading “WB-TF.”

As with the U.N. system, we only include direct, original public sector contributions and exclude contributions from other multilaterals. We group subnational public entities under the respective country.

We convert all observations into U.S. dollar currency as required:

- For IDA and GEF, we apply the relevant reports’ indicated special drawing rights (SDR) to U.S. dollars (USD) exchange rate to all donors for the entire pledge amount, and likewise convert from unit of account (UA) to USD for the AfDF.
- We use the World Development Indicators (WDI) average annual exchange rates to convert currencies to USD. The exception is the 2016 euro to USD conversions, for which we use OECD values due to a gap in WDI.

We next annualize the data:

- For the five organizations where we use multi-year replenishment data, we assume fixed nominal annual installments across the replenishment period.
- For trust funds that report cumulative contributions across years, we assume fixed annual contributions received between approximately end-2013 and end-2016, or a similar annualizing assumption as data permit.
- For other organizations, we calculate annual averages across years with data available from 2014 to 2016.

We follow the same method used for the U.N. organizations to estimate funding shares by funder and organization, respectively.

Per capita funding

We take 2015 population data from the WDI online database to calculate each funder’s per capita funding amounts. In instances where WDI lacks population data, we use the CIA World Factbook as a source.

APPENDIX 2: DATA SOURCES AND FUNDING INFORMATION, BY ORGANIZATION

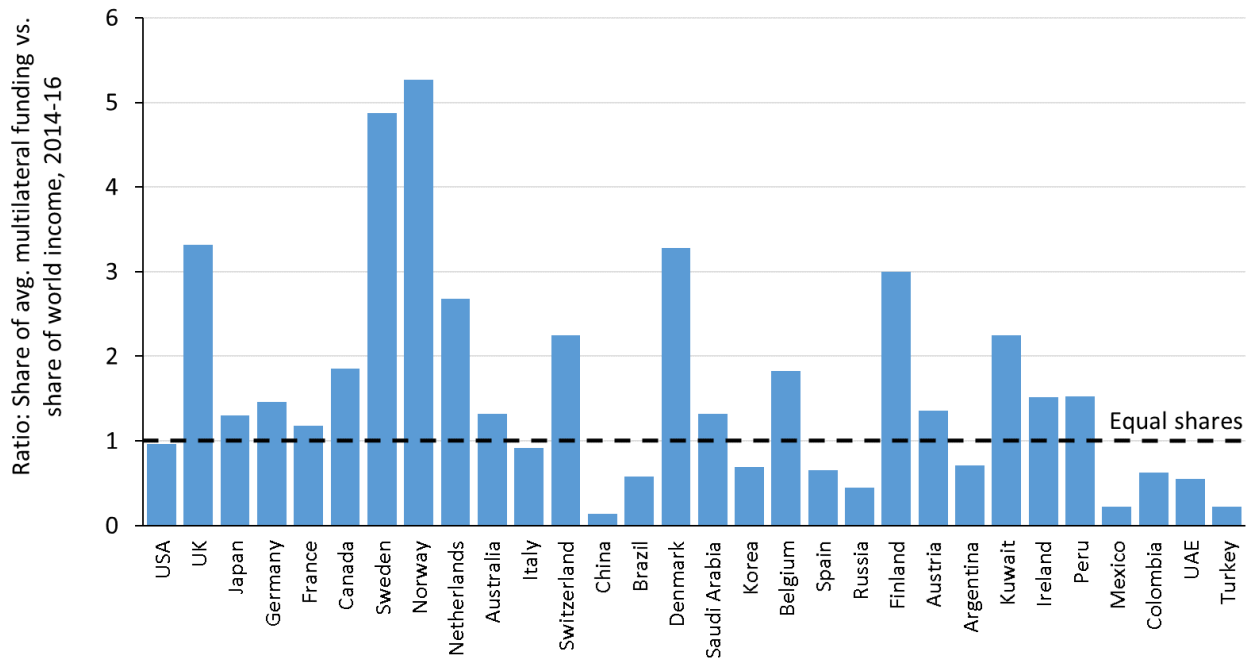
Organization	Type	Initial year	Final year	Year justification	Type of funding	No. donors	Avg. annual amount (USD, millions)	Source
AfDF	NonUN	2014	2016	Replenishment ADF-13	Subscriptions	25	1,904	ADF-13 Pledges
AsDF	NonUN	2013	2016	Replenishment ADF 11	Contributions	32	1,208	ADF 12 Donors' Report
CFF	NonUN	2016	2017	Most recent available data	Receipts	10	251	CFF Trust Fund Financial Report
CGIAR	NonUN	2014	2016	Most recent 3 years of data	Contributions	33	508	CGIAR Financial Reports
CoEurope	NonUN	2014	2016	Most recent 3 years of data	Contributions	64	369	Programme and Budgets
CTF	NonUN	2014	2015	Most recent 2 years of data	Gross disbursements (to)	3	448	OECD-CRS
DPKO	UN	2014	2016	Most recent 3 years of data	Assessed + voluntary	194	8,438	UN-CEB
FAO	UN	2014	2016	Most recent 3 years of data	Assessed + voluntary	198	1,027	UN-CEB
Francophonie	NonUN	2014	2015	Most recent 2 years of data	Gross disbursements (to)	11	70	OECD-CRS
GAFSP	NonUN	2014	2016	Most recent 3 years of data	Contributions	6	83	Independent Auditors' Report and Statement of Receipts, Disbursements and Fund Balance
Gavi*	NonUN	2014	2016	Most recent 3 years of data	Cash received	24	1,786	Cash Received by Gavi; AMC Financial Report; OECD-CRS (IFFIm)
GCF	NonUN	2014	2016	Most recent 3 years of data	Cash receipts (excl. capital, loan)	39	524	GCF Trust Fund Financial Reports
GEF	NonUN	2014	2018	Replenishment Period 6	Contributions	31	929	Report on the sixth replenishment of the GEF Trust Fund
GEF-Climate	NonUN	2014	2015	Most recent 2 years of data	Gross disbursements (to)	10	171	OECD-CRS (Sum of Adaptation Fund; GEF-LDCF; & GEF-SCCF)
GFATM	NonUN	2014	2016	Replenishment Period 2014-16	Contributions received	33	3,318	GFATM Annual Financial Reports
GPE**	NonUN	2015	2018	Second Replenishment	Pledges	18	504	2015-2018 Pledge One-Pager as of August 30 2017
IAEA	UN	2014	2016	Most recent 3 years of data	Assessed + voluntary	170	617	UN-CEB
ICAO	UN	2014	2016	Most recent 3 years of data	Assessed + voluntary	196	170	UN-CEB
IDA	NonUN	2014	2016	Replenishment IDA17	Total donor contributions	46	8,616	Donor contributions to IDA17 Replenishment
IFAD	UN	2014	2016	Most recent 3 years of data	Assessed + voluntary	99	403	UN-CEB
ILO	UN	2014	2016	Most recent 3 years of data	Assessed + voluntary	188	581	UN-CEB
IMO	UN	2014	2016	Most recent 3 years of data	Assessed + voluntary	175	48	UN-CEB
IOM	UN	2014	2016	Most recent 3 years of data	Assessed + voluntary	170	1,269	UN-CEB
ITC	UN	2014	2016	Most recent 3 years of data	Assessed + voluntary	29	37	UN-CEB
ITU	UN	2014	2016	Most recent 3 years of data	Assessed + voluntary	194	115	UN-CEB
OAS	NonUN	2015	2016	Most recent available data	Contributions (Grand Total)	56	124	Contributions to OAS Funds
OSCE	NonUN	2014	2016	Most recent 3 years of data	Contributions	57	167	OSCE Annual Reports
PAHO	UN	2014	2016	Most recent 3 years of data	Assessed + voluntary	52	794	UN-CEB
SCF	NonUN	2014	2015	Most recent 2 years of data	Gross disbursements (to)	4	399	OECD-CRS
UN	UN	2014	2016	Most recent 3 years of data	Assessed + voluntary	206	4,431	UN-CEB
UN Women	UN	2014	2016	Most recent 3 years of data	Assessed + voluntary	179	275	UN-CEB
UNAIDS	UN	2014	2016	Most recent 3 years of data	Assessed + voluntary	37	230	UN-CEB
UNDP	UN	2014	2016	Most recent 3 years of data	Assessed + voluntary	203	3,326	UN-CEB
UNEP	UN	2014	2016	Most recent 3 years of data	Assessed + voluntary	206	442	UN-CEB
UNESCO	UN	2014	2016	Most recent 3 years of data	Assessed + voluntary	209	569	UN-CEB
UNFPA	UN	2014	2016	Most recent 3 years of data	Assessed + voluntary	155	657	UN-CEB
UN-HABITAT	UN	2014	2016	Most recent 3 years of data	Assessed + voluntary	71	134	UN-CEB
UNHCR	UN	2014	2016	Most recent 3 years of data	Assessed + voluntary	87	3,000	UN-CEB
UNICEF***	UN	2014	2016	Most recent 3 years of data	Assessed + voluntary	148	3,120	UN-CEB
UNIDO	UN	2014	2016	Most recent 3 years of data	Assessed + voluntary	179	170	UN-CEB
UNITAR	UN	2014	2016	Most recent 3 years of data	Assessed + voluntary	31	13	UN-CEB
UNODC	UN	2014	2016	Most recent 3 years of data	Assessed + voluntary	67	260	UN-CEB
UNOPS	UN	2014	2016	Most recent 3 years of data	Assessed + voluntary	4	6	UN-CEB
UNRWA	UN	2014	2016	Most recent 3 years of data	Assessed + voluntary	68	1,158	UN-CEB
UNU	UN	2014	2016	Most recent 3 years of data	Assessed + voluntary	30	53	UN-CEB
UNWTO	UN	2014	2016	Most recent 3 years of data	Assessed + voluntary	165	15	UN-CEB
UPU	UN	2014	2016	Most recent 3 years of data	Assessed + voluntary	194	36	UN-CEB
WB-TF	NonUN	2014	2015	Most recent 2 years of data	Paid-in contributions to REG	49	3,490	World Bank Group Finances
WFP	UN	2014	2016	Most recent 3 years of data	Assessed + voluntary	113	4,883	UN-CEB
WHO	UN	2014	2016	Most recent 3 years of data	Assessed + voluntary	198	1,779	UN-CEB
WIPO	UN	2014	2016	Most recent 3 years of data	Assessed + voluntary	189	27	UN-CEB
WMO	UN	2014	2016	Most recent 3 years of data	Assessed + voluntary	191	75	UN-CEB
WTO	UN	2014	2016	Most recent 3 years of data	Assessed + voluntary	185	214	UN-CEB

* IFFIm uses 2014 - 2015

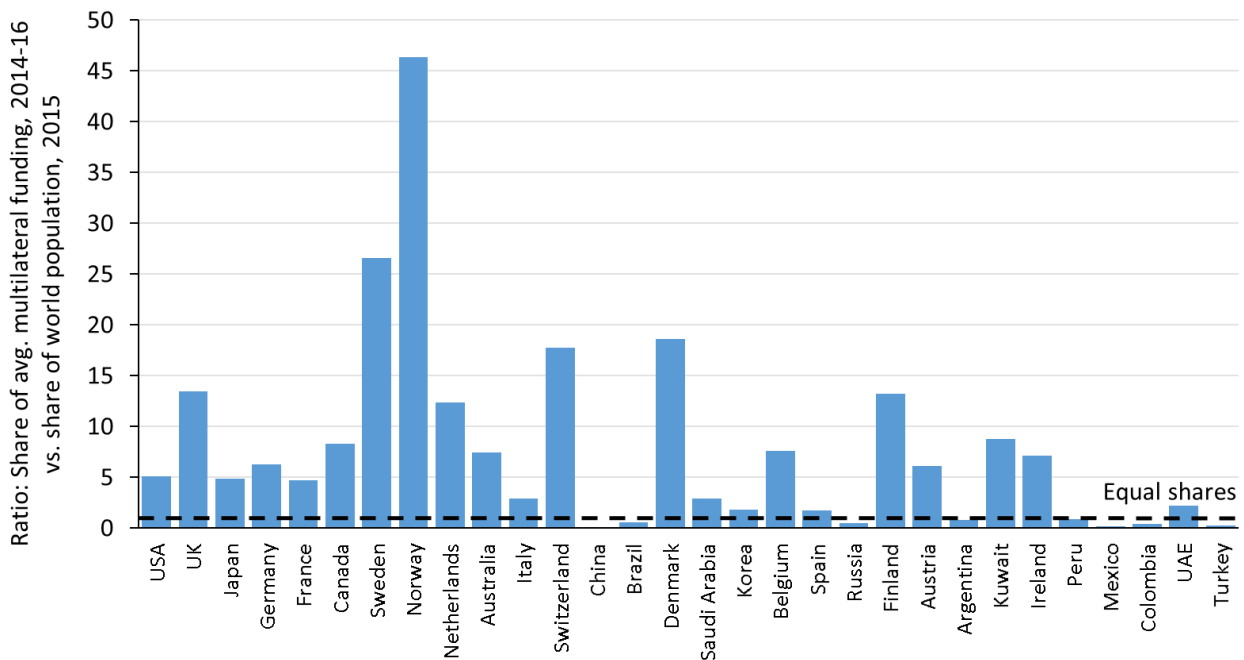
**EU over 7 years; Korea over 6 years.

***EU uses 2014-2015; BMGF uses 2014-2016; all others use 2015-2016

**APPENDIX 3: RATIO OF AVERAGE ANNUAL FUNDING TO 53
MULTILATERALS RELATIVE TO SHARE OF WORLD INCOME, 2014-2016**



**APPENDIX 4: RATIO OF AVERAGE ANNUAL FUNDING TO 53
MULTILATERALS RELATIVE TO SHARE OF WORLD POPULATION, 2014-2016**



APPENDIX 5: HOW IMPORTANT IS EACH FUNDER TO EACH ORGANIZATION—19 SMALLER ORGANIZATIONS (% OF GRANTS)

	WTO	GEF-Climate	ICAO	UNIDO	OSCE	UN-HABITAT	OAS	ITU	GAFSP	WMO	Francophonie	UNU	IMO	ITC	UPU	WIPO	UNWTO	UNITAR	UNOPS	
Total contributions (\$B)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Percentage of each organization's total	USA	11	18	11	*	13	16	54	8	58	23	*	3	4	6	4		1		
	UK	4		2	0	10	4	2	3	13	5	2	6	25	6	4				
	Japan	4		4	16		20	*	9		10		47	4	*	6	26	5	11	
	Germany	8	65	3	6	11	1	1	7	12	7		10	2	7	5	5	3	12	
	France	4		2	2	10	*	*	7		5	43	*	*	*	6	5	2	*	
	Canada	3		2	1	5	*	10	5		3	40	6	1	3	5	2			
	EU/ EC	*		*	14		21	3					1	*	24			*	*	
	Sweden	1	*	*	3	3	5	*	1		*		2	*	3	2	2		5	
	Norway	2	2	*	3	2	5		1		3		*	2	5	1	2	*	16	*
	Netherlands	4		*	1	4	2	2	1		1		5	*	*	2	2	2		2
	Australia	2		*	*		*		4		2		*	*	2	2	4	2	*	
	Italy	3		1	7	10	*	*	4		4			2	*	3	4	2	*	
	Switzerland	1	1	*	7	3	4	*	3		3	7	*	*	6	2	3	2	30	
	China	8		3	7		*	*	4		5		*	4	1	3	2	5	*	
	Brazil	1		1	2		*	9	2		3			*		2	*	2		
	Denmark	1		*	*	2	*	*	*		*		*	1	4	1	2		1	20
	Gates Fdn.								*	4										78
	Saudi Arabia	1		5	*		6		4		2			*		2	*	2	*	
	Korea	3		1	3		*	*	3	12	3		*	4	*	2	9	2	*	
	Belgium	2	6	*	*	3	*		1		*	6	4	*		2	2	*		
	Spain	2		1	2	5	1	3	2		3		2	*		3	2	3		
	Russia	2		1	4	4	*		4		2			*		2	2	2	4	
	Finland	*	6	*	*	2	*		*		*		5	*	6	1	2		3	
	Austria	1		*	3	2			*		*		*	*		*	1	2		
	Argentina	*		20	*		*	2	*		*			*		*	*	1		
	Kuwait	*		*	*		*		*		*			*		*	*	1	*	
	Ireland	1	*	*	*	*			*	*	*			*	3	*	2			
	Peru	*		5	0			*	*		*			*		*	*	*		
	Mexico	2		1	1		*	6	*		2			*		1	1	2		
	UAE	1		*	*		*		1		*			*		*	*	1	*	
Colombia	*		*	*		*	2	*		*			*		*	*	*			
Turkey	*		*	*	*		*	*		1			*		*	*	2	*		
179 other funders	25	*	30	12	7	8	5	21		11	3	14	63	3	32	11	57	14		

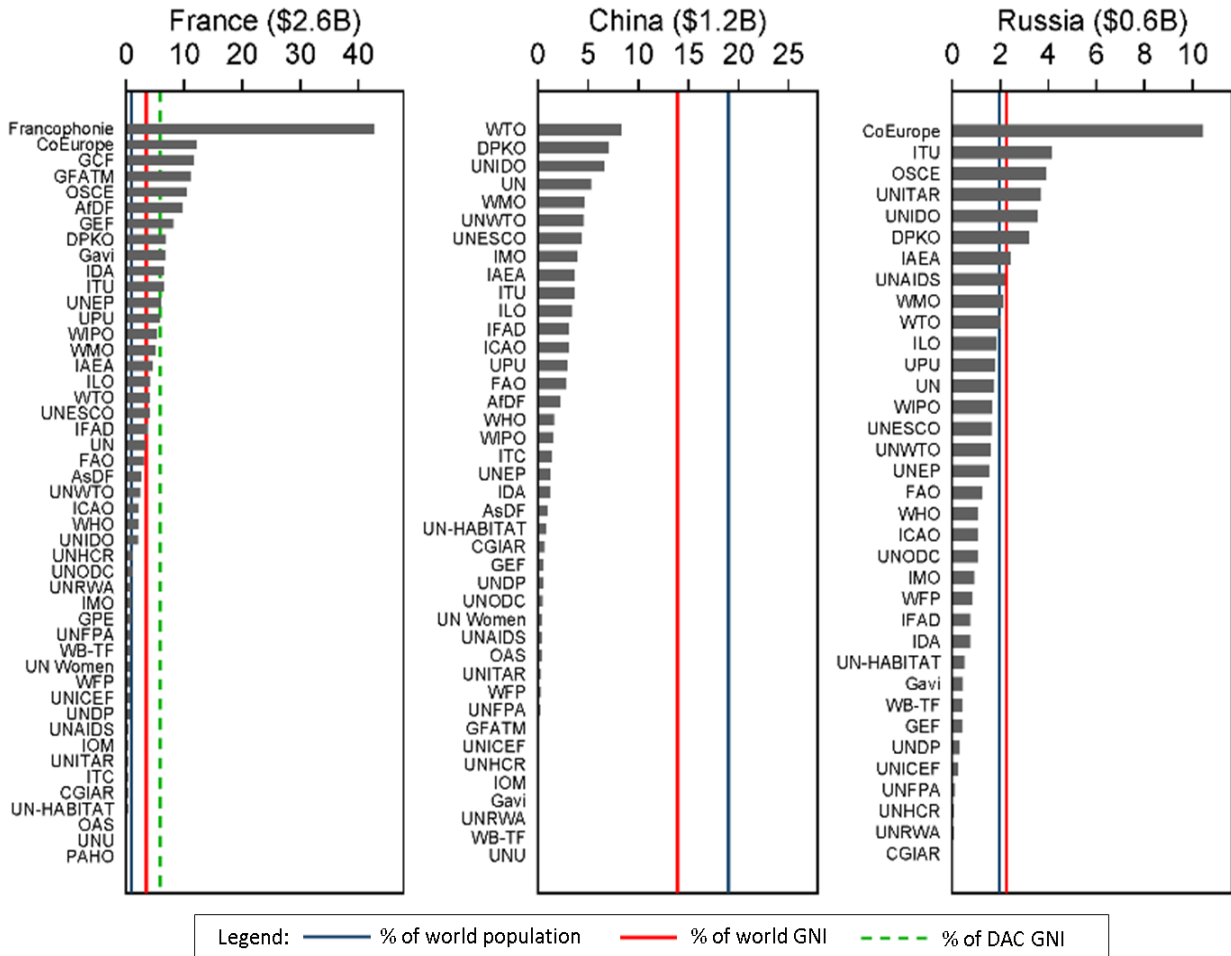
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
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Legend: 0% * = <1% 1-5% 5-10% 10-20% >20%

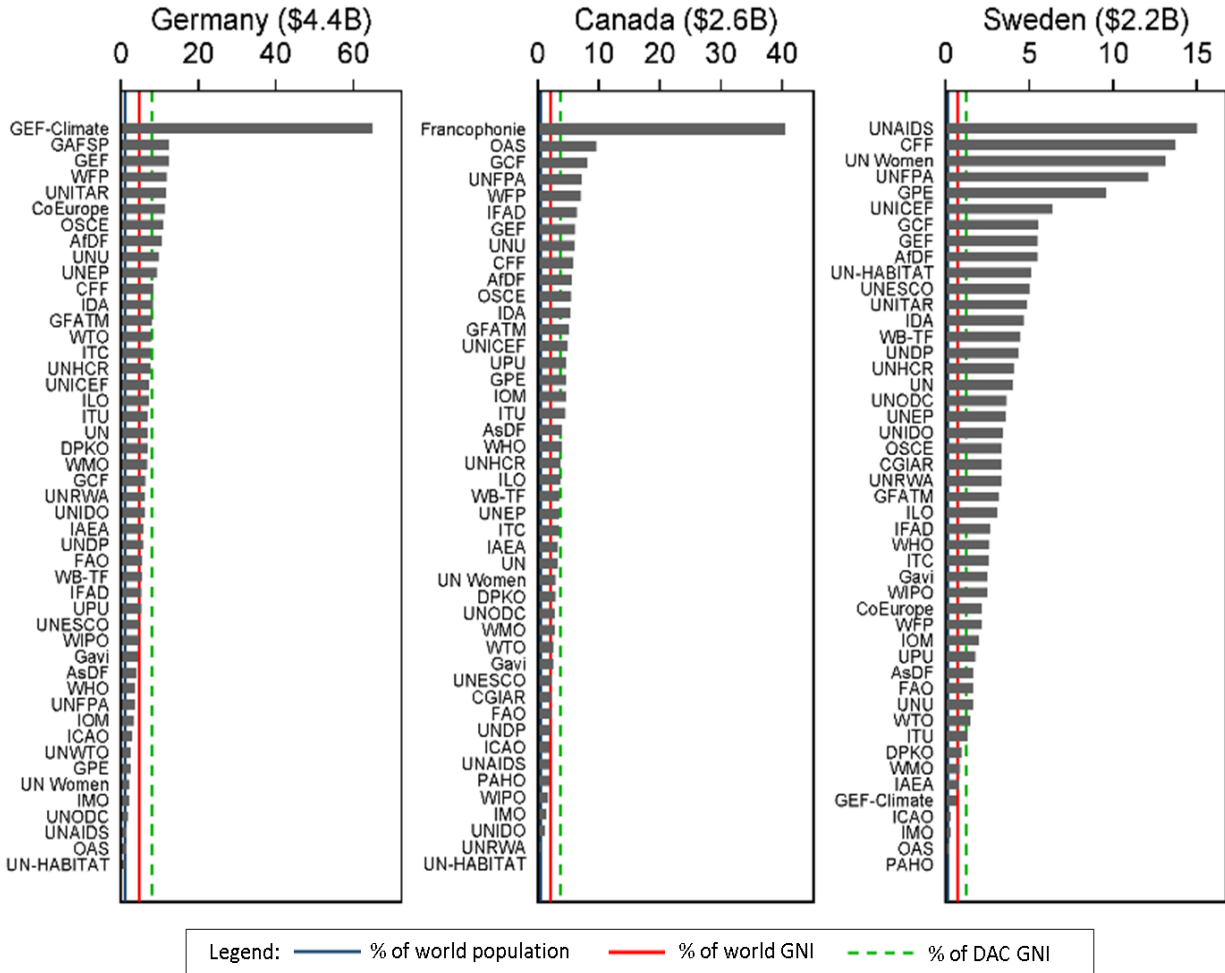
of organization's total

APPENDIX 6: “FISH FACTORS”—EACH ORGANIZATION’S SHARE OF DIRECT FUNDING RECEIVED FROM COUNTRY (%)

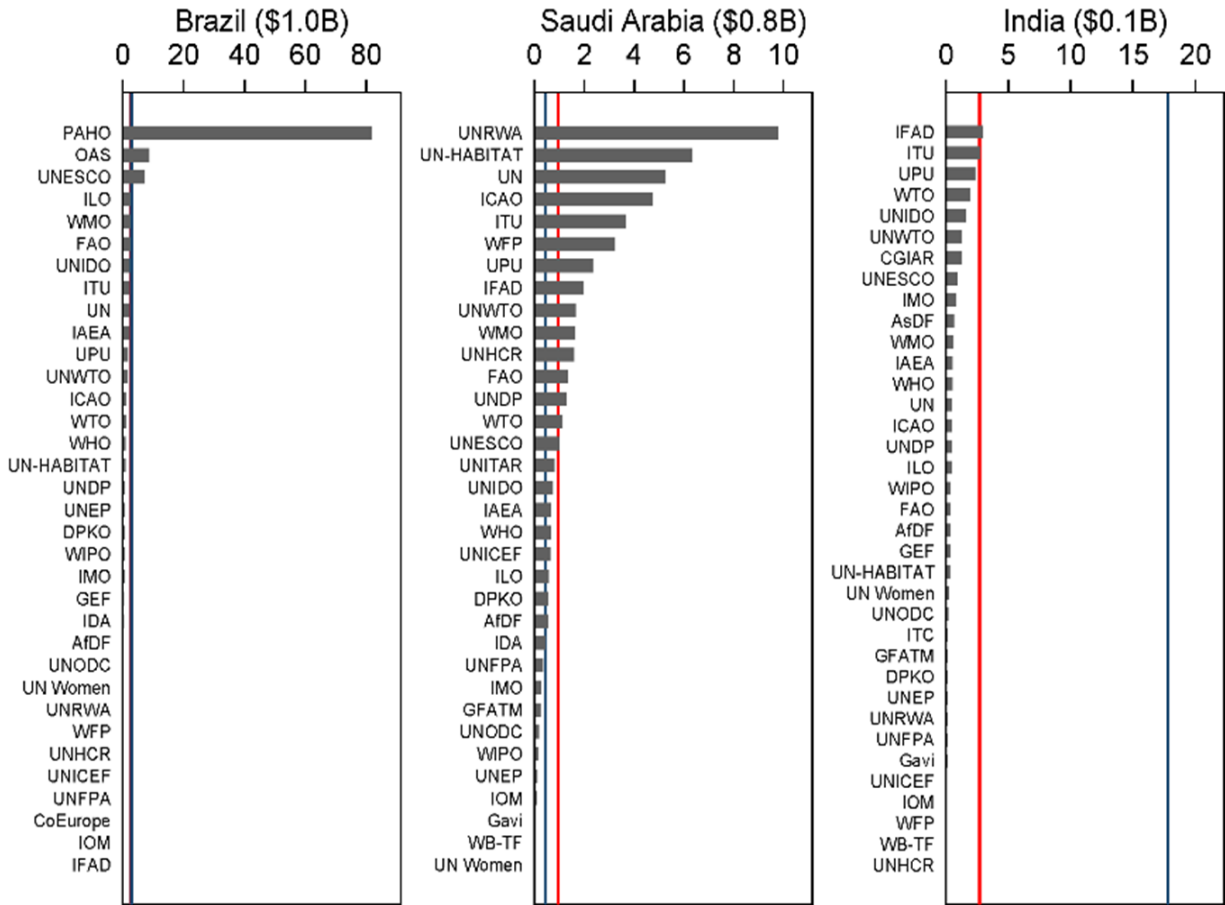
A. Other permanent members of the U.N. Security Council



B. Other top funders



C. Emerging Funders



Legend: — % of world population — % of world GNI

