



Governing Body

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GB.312/POL/10

Policy Development Section
Technical Cooperation Segment

POL

TENTH ITEM ON THE AGENDA

ILO technical cooperation and Decent Work Country Programmes, 2009–10

Overview

Summary

Overview covering the ILO's technical cooperation programme and its financial resources, within the context of the status of Decent Work Country Programmes, from 2009 to 2010.

Policy implications

None.

Legal implications

None.

Financial implications

None.

Decision required

The document is submitted for debate and guidance.

Follow-up action required

None.

Author unit

Partnerships and Development Cooperation Department (PARDEV).

References to other Governing Body documents and ILO instruments

GB.312/POL/9.

I. Introduction

1. This paper provides a report on the ILO's technical cooperation programme and Decent Work Country Programmes, covering the period 2009–10. The paper focuses on extra-budgetary technical cooperation resources (XBTC) and regular budget technical cooperation (RBTC) resources.¹ The period under review covers the last year of the Strategic Policy Framework for 2006–09 and the first year of the Strategic Policy Framework 2010–15, which set out a new framework of expected results centred on essential priorities of the Decent Work Agenda. The year 2010 also marked the first year of outcome-based workplans under the Programme and Budget for 2010–11.

II. Alignment of technical cooperation with the priorities and needs of constituents

2. The main entry points for extra-budgetary technical cooperation are Decent Work Country Programme priorities, set by the constituents. As of August 2011, there were 53 active Decent Work Country Programmes, compared to 50 in 2010. Fourteen new programmes, nine of which were developed in Africa, became active in 2011; during the same period, 11 programmes expired.² There are over 70 programmes in various stages of development.
3. The Office reinforced efforts to ensure that constituents were actively involved in the preparation and adoption of all Decent Work Country Programmes during the reporting period. This was facilitated by longer experience with these programmes, better guidance and quality control of their process, and training for constituents and staff on participation in programme development. In Tajikistan, for example, five meetings were held with constituents on the draft Decent Work Country Programme, in which they provided country-specific information and analysis, identified country priorities and set up key outcomes under the priorities. A tripartite advisory group, composed of the specialists nominated by the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, the Association of Employers, the Federation of Independent Trade Unions and the ILO, was set up to support monitoring and evaluation. Similar involvement of constituents is apparent in all new Decent Work Country Programmes, although there is a continued request for further capacity development to effectively engage in these processes.

Expenditure per ILO outcome

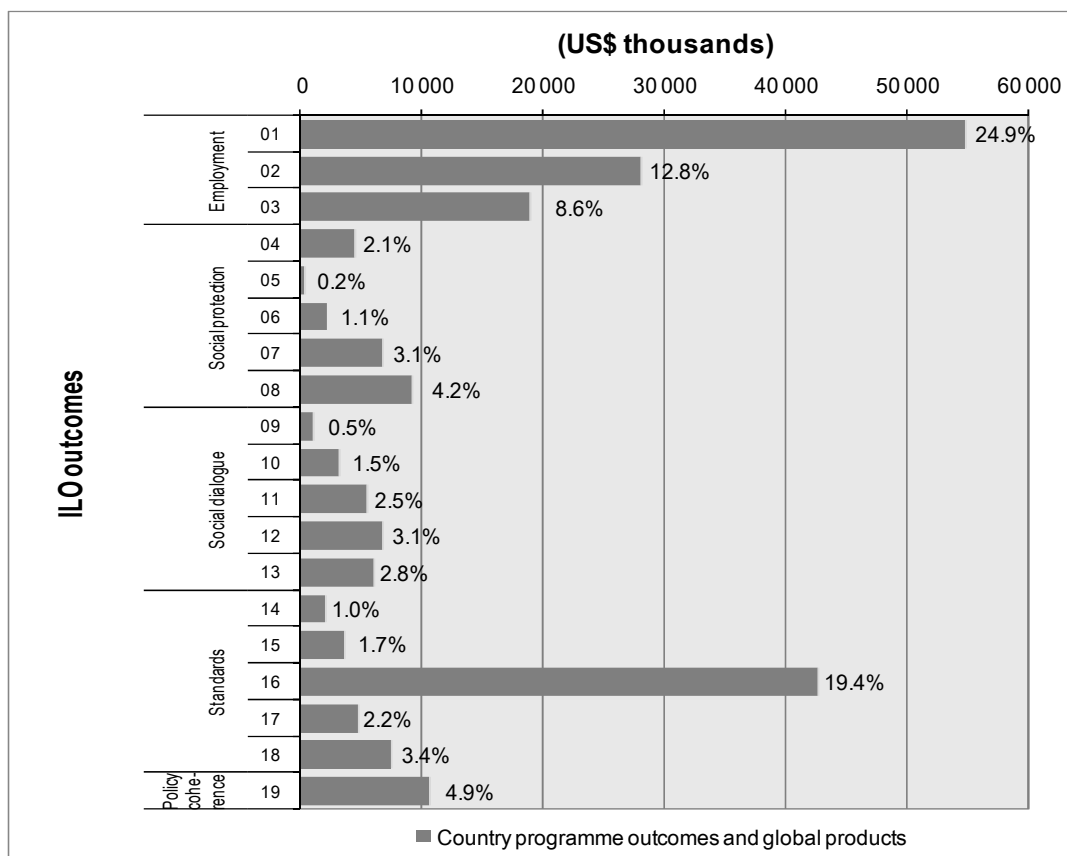
4. All new and ongoing extra-budgetary technical cooperation projects are linked to specific country programme outcomes or global products, meaning that resources are fully aligned to supporting the achievement of decent work outcomes. The level of expenditure, therefore, gives an indication of the volume of technical cooperation resources for a particular ILO outcome.

¹ All financial data is in US dollars (current prices).

² New Decent Work Country Programmes since the last report: Botswana, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chile, Comoros, Fiji, Kyrgyzstan, Madagascar, Mauritius, Organisation of East Caribbean States (Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, St Kitts and Nevis, St Lucia and St Vincent and the Grenadines), Sierra Leone, Seychelles, Tajikistan, Togo. Decent Work Country Programmes which expired: Plurinational State of Bolivia, Cambodia, Chile, China, Indonesia, Mongolia, Pakistan, Syrian Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda, Yemen.

5. Overall expenditure of extra-budgetary technical cooperation resources in 2010 amounted to US\$220 million, representing a 13.8 per cent growth from 2009, the 11th consecutive year of growth since 1999 and the largest year-on-year growth since 2004–05.³ Compared to 2009, expenditures in the field grew by 16.4 per cent (to US\$144.7 million) and in headquarters by 9.1 per cent (to US\$75.6 million). Regular budget technical cooperation expenditure amounted to US\$12.3 million (5.3 per cent of total expenditure) in 2010 (see Appendix II).
6. Figure 1 indicates how extra-budgetary expenditure was distributed among the 19 outcomes⁴ in 2010. By far the largest expenditure was on Outcome 1, employment promotion (US\$54.7 million), and Outcome 16, the elimination of child labour (US\$42.7 million). Taken together, these two outcomes accounted for almost 45 per cent of extra-budgetary expenditure. Next largest were the other two outcomes under the employment strategic objective, Outcome 2, skills development (US\$28 million) and Outcome 3, sustainable enterprises (US\$18.9 million). The remaining outcomes – 4 to 15 and 17 to 19 – accounted for just over 34 per cent of total Office expenditure. These figures do not count regular budget, regular budget technical cooperation and regular budget supplementary account expenditure towards the same outcomes. Appendix I details expenditure by outcome.

Figure 1. XBTC expenditure on country programme outcomes and global products by ILO outcome, 1 January–31 December 2010

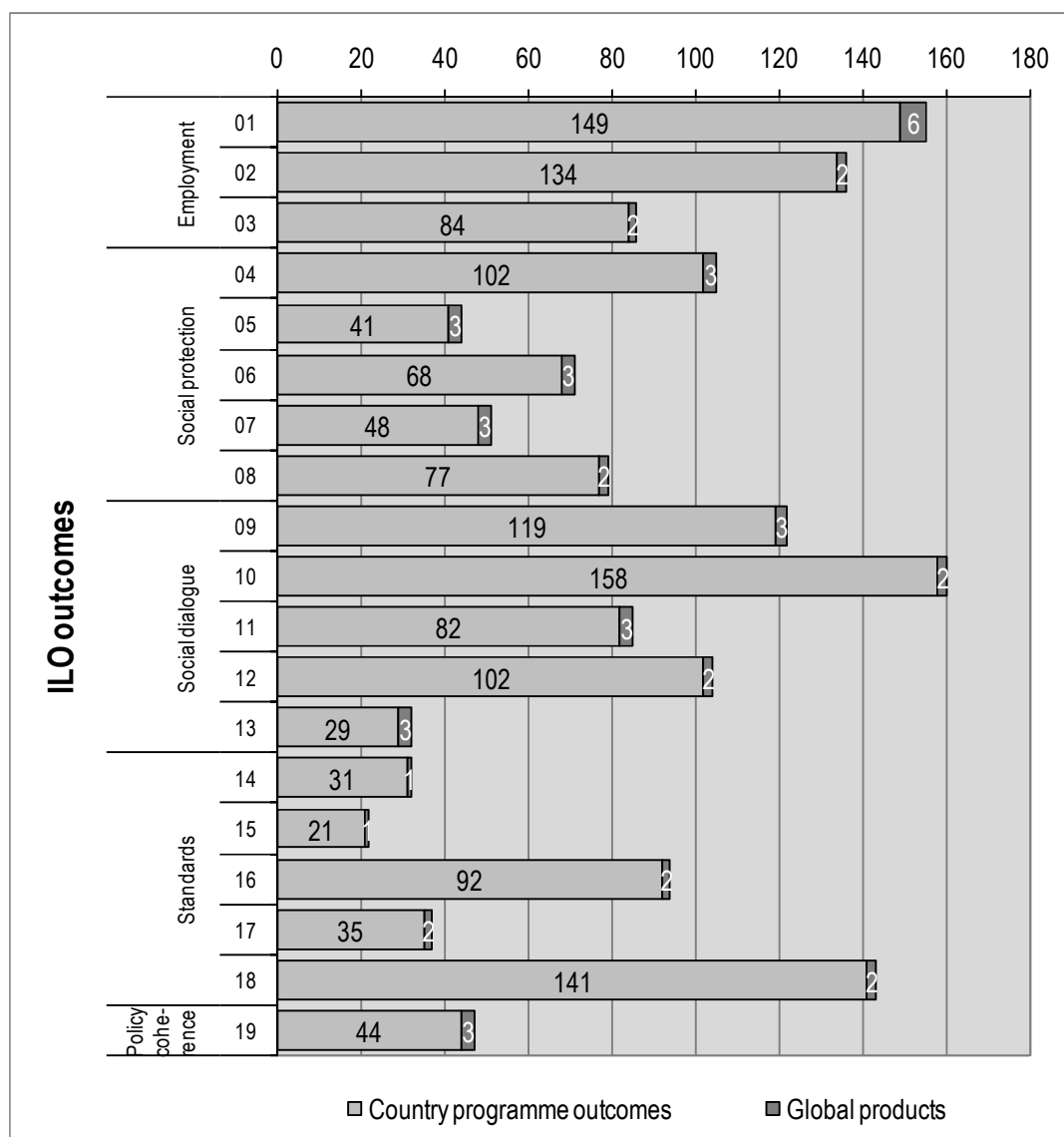


³ All expenditure figures exclude agency costs, provision for cost increases and contingencies.

⁴ It should be noted that expenditure accounting is also affected by the fact that the vast majority of extra-budgetary projects can only be linked to one main country programme outcome, and hence one programme and budget outcome. Some projects may contribute to more than one outcome and this is not fully reflected in the data.

7. As a means of gauging whether supply (expenditure) is matching demand, figure 2 shows the number of prioritized country programme outcomes captured in IRIS, based on Decent Work Country Programmes, for each region and outcome, along with the global products. This information indicates where there are demands for technical cooperation.

Figure 2. Number of prioritized (target and pipeline) country programme outcomes and global products by ILO outcome, as of March 2011



8. Table 1 shows the average extra-budgetary expenditure on country programme outcomes, by ILO outcome. In 2010, the average extra-budgetary expenditure on each country programme outcome was US\$107,000. As in the previous table, this information does not take into account other funding sources. It should also be noted that the costs for activities to support different outcomes vary: child labour work, for example, typically includes direct interventions which are costlier than interventions such as policy advice. It is also worth noting that, out of 1,557 prioritized country programme outcomes, only 385 (24.7 per cent) were being supported by extra-budgetary funds. Again, to a large extent this is due to the one-to-one linking of projects to country programme outcomes; in many cases projects directly or indirectly contribute to achieving more than one outcome. It does indicate, however, that certain programmes and strategic objectives are the favoured entry points for technical cooperation funding.

Table 1. Average extra-budgetary expenditure on country programme outcomes by ILO outcome, 2010

ILO outcome	% of country programme outcomes supported by XBTC	Average expenditure per country programme outcome (in US\$ –'000s)
01 – Employment promotion	36.9	279
02 – Skills development	38.1	207
03 – Sustainable enterprises	38.1	188
04 – Social security	25.5	27
05 – Working conditions	7.3	1
06 – Occupational safety and health	16.2	30
07 – Labour migration	22.9	121
08 – HIV/AIDS	61.0	68
09 – Employers' organizations	2.5	7
10 – Workers' organizations	3.8	14
11 – Labour administration and labour law	12.2	32
12 – Social dialogue and industrial relations	23.5	66
13 – Decent work in economic sectors	24.1	90
14 – Freedom of association and collective bargaining	12.9	20
15 – Forced labour	38.1	86
16 – Child labour	56.5	359
17 – Discrimination at work	22.9	59
18 – International labour standards	9.9	37
19 – Mainstreaming decent work	29.5	168
Average	24.0	107

Expenditure by strategic objective

9. Table 2 shows changes in the volume of expenditure by strategic objective from 2009 to 2010. Employment retained the largest share of expenditure and also saw the largest increase in the volume of expenditure, rising over 36 per cent to US\$104.8 million in 2010. After a decline of 20 per cent over 2008–09, expenditure on standards rose by 10 per cent in 2010 to US\$62.1 million. Social dialogue saw a marked increase in expenditure of 38 per cent from 2008 to 2009, followed by a further rise of 7 per cent in 2010. Expenditure on social protection fell by almost 20 per cent in 2010 to US\$24.6 million.

Table 2. Distribution of ILO technical cooperation expenditure (XBTC and RBTC) by strategic objective, 2008–10 (in US\$ thousands)

Strategic objective	2008 (\$)	2009 (\$)	2009/08	2010 (\$)	2010/09
			% change		% change
Standards	70 408	56 626	-19.6	62 079	9.6
Employment	66 968	76 698	14.5	104 768	36.6
Social protection	26 452	30 267	14.4	24 560	-18.9
Social dialogue	17 825	24 507	37.5	26 251	7.1
Others ¹	12 607	26 708	111.9	14 961	-44.0
Total	194 259	214 807	10.6	232 620	8.3

¹ Including joint immediate outcomes (2008–09), policy coherence (2010) and governance, support and management.

Expenditure by region

10. Table 3 provides an overview of expenditure by region. In 2010, there was an increase in expenditure for Africa, Asia–Pacific and the Arab States. There was also a marked increase in expenditure in the Americas following a decline in 2008–09. There was a decline in expenditure in Europe.

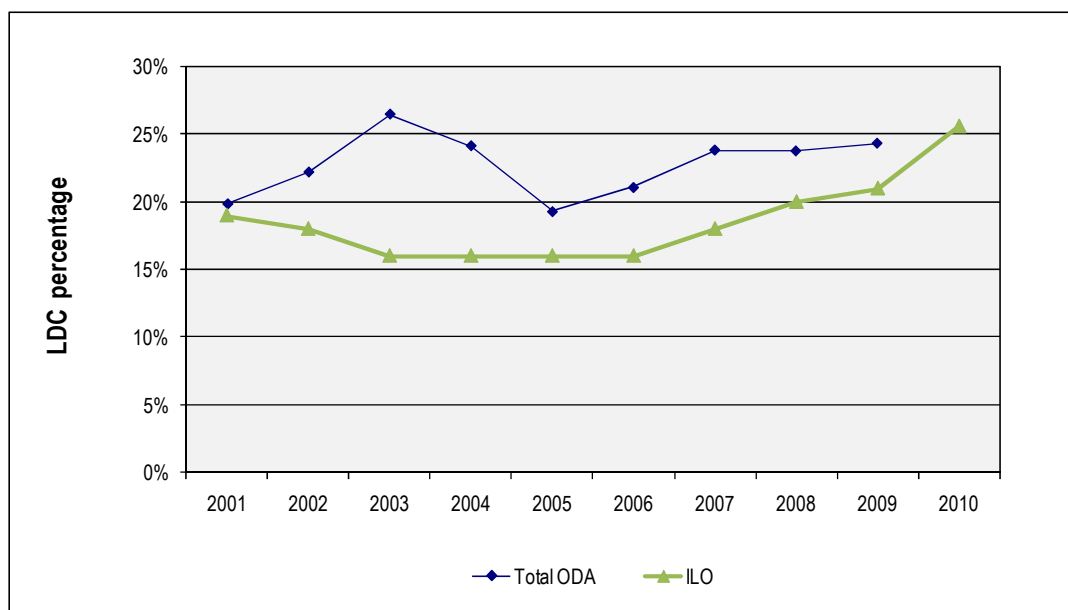
Table 3. Total expenditure (XBTC and RBTC) by geographical region, 2008–10 (in US\$ thousands)

Region	2008 (\$)	2009 (\$)	2009/08	2010 (\$)	2010/09
			% change		% change
Africa	53 842	60 096	11.6	63 790	6.1
Americas	27 083	24 807	-8.4	32 686	31.8
Asia and the Pacific	51 877	55 809	7.6	60 146	7.8
Europe	10 010	13 110	31.0	11 087	-15.4
Arab States	6 370	8 413	32.1	9 691	15.2
Interregional and global	45 078	52 573	16.6	55 221	5.0
Total	194 259	214 807	10.6	232 620	8.3

11. Overall, 2010 available allocations (US\$300.6 million) increased by 6 per cent. The share of allocations managed by field offices increased slightly from 64.8 per cent (2009) to 65.2 per cent. Resources managed by headquarters decreased to 34.8 per cent.

12. Least developed countries (LDCs) accounted for a 26 per cent share of expenditure in 2010, compared to 21 per cent in 2009. As shown in figure 3, the share of ILO expenditure in LDCs continues to rise, and is now roughly comparable to the average share of total official development assistance (ODA) in LDCs (24 per cent in 2009).

Figure 3. Share of total resources spent in LDCs: Comparison of ILO (RBTC and XBTC) against total ODA ⁵



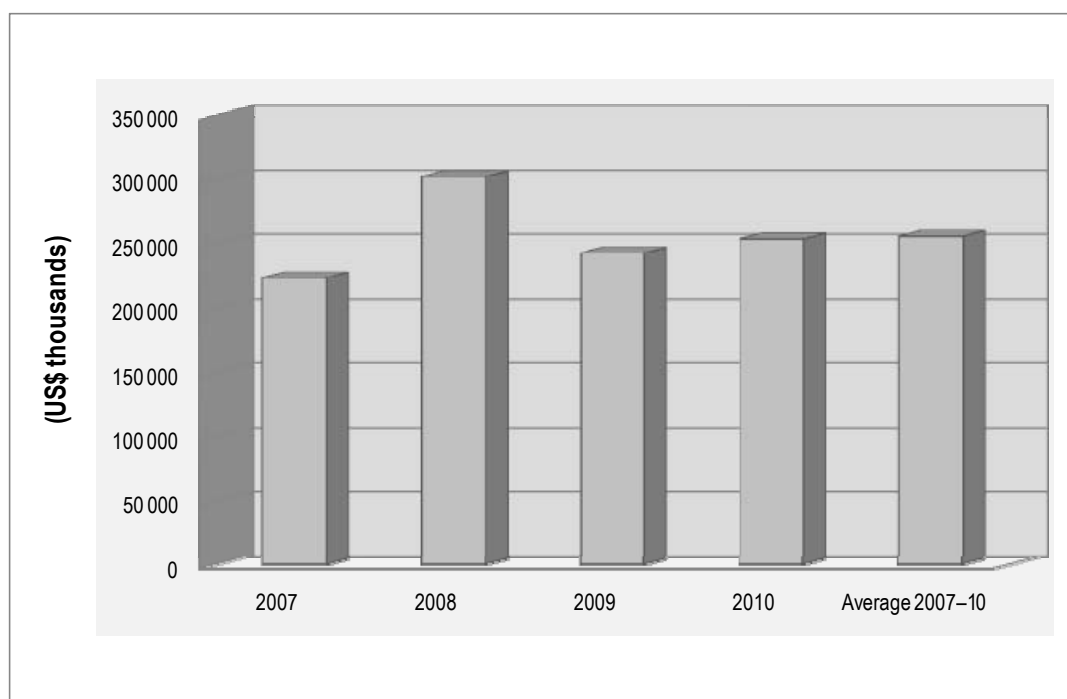
III. Mobilizing resources to support Decent Work Country Programme and programme and budget outcomes

Approvals of XBTC

13. Approvals are an indication of the ILO's ability to mobilize resources. ⁶ Approvals for 2010 amounted to US\$253.9 million, the second highest year for approvals ever recorded (after 2008, with US\$302 million) and comparable to the 2007–10 average of US\$255.8 million (see figure 4). This does not include the US\$50 million in Regular Budget Supplementary Account (RBSA) received for the biennium 2010–11.

⁵ Total ODA includes net bilateral disbursements in current prices from official development and multilateral agencies, based on OECD data.

⁶ Approvals refer to the amount that donors award to the ILO through the conclusion of partnership or project-specific agreements. Such agreements usually cover several years, meaning that approvals may be high for one donor in one year and negligible for several subsequent years until a new agreement is concluded. Approval figures are therefore subject to cyclical distortion.

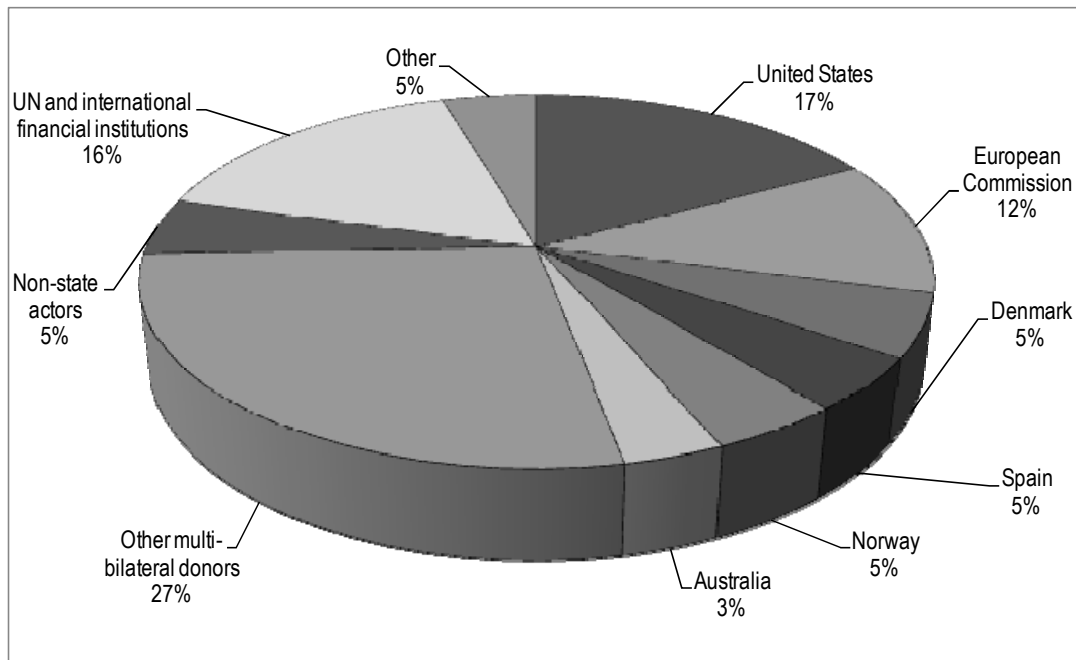
Figure 4. Annual XBTC approvals, 2007–10

14. Approvals from multi-bilateral donors constituted 77.6 per cent (US\$196.9 million) of 2010 approvals. This is over 10 percentage points higher than the average for the share of multi-bilateral approvals over the period 2007–10 (62.8 per cent). As reflected in Appendix III, the United States continues to top the list of donors in 2010, with US\$54.5 million in contributions, followed by Australia with US\$27 million. The United States was also the biggest multi-bilateral contributor over the period 2007–10, as shown in figure 5.

Table 4. Approvals of XBTC by source of funds, 2009–10 and average 2007–10 (in US\$ thousands)

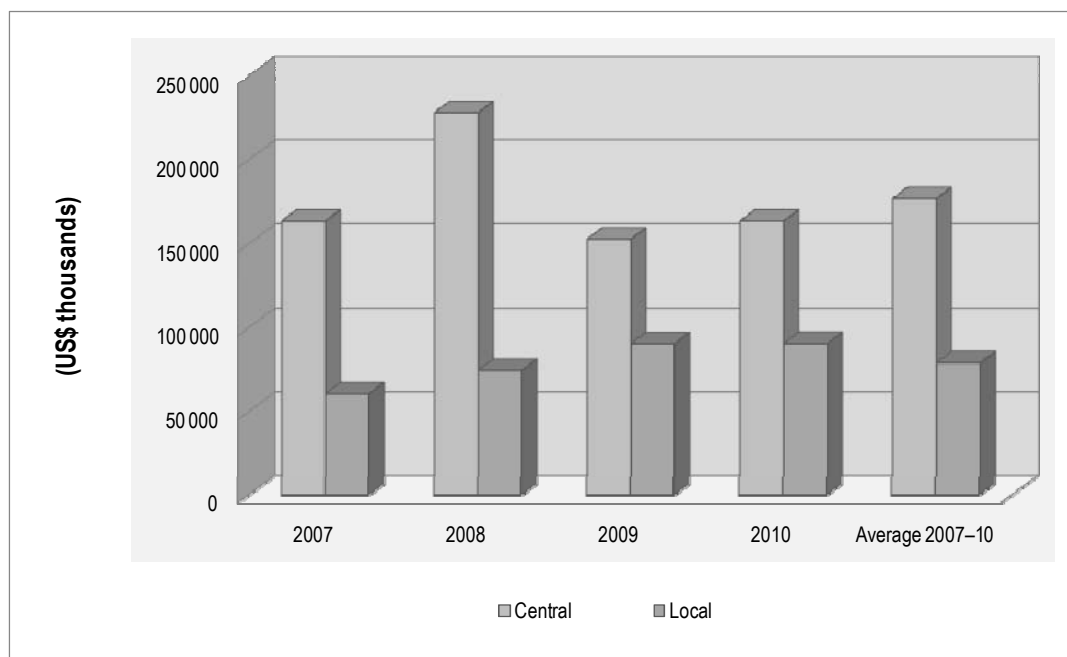
Source of funds	2009		2010		Average 2007–10	
	\$	% share	\$	% share	\$	% share
Multi-bilateral donors	148 984	61.3	196 919	77.6	160 780	62.8
Direct trust funds	9 162	3.8	9 499	3.7	11 411	4.5
Non-state actors	6 888	2.8	5 385	2.1	12 351	4.8
International financial institutions	12 613	5.2	2 917	1.1	4 804	1.9
UN system	57 049	23.5	31 276	12.3	36 517	14.3
Other intergovernmental organizations (European Commission)	8 444	3.5	7 890	3.1	29 980	11.7
Total	243 139	100.0	253 886	100.0	255 843	100.0

Figure 5. Average XBTC approvals by donor, 2007–10



- 15.** Overall, in 2009–10 the ILO’s technical cooperation programme continued to be supported by most major government donors while new sources of funding were also tapped. The Office signed its first ever Partnership Agreement with Australia and renewed agreements with France, the Netherlands and Norway. Belgium, Denmark, the Netherlands and Norway made large pledges to the RBSA. With resources mobilized in 2010, 73 new projects were launched.
- 16.** Less earmarked funding allows the ILO to better respond to constituent priorities as reflected in Decent Work Country Programmes and to address new demands for services, such as those resulting from application of the Global Jobs Pact. Several donors have shifted their previously earmarked contributions to either fully unearmarked RBSA, or lightly earmarked contributions at the level of selected outcomes of the programme and budget. The Office will continue encouraging donors to provide less earmarked and more predictable funding through long-term partnership agreements. The ILO’s ability to realize decent work outcomes is greatly dependent on the extent to which the donor community is ready to take into account needs identified through the outcome-based workplanning mechanism when setting priorities for voluntary contributions.
- 17.** In 2010, locally mobilized resources amounted to US\$90.5 million, or 35.6 per cent of the total approvals. This is higher than the 2007–10 average of 31 per cent.

Figure 6. XBTC approvals by provenance of funding: Central/local, 2007–10



IV. Widen partnerships to enhance the impact of ILO technical cooperation

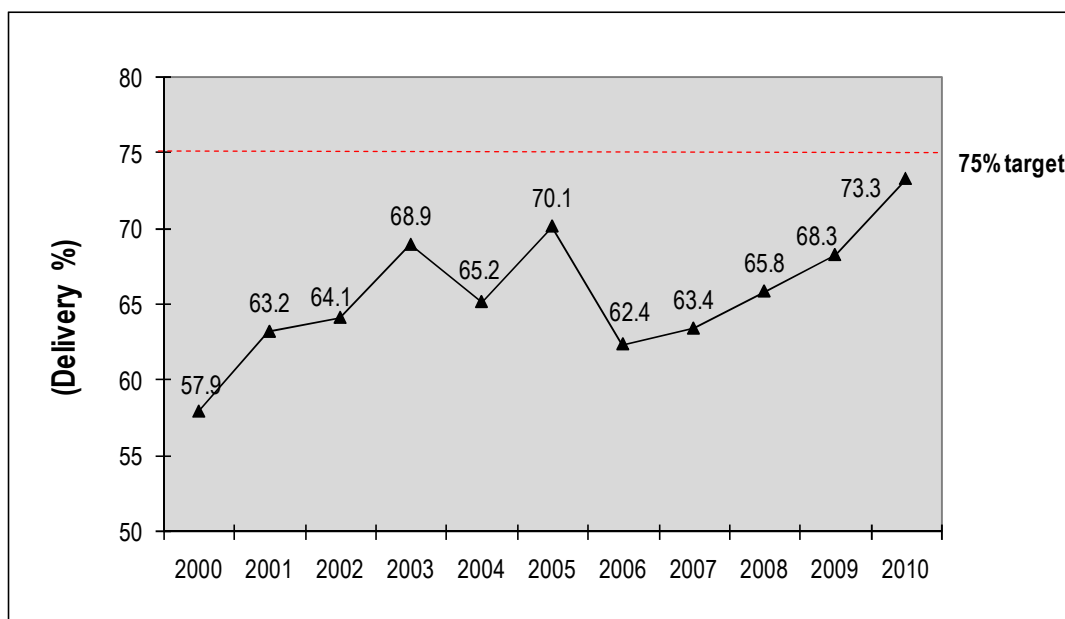
18. South–South and Triangular Cooperation continues to develop into a significant means of supporting the work of the ILO. In 2010, the first triangular cooperation agreement was signed in the ILO – a partnership with Brazil and the United States to fight child labour in Haiti. Brazil also supported South–South cooperation in the area of social security in Timor-Leste. At the end of 2010, the ILO hosted the United Nations South–South Expo.
19. In line with the technical cooperation strategy, the Office is working to expand public–private partnerships and widen the donor base. Since the adoption of the guidelines for public–private partnerships in 2009, the contribution from non-state actors has grown from about US\$1.5 million in 2008 to US\$6.9 million in 2009 and US\$5.4 million in 2010. In 2009–10, the major share of private funding came from foundations and from several private sector companies that subscribed to the monitoring reports produced by the Better Factories Cambodia programme. A contribution from the OPEC Fund for International Development assisted the ILO in scaling up its efforts to fight HIV/AIDS through workplace policy and interventions in several countries, and support from the Zürich Foundation has been combined with the ongoing public–private partnership project financed by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation to promote microinsurance innovations. The Office will continue to foster innovative partnerships through a more strategic outreach to the private sector and foundations. Preliminary results for 2011 are encouraging and point to a significant increase in the volume of funds mobilized from non-state actors, but also to a new generation of larger public–private partnerships that are more closely linked to Decent Work Country Programmes and Decent Work outcomes.

V. Results-based management and quality requirements for technical cooperation

Better quality control of technical cooperation projects and programmes

20. Increased quality of technical cooperation design contributes to better quality implementation, which in turn will maximize the impact of voluntary funding through more targeted, realistic and sustainable interventions. The Office continued to maintain and strengthen its quality control mechanisms for extra-budgetary funding. Training and support for project design were provided through the Office and the Turin Centre. In 2010, 142 proposals passed through the Office appraisal mechanism, of which 66 per cent were reworked to improve the quality of their design, including indicators. The Office also strengthened its supervision and monitoring procedures. The ILO faced a heavy extra-budgetary reporting burden, with 393 individual progress reports due to be submitted to donors over 2009–10. In line with donors' commitments towards harmonization under the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, an increasing number of partners now accept standardized ILO formats for reporting.
21. The Office extra-budgetary technical cooperation delivery rate increased from 68.3 per cent in 2009 to 73.3 per cent in 2010, the highest rate achieved since 1987. As shown in figure 7, the delivery rate is moving steadily towards the target of 75 per cent, established by the technical cooperation strategy as a milestone for 2011.

Figure 7. XBTC delivery rates, 2000–10



22. Results achieved through technical cooperation contribute to outcomes set by the Decent Work Country Programmes, which in turn contribute to programme and budget outcomes and indicators. While a full account of this results framework will be provided in the Implementation Report for 2010–11, some notable project-level results achieved in 2010 through donor funding include:
- (a) *Africa* – the adoption of a social dialogue charter in Congo; the training of over 6,000 ex-combatants, including 278 women, on enterprise development in the Democratic Republic of the Congo; the launching of a declaration on freedom of

association and the creation of employment opportunities for 9,000 young people and 870 young mothers in Egypt; the development of a National HIV and AIDS policy in Ethiopia; the creation of 18,078 person-days of work in Liberia through public works; the establishment of a multi-agency committee on cross border cooperation for investigation of human trafficking cases in Nigeria (and Italy); the creation of a Child Labour Unit in Sierra Leone; the establishment of a US\$450,000 loan facility for youth in Zimbabwe.

- (b) *Americas* – new education law and the first child labour survey carried out in the Plurinational State of Bolivia; the implementation of the second National Plan of Policies for Women and of the National Plan for the Promotion of Racial Equality in Brazil; the creation of a national tripartite round table on labour migration in Colombia; the adoption of a National Plan on Youth Employment in Honduras; the signing of a collective agreement in the sugar sector in Mexico; the publication of a significant survey on youth, employment and migration in Peru.
- (c) *Arab States* – the development of a National Policy and Programme Framework for the Elimination of Child Labour in Lebanon; the adoption of a National Declaration on Tripartism and Social Dialogue in the Occupied Palestinian Territory; development of a National Policy and Programme Framework for the Elimination of Child Labour in the Syrian Arab Republic.
- (d) *Asia and Pacific* – adoption of a child labour policy and reactivation of the National Skills Development Council in Bangladesh; formulation of a labour migration policy and draft trade union law in Cambodia; strengthening of labour inspection in China; finalization of a National Mid-Term Development Plan with substantive outcomes on labour migration in Indonesia; development of a National Plan of Action on Elimination of Bonded Labour and revision of Child Labour Master Plan in Nepal; first labour force survey in Timor-Leste; establishment of Tripartite Labour Advisory Council in Vanuatu; revisions of draft labour code and trade union law in Viet Nam.
- (e) *Europe* – the adoption of a code of conduct against trafficking in human beings and forced labour in Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia; the creation of a bipartite occupational safety and health centre and a private employment agency association in Georgia; the adoption of a revised migration policy in Armenia, Azerbaijan; the piloting of occupational safety and health management systems in enterprises in the Russian Federation; the adoption of an action plan on youth employment in Serbia; the development of a State Labour Market Development Plan in Tajikistan; contributions to the adoption of a new labour code in Ukraine.

VI. Conclusions

23. While expenditure on the technical cooperation programme increased and the volume of approvals remained steady in 2009–10, the unpredictability of funding has increased significantly since then as many in the donor community respond to fiscal challenges. The Office will continue to work closely with donors through strengthened partnerships centred on the role of decent work in meeting development objectives and the demonstration of value for investment in the ILO's programmes. The Office will seek to expand the donor base, reaching out to non-traditional donors, the private sector and increasing support to local resource mobilization efforts.

24. Significant steps were taken to cement improvements in project and programme quality and this effort will be sustained. In the framework of the Decent Work Country Programmes, the capacity development needs of constituents will be a central focus.⁷
25. Technical cooperation has continued to strengthen its contribution to the achievement of ILO outcomes including through the full alignment of extra-budgetary resources with country programme outcomes and global products through outcome-based workplanning. RBSA has made a critical contribution to the Office's ability to respond rapidly and flexibly to country programme outcomes, complementing and leveraging regular budget resources. RBSA has also provided seed-funding to lay the ground and develop larger multi-year technical cooperation projects called for in Decent Work Country Programmes, and permitted covering those priorities that do not easily attract traditional resources, such as the ILO's participation in the elaboration of UNDAFs. These initiatives have also enabled the development of the social partners' capacities and the strengthening of their involvement in the single country frameworks vis-à-vis UN initiatives. To sustain the RBSA, donors need to be provided with regular updates on the critical difference RBSA is making in achieving decent work results.
26. The last report on the Decent Work Country Programmes identified the need to improve the delivery rate and to report better on results. As indicated, there has been marked improvement in the former. Work will continue to communicate and report better on results attained through Decent Work Country Programmes and technical cooperation.

Geneva, 26 August 2011

⁷ GB.312/POL/9.

Appendix I

ILO technical cooperation expenditure by outcome, 2010 (excluding administrative expenditure) (in thousands of US\$)

Outcome	RBTC	XBTC	Total
Strategic Objective: Create greater opportunities for women and men to secure decent employment and income			
1. Employment promotion: More women and men have access to productive employment, decent work and income opportunities	2 003	54 743	56 746
2. Skills development: Skills development increases the employability of workers, the competitiveness of enterprises, and the inclusiveness of growth	456	28 098	28 554
3. Sustainable enterprises: Sustainable enterprises create productive and decent jobs	504	18 965	19 469
Subtotal	2 964	101 805	104 768
Strategic Objective: Enhance the coverage and effectiveness of social protection for all			
4. Social security: More people have access to better managed and more gender equitable social security benefits	567	4 579	5 146
5. Working conditions: Women and men have improved and more equitable working conditions	177	399	575
6. Occupational safety and health: Workers and enterprises benefit from improved safety and health conditions at work	166	2 313	2 479
7. Labour migration: More migrant workers are protected and more migrant workers have access to productive employment and decent work	143	6 861	7 004
8. HIV/AIDS: The world of work responds effectively to the HIV/AIDS epidemic	99	9 256	9 355
Subtotal	1 152	23 408	24 560
Strategic Objective: Strengthen tripartism and social dialogue			
9. Employers' organizations: Employers have strong, independent and representative organizations	1 218	1 094	2 312
10. Workers' organizations: Workers have strong, independent and representative organizations	1 276	3 284	4 559
11. Labour administration and labour law: Labour administrations apply up-to-date labour legislation and provide effective services	503	5 538	6 041
12. Social dialogue and industrial relations: Tripartism and strengthened labour market governance contribute to effective social dialogue and sound industrial relations	346	6 786	7 132
13. Decent work in economic sectors: A sector-specific approach to decent work is applied	45	6 162	6 207
Subtotal	3 388	22 864	26 251

Outcome	RBTC	XBTC	Total
Strategic Objective: Promote and realize standards and fundamental principles and rights at work			
14. Freedom of association and collective bargaining: The right to freedom of association and collective bargaining is widely known and exercised	113	2 188	2 301
15. Forced labour: Forced labour is eliminated	0	3 757	3 757
16. Child labour: Child labour is eliminated, with priority being given to the worst forms	204	42 679	42 883
17. Discrimination at work: Discrimination in employment and occupation is eliminated	104	4 782	4 886
18. International labour standards: International labour standards are ratified and applied	717	7 536	8 253
Subtotal	1 138	60 942	62 079
Policy coherence			
19. Mainstreaming decent work: Member States place an integrated approach to decent work at the heart of their economic and social policies, supported by key UN and other multilateral agencies	2 027	10 734	12 762
Governance, support and management			
Outcome 1. Effective and efficient utilization of all ILO resources	1 677	523	2 199
Total	12 345	220 275	232 620

Appendix II

ILO technical cooperation expenditure by source of funding, 2008–10 (excluding administrative expenditure) (in thousands of US\$)

Source of funds	2008		2009		2010		2010/09 % change
	\$	% share	\$	% share	\$	% share	
Extra-budgetary							
Multi-bilateral donors	142 781	73.5	130 272	60.6	134 947	58.0	3.6
Direct trust funds	8 141	4.2	9 665	4.5	12 203	5.2	26.3
Non-state actors ¹	4 725	2.4	7 945	3.7	9 172	3.9	15.4
International financial institutions (banks)	1 500	0.8	1 381	0.6	3 919	1.7	183.8
United Nations ²	20 353	10.5	28 349	13.2	37 307	16.0	31.6
Other intergovernmental organizations ³	7 265	3.7	15 897	7.4	22 726	9.8	43.0
Total extra-budgetary	184 765	95.1	193 509	90.1	220 275	94.7	13.8
Regular budget (RBTC)	9 494	4.9	21 298	9.9	12 345	5.3	-42.0
Total	194 259	100.0	214 807	100.0	232 620	100.0	8.3

¹ Includes foundations, public institutions, social partners: trade unions, employers' associations, joint initiatives, and private sector initiatives.

² Includes UN multi-donor trust funds administered by UNDP (Spanish MDG Fund) and One UN funds.

³ Includes European Commission, IOM, OSCE and SPC.

Appendix III

Approvals by donor, 2009–10 (in thousands of US\$)

Donors	2009	2010
Multi-bilateral donors		
United States	50 406	54 531
Australia	1 597	27 256
Netherlands	198	19 962
Norway	144	19 323
France	253	17 141
Spain	14 695	8 560
Canada	5 733	8 323
Ireland	1 592	8 081
Sweden	8 129	7 889
Belgium (Flanders)	2 416	6 024
Finland	289	5 667
Luxembourg	1 252	2 941
Switzerland	7 307	2 718
Germany	1 983	2 617
Japan	1 712	1 886
Multi donors	4 381	1 319
Republic of Korea	822	1 027
Brazil	2 650	681
Kuwait	0	500
Czech Republic	0	246
Poland	0	200
Denmark	42 210	26
Panama	261	0
Romania	144	0
Turkey	100	0
United Kingdom	269	0
Italy	442	0
<i>Subtotal multi-bilateral donors</i>	<i>148 984</i>	<i>196 919</i>
Direct trust funds	9 162	9 499
Non-state actors		
Foundations	2 739	4 893
Public institutions	435	214
Social partners	414	
Private sector initiatives	3 300	277
<i>Subtotal non-state actors</i>	<i>6 888</i>	<i>5 385</i>

Donors	2009	2010
International financial institutions	12 613	2 917
United Nations		
UNDP	5 920	11 825
One UN Fund	5 335	6 600
UNICEF	2 518	4 504
UNDP Spanish MDG fund	30 204	4 295
UNHSF	1 500	1 311
UNCDF	158	635
UNAIDS	7 764	420
UN-OCHA	0	400
UNHCR	161	375
UNIDO	0	358
IFAD	0	300
UNDG Iraq TF	3 003	132
UNDCP	0	80
UN OHCHR	0	30
UNOPS	150	10
UNWTO	36	0
WFP	300	0
<i>Subtotal United Nations</i>	<i>57 049</i>	<i>31 276</i>
Other intergovernmental organizations (European Commission) *	8 444	7 890
Total donors	243 139	253 886

* Including US\$0.050 million from CARICAD in 2010.