



**Executive Board of the
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Programme and of the
United Nations Population Fund**

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UNFPA

UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND

**FUNDING COMMITMENTS TO UNFPA:
REPORT ON CONTRIBUTIONS BY MEMBER STATES TO
REGULAR AND OTHER RESOURCES FOR 2004 AND FUTURE YEARS***

Report of the Executive Director

Introduction

1. This report is prepared in response to Executive Board decisions 99/5 and 2000/9, which requested the Executive Director to provide annually updated estimates of regular and other resources, including trust funds and cost-sharing programme arrangements, in the multi-year funding framework (MYFF). It follows on the report on contributions to UNFPA regular and other resources for 2003 and future years (DP/FPA/2003/6) that was submitted to the Executive Board at its annual session in 2003.
2. With the introduction of the multi-year funding format and the MYFF in 2000, UNFPA has been actively campaigning for, and receiving, pledges on a continuous basis, not only for the current year, but for future years as well. To be able to meet the schedule for submission of the report to the Executive Board for the 2004 annual session, the data for 2004 in this document are based on information received and pledges recorded as of 1 April 2004 from donor governments.
3. The purpose of this report is to promote dialogue between UNFPA and its Executive Board on the Fund's overall resource situation while continuing to address the common and important goal of increasing regular resources and achieving a stable and predictable resource base. In this context, this report contains a number of tables and charts on UNFPA regular and other resources including trust funds and cost-sharing programme arrangements. More detailed data are provided in the annexes. The donor income figures are stated on a cash basis and therefore are inclusive of exchange gains and losses.

* The collection and analysis of current data required to present the Executive Board with the most up-to-date information has delayed submission of the present document.

A. Income overview

Table 1: UNFPA income, 1995 and 2000 to 2004
as of 1 April 2004
(in millions of US\$)

	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003*	2004**
Regular	313	264	269	260	293	322
Other	16	108	128	113	106	80 ***
Total	329	372	397	373	399	402

* Provisional

** Projected

*** Only includes trust funds and cost sharing programme arrangements

4. The year 1995 is highlighted in table 1 because it shows the highest level of UNFPA income for regular resources of \$313 million, which was achieved immediately following the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD). Regular resources started to decline in 1996 and continued to do so through 1999. However, due to the support of the Fund's donors and the increase in the number of donors, the downward trend was reversed in the following years, as substantial increases in regular resources were recorded.

5. The substantial increase in the 2003 regular income level to \$293 million compared to \$260 million in 2002 was due to larger contributions from five major donors, namely, Canada, Finland, Ireland, Norway and Sweden, as well as, the impact of favourable exchange rates of the euro and other currencies against the US dollar.

6. The projected increase in the 2004 regular income level to \$322 million compared to \$293 million in 2003 for regular resources is due to: (a) increased contributions from four major donors, namely, Denmark, Finland, Luxembourg and Sweden; and (b) the impact of favourable exchange rates of the euro and other currencies against the US dollar.

7. The income overview provided in table 1 is supplemented by annex 1, which provides detailed information on 2003 income as of 31 December 2003, actual pledges and the best estimates of contributions to UNFPA regular resources for the years 2004 and future years as of 1 April 2004. These commitments include the following: (a) pledges received from Governments at the first UNFPA session on multi-year funding, which took place during the second regular session of the Executive Board in 2000; (b) multi-year pledges received in 2003 and pledges received for 2004 as of 1 April 2004; (c) pledges for 2004 received during the United Nations Pledging Conference for 2003, held on 4 November 2003; and (d) letters received and verbal indications from Governments pledging support to UNFPA for

2004–2007. As of 1 April 2004, a total of 60 countries have submitted written pledges to UNFPA for the year 2004.

B. Multi-year pledges for the period 2000 to 2004

Table 2: Number of donors that submitted multi-year pledges to UNFPA regular resources, by region, 2000–2004 as of 1 April 2004

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Africa	4	12	13	6	6
Arab States	1	1	1	1	3
Asia and the Pacific	3	2	5	3	5
Europe	7	10	9	4	4
Latin America and the Caribbean	1	2	2	1	1
North America	0	0	0	0	0
Total	16	27	30	15	19

8. Table 2 shows the multi-year pledges to UNFPA regular resources received by year from 2000 to 2004. In 2000, out of a total of 100 donors, 16 multi-year pledges were received and only three major donors, (contributing US\$1 million and over) were able to submit their pledges in this format, namely, the Netherlands, Sweden and the United Kingdom. In 2001, out of a total of 121 donors, 27 multi-year pledges were received and only five major donors were able to submit their pledges in this format, namely Belgium, Ireland, the Netherlands, Sweden and the United Kingdom. In 2002, out of a total of 136 donors, 30 multi-year pledges were received but only six major donors were able to submit their pledges in this format, namely, Belgium, Finland, Ireland, the Netherlands, Sweden and the United Kingdom. In 2003, out of a total of 149 donors, 20 multi-year pledges were received but only one major donor, the Netherlands, was able to submit its pledge in this format. Unfortunately, the MYFF objective of multi-year pledging to make funding more secure and predictable has not been achieved.

9. As of 1 April 2004, out of the total of 60 written pledges received for regular resources in 2004, only 19 were multi-year pledges covering the period of 2004 and future years. These include: multi-year pledges from three major donors – Finland, the Netherlands and New Zealand; two donors in Europe – Bulgaria and the Russian Federation; and 16 from programme countries/territories – Bulgaria, Côte d’Ivoire, Egypt, Kenya, Malawi, Marshall Islands, Nepal, Occupied Palestinian Territory, Oman, Panama, Russian Federation, Somalia, South Africa, Tuvalu, Vanuatu and Zimbabwe. Details are presented in annex 2 of this report.

10. UNFPA has joined the other United Nations funds and programmes, namely, UNDP, UNICEF and WFP, to jointly emphasize to its government donors and to their Executive Boards, the importance of regular resources which constitute each agency’s core programme funds. The funds and programmes have worked very diligently these last several years under the direction and guidance of their respective Executive Boards, to put in place systems that strengthen effectiveness and efficiency in the use of regular resources for achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

C. Factors affecting UNFPA income situation in 2004

Preliminary forecast for 2004

11. The income overview in table 1 is supplemented by annex 3 and shows the preliminary 2004 forecast as of 1 April 2004. Based on official pledges already received and best estimates on informal information from other donors, the total contributions income projection for 2004 (regular and other resources including trust funds and cost-sharing programme arrangements) amounts to approximately \$402 million. This includes the regular contributions of \$322 million and \$80 million for other resources including trust funds and cost-sharing programme arrangements.




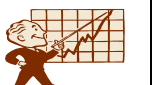


12. The current forecast of \$322 million in regular contributions is an increase of approximately \$29 million (10 per cent) from the provisional 2003 level of \$293 million. It also shows a projected contribution of \$80 million for other resources for trust funds and cost-sharing programme arrangements. There is concern that the current favourable exchange rates will not continue throughout the year. Thus, it would be important for all donors to make every effort to provide pledges as early as possible and then make payments as soon as practical. Early payments would also help UNFPA to avoid cash flow difficulties and would enable the Fund to ensure programme support.

13. As mentioned above, the projected increase of 10 per cent in 2004 regular contributions is primarily due to the increases by four major donors, namely, Denmark, Finland, Luxembourg and Sweden from the 2003 level, as well as, the favourable exchange rates of the euro and other European currencies. It should be noted that the balance of unpaid pledges is calculated using the United Nations operational rate of exchange effective 1 April 2004.

14. Vigorous advocacy efforts are underway to attract larger contributions from some major countries of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). Currently, four countries account for about half of the UNFPA regular resources. UNFPA is, therefore, focusing its efforts to achieve financial stability, by maintaining its growing donor base, i.e., 149 donor governments in 2003, an increase of 14 donors from 2002, and securing a higher level of pledges from those major donors who are in a position to do so.

D. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development donors

Table 3: OECD/DAC donors that may increase, maintain or reduce respective contributions to UNFPA regular resources for 2004, compared with 2003 (in national currency terms)

<u>2003</u>			<u>2004</u>		
 increased	 maintained	 reduced	 increase	 maintain	 cut?
Finland Ireland Norway Sweden	Australia Belgium Canada Denmark Germany Japan Netherlands New Zealand Switzerland United Kingdom	France Italy	Denmark Finland Luxembourg Sweden United States?	Australia Belgium Canada, France Germany, Japan Ireland, Italy Netherlands New Zealand Norway Switzerland United Kingdom	United States

15. Table 3 shows the following with regard to OECD contributions to UNFPA regular resources for 2004. As of 1 April 2004,

- Three countries, Finland, Luxembourg and Sweden increased their contributions from the 2003 level in both national currency and US dollar terms. Denmark has also indicated an increase and the United States may or may not contribute this year. However, there is a provision from the budget law, earmarking \$34 million for UNFPA, pending a United States Government review;
- Twelve countries, Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Switzerland and the United Kingdom may maintain their contributions at the 2003 level in national currency terms. Ireland and New Zealand have paid their respective 2004 contributions in full. Due to the strength of the euro and other currencies, there are substantial increases in US dollar equivalent of the contributions of these twelve countries;
- Japan will maintain its contribution in US dollar terms.

Additional details are presented in annex 4 and annex 5.

E. 34 Million Friends campaign

16. In June 2002, the 34 Million Friends campaign for UNFPA was initiated and spearheaded by two public-spirited American women from New Mexico and California. This grassroots campaign appeals to citizens across the United States to send a dollar or more to help bridge the funding gap caused by the decision of the United States to withdraw funding to UNFPA. The campaign appeal has been widely circulated through a variety of media networks and has also caught the interest of the general public. To date, the campaign has more than exceeded expectations with contributions totalling approximately \$1.1 million as of 31 December 2003. Of this amount, \$0.5 million has been provided to the UNFPA fistula campaign. Additional amounts were provided to programme countries for emergency obstetric care, HIV prevention and commodity security.

F. UNFPA resources, 2002–2007

Table 4: UNFPA income for 2002 to 2003 and projections for 2004 to 2007 as of 1 April 2004 (in millions of \$)

Resources	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Regular	260	293	322	300	300	300
Other*	113	106	80	80	80	80
Total	373	399	402	380	380	380

Resources	% Change Inc/(Dec) 2002-2003	% Change Inc/(Dec) 2003-2004	% Change Inc/(Dec) 2004-2005	% Change Inc/(Dec) 2005-2006	% Change Inc/(Dec) 2005-2006
Regular	13	10	(7)	0	0
Other*	(6)	(25)	0	0	0
Total	7	1	(5)	0	0

* For the years 2004 to 2007, these projections only include projections for trust funds and cost-sharing programme arrangements.

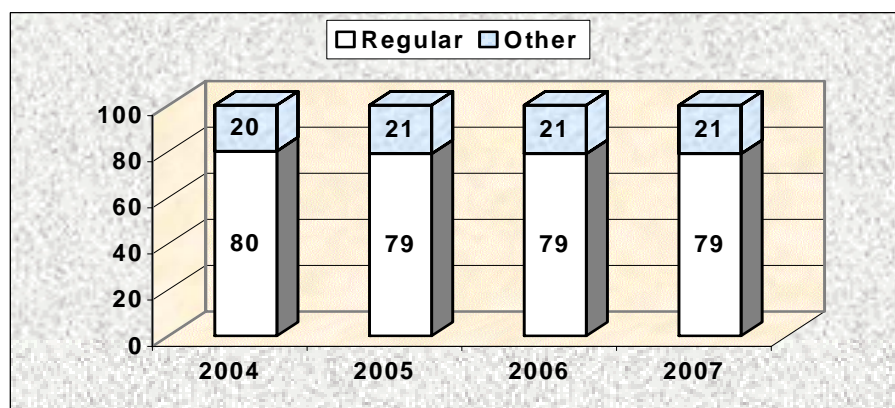
17. Table 4 summarizes the resource data for the period 2002 to 2007. For regular resources, income to UNFPA in 2002 increased by 13 per cent from the 2001 level. It also shows an increase of 13 per cent in 2003 from the 2002 level. As of 1 April 2004, the projected regular income for 2004 is 10 per cent more than that in 2003. UNFPA anticipates that regular resources in 2004 will increase to approximately \$322 million or higher, depending on the level of major donor support and the exchange rate fluctuations of the euro and other currencies, and will be at least maintained at the \$300 million minimum level by 2005. Regular resources are also expected to reach the \$300 million level in both 2006 and 2007. The Fund will make every effort to increase the \$300 million level. This target is consistent with the regular resource requirements for the UNFPA MYFF for the period 2004–2007 in the amount of \$1.2 billion. This was indicated in the integrated resources framework in the report of the Executive Director on the

multi-year funding framework, 2004–2007, presented to the Executive Board at the first regular session 2004.

18. For other resources for trust funds and cost-sharing programme arrangements, the projected contribution is approximately between \$80 to \$100 million for 2004. In 2003, out of the total income for other resources of \$106 million, trust funds and cost-sharing programme arrangements was \$90 million. In 2003, UNFPA entered into 64 co-financing agreements, which accounted for a substantial portion of the 2003 income.

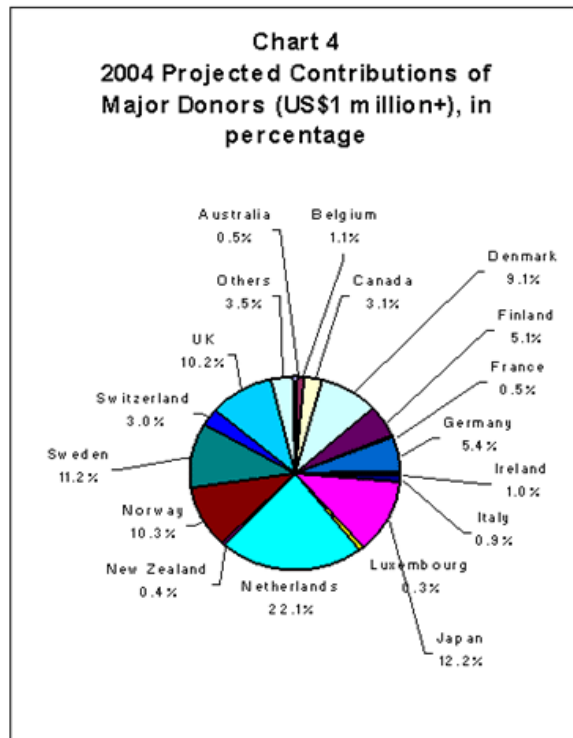
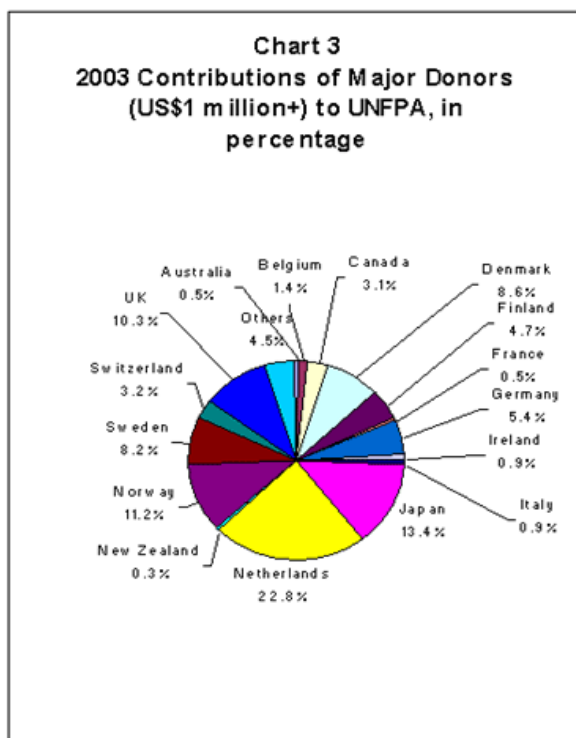
19. Uncertain or unfavourable economic conditions in donor countries could adversely affect these projections, whereas, conversely, an economic improvement could have a positive effect. One way to increase regular resources to UNFPA would be for donor countries to increase the percentage of official development assistance (ODA) allocated for population assistance.

Table 5: Projected percentage distribution of regular and other resources for trust funds and cost-sharing programme arrangements, 2004–2007
(in millions of US\$)



20. Table 5 shows the projected percentage distribution of regular and other resources for trust funds and cost-sharing programme arrangements. As of 1 April 2004, regular resources for 2004 are projected to make up 80 per cent of the total income, while other resources for trust funds and cost-sharing programme arrangements will make up 20 per cent for the same period. The gradual trend of certain donors to increase contributions to trust funds and cost-sharing programme arrangements has stabilized. For the period 2005 to 2007, it is estimated that regular resources will make up 79 per cent of total contributions and other resources for trust funds and cost-sharing programme arrangements will constitute 21 per cent. However, UNFPA will continue to stress the importance of increasing regular resources and maintaining a high percentage of regular resources as part of the Fund's total contributions income. Increasing resources and securing a stable regular income base are, and will remain, high priorities for UNFPA.

Percentage share of contributions by UNFPA major donors (those contributing \$1 million and over) for 2003 and 2004 as of 1 April 2004

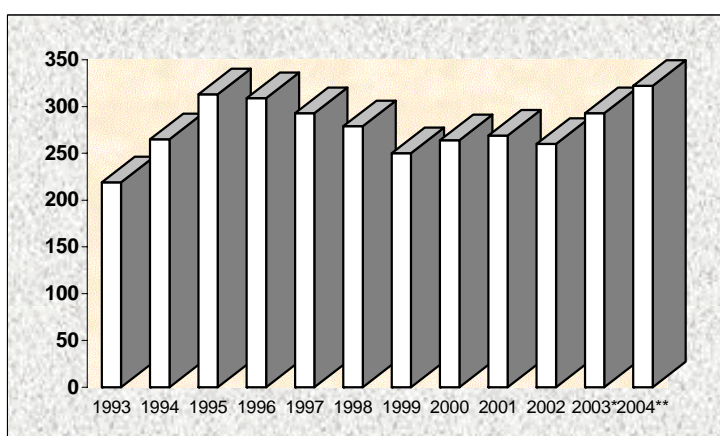


21. Chart 3 indicates that as of 31 December 2003, out of the 149 donors to UNFPA regular resources, 16 major donors provided about 96 per cent of the total regular resources contributions to UNFPA. The percentage breakdown in US dollar terms is: Netherlands (22.8 per cent), Japan (13.4 per cent), United Kingdom (10.3 per cent), Norway (11.2 per cent), Denmark (8.6 per cent), Sweden (8.2 per cent), Germany, (5.4 per cent), Finland (4.7 per cent), Switzerland (3.2 per cent), Canada (3.1 per cent), Belgium (1.4 per cent), Italy (0.9 per cent), Ireland (0.9 per cent), Australia (0.5 per cent) and France (0.5 per cent). The remaining 133 donors accounted for approximately 4.5 per cent of the total. Chart 4 indicates that as of 1 April 2004, it is estimated that 17 major donors will account for approximately 97 per cent of the total contributions to UNFPA for 2004. It is a UNFPA goal to broaden the base of support to the Fund's regular resources, and discussions are ongoing with many major donor countries to increase their regular contributions. In 2003, UNFPA has received regular contributions from 149 donor Governments, an increase of 13 donors compared to last year's record of 136 donors.

G. Income trends from 1993 to 2004

Table 6: UNFPA income trends
1993-2004 - regular resources
as of 1 April 2004
(in millions of US\$)

Years	Regular Income	% inc/(dec)
1993	219	
1994	265	21
1995	313	18
1996	309	(1)
1997	293	(5)
1998	279	(5)
1999	250	(10)
2000	264	6
2001	269	2
2002	260	(3)
2003*	293	13
2004**	322	10
Total	3,336	44.23



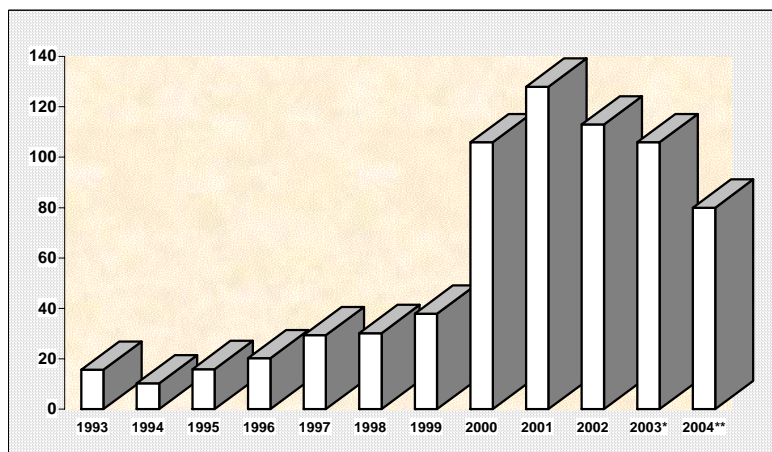
* Provisional

** Projected

22. Table 6 shows that regular resources income reached its highest levels in the years 1995 and 1996, exceeding \$300 million in both years. This was followed by three years of declining resources – 5 per cent in 1997, 5 per cent in 1998 and 10 per cent in 1999. The downward trend was exacerbated by a strong US dollar vis-à-vis most other currencies. In 2000 and 2001, the downward trend was reversed, producing increases of 6 per cent and 2 per cent, respectively. In 2002, there was a decline of 3 per cent from the 2001 level. As explained earlier, this was caused by the withdrawal of a projected United States contribution of \$34 million and the decreases in the regular contributions of two major donors, Japan, by 19 per cent, and Denmark, by 12.5 per cent. The 3 per cent decrease could have been greater if not for the additional contributions raised in the amount of \$18.8 million by the end of December 2002 from several major donors to cover the shortfall of resources to strengthen programme operations. In 2003, there was a 13 per cent increase in regular resources from the 2002 level due to the increases from most of the Fund's major donors, i.e., those contributing \$1 million and over, namely, Finland, Ireland, Norway and Sweden. The increases are also attributed to the favourable exchange rates for the euro and other European currencies. In 2004, it is projected that there will be an 10 per cent increase in regular resources over the 2003 level due to the increases in contributions from Denmark, Finland, Luxembourg and Sweden.

Table 7: UNFPA income trends
1993-2003 - other resources
as of 1 April 2004
(in millions of US\$)

Years	Other Income	% inc/(dec)
1993	16	
1994	10	(34)
1995	16	54
1996	20	27
1997	29	46
1998	30	3
1999	38	25
2000	106	180
2001	128	21
2002	113	(12)
2003*	106	(6)
2004**	80	(25)
Total	693	279.20



* Provisional

** Projected. Only includes other resources for trust funds and cost-sharing programme arrangements.

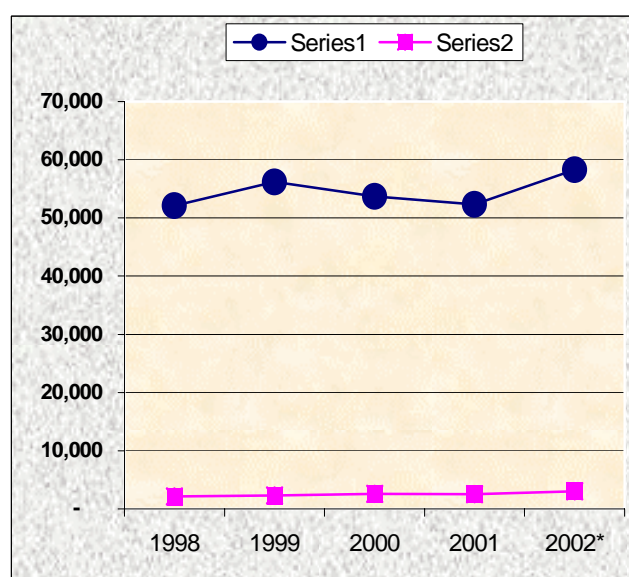
23. Table 7 shows that for other income including trust funds and cost-sharing programme arrangements, there were significant increases in 2000 and 2001 at 180 per cent and 21 per cent, respectively. The sharp increase in contributions to other resources in 2001, which amounted to \$128 million, included \$37 million from the United Kingdom, \$15.7 million from the Netherlands and \$.06 million from Canada for contraceptive commodities. These contributions comprised about 41 per cent of the total income for other resources of \$128 million in 2001. The Netherlands also contributed \$40.8 million for reproductive health commodities in 2000. In addition, a number of countries such as Luxembourg, Italy, Norway, the Netherlands and the United States provided significant support to the Afghan Relief Initiative. In 2002, a high-level of contributions for other resources including trust funds and cost-sharing programme arrangements was maintained at \$113 million, exceeding the \$75 million projection set early in 2002. In 2003, there was a 6 per cent decrease in other resources from the 2002 level of \$113 million to \$106 million. In 2004, it is projected that the contribution for other resources for trust funds and cost-sharing programme arrangements will be \$80 million.

H. Official development assistance

Table 8A: Official development assistance of OECD/DAC countries
(Primary funds for population assistance)
(in millions of US\$)

Years	Total ODA	Primary Funds for Population Assistance
1998	52,086	2,133
1999	56,184	2,321
2000	53,739	2,579
2001	52,335	2,521
2002*	58,274	3,013
Total	272,618	12,567

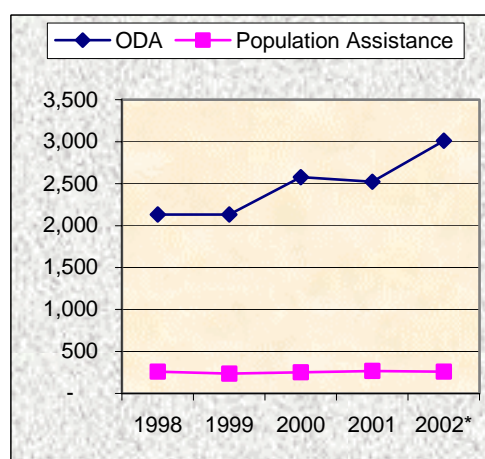
* 2002 figures for ODA are provisional.



24. Table 8A shows the primary funds from ODA allocated for population assistance from the major donor countries, namely: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States. These OECD/DAC countries contributed approximately \$272,618 million of ODA for the five-year period 1998-2002. Out of this total ODA, \$12,567 million was allocated for population assistance, accounting for approximately 5 per cent of the total. This low percentage of ODA for population assistance is one of the main reasons why the international donor community was unable to achieve the ICPD resource target of providing \$5.7 billion annually for population assistance.

Table 8B: UNFPA share of ODA primary funds
(Primary funds for population assistance)
(in millions of US\$)

Years	Primary Funds for Population Assistance	Contributions of OECD Countries to UNFPA Regular Resources
1998	2,133	261
1999	2,131	238
2000	2,579	254
2001	2,521	269
2002*	3,013	260
Total	12,377	1,282



* 2002 figures for primary assistance are provisional.

25. Table 8B shows that contributions from these OECD/DAC countries to UNFPA regular resources amounted to \$1,282 million for the period 1998-2002, or roughly 10 per cent of the \$12,377 million allocated for population assistance. This low percentage of resources for population assistance adversely affected the Fund's ability to fully support countries in achieving the ICPD goals.

Conclusion

26. It is important to underscore that the Fund's 2003 income level of \$293 million (provisional) showed a substantial increase of \$33 million (about 13 per cent) from the 2002 regular income level of \$260 million. The increase is due to the larger contributions from five major donors, namely, Canada, Finland, Ireland, Norway and Sweden in 2003 and the impact of favourable exchange rates of the euro and other currencies against the US dollar. For 2004, it is projected that there will be an increase of \$29 million (10 per cent) from the 2003 level of \$293 million. Thus, the 2004 projection as of 1 April 2004 is \$322 million. This 2004 projected figure would surpass the highest contribution figure ever recorded for UNFPA, which was \$312 million in 1995, the year after ICPD. This will be facilitated if early payments are made by the Fund's major donors, taking advantage of the favourable exchange rates of the euro and other currencies against the US dollar in early 2004. It should be noted that only four major donors have indicated that they will increase their contributions this year compared to 2003, and twelve others expect to maintain their level in national currency terms. In this regard, the 2004 contribution target of \$322 million depends in part on the exchange rate fluctuations in the coming months.

27. UNFPA truly values its close collaboration with all donor Governments and appreciates their generous commitment, continued cooperation and unwavering support. It is in this spirit that UNFPA appeals to the members of the Executive Board and the Fund's donor family to consider increasing their contributions for 2004 and future years to the highest level that their circumstances will permit and to ensure the early and timely payment of pledges. Commitment to the multi-year funding process is a shared responsibility of UNFPA, the members of the Executive Board and the Fund's entire donor family. Increased resources would enable UNFPA to fully implement its programmes and help countries attain the goals of the ICPD and the Millennium Declaration.

28. It is essential that UNFPA continue to focus the bulk of its resource mobilization efforts on increasing regular resources. While obtaining increases in other resources for trust funds and cost-sharing programme arrangements is important, it must be emphasized that regular resources are the foundation and bedrock of the Fund's operations. UNFPA is steadfast in its belief that the Fund's resource mobilization philosophy and long-term strategy should be built on a strong and secure regular resources base supplemented by various combinations of co-financing funding. This is critical to the implementation of UNFPA country programmes and is essential in maintaining the multilateral nature of the Fund's work.

29. In view of the above, UNFPA is reviewing its financial situation for programme planning purposes, and analysing the Fund's annual cash flow. In this connection, UNFPA appeals to all donor Governments, particularly the major donors, for the early payment of contributions. Early payments are very helpful in the management of the Fund's tight cash-flow situation.

30. UNFPA is closely involved and a full partner in helping to achieve the targets of the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), particularly, those aimed at improving maternal health (goal 5) and combating HIV/AIDS (goal 6). These are tangible, critical targets that the global community must work together to attain. Since the time that the HIV/AIDS pandemic began, more than 60 million people have been infected. AIDS is the world's fourth largest killer, with 10 new HIV infections taking place every minute. UNFPA could play a far more active role in HIV prevention and other key areas if more support were provided to the Fund.

31. In view of the inextricable links between population, reproductive health, poverty and the MDGs, the work of UNFPA is a key factor for attaining many of the MDGs. Because of the increasing demands for assistance among developing countries and countries with economies in transition for population and reproductive health, UNFPA presents data in annex 6 of this report on the highest levels of contributions to the Fund's regular resources by OECD/DAC members and the additional funds needed to reach the highest peak targets achieved by each donor throughout the years of reference.

32. Annex 6 also presents the status of the 2004 pledges to UNFPA regular resources of its OECD/DAC donors. Out of the 29 OECD/DAC members, only 9 members, namely, Austria, Finland, Greece, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Turkey have submitted their written pledges to UNFPA. Out of these 9 members that have submitted firm pledges, UNFPA has received the written schedule of payments from Ireland, New Zealand, Norway and Sweden, as of 1 April 2004.

33. The inability in a number of cases to secure early and timely commitments, a firm payment schedule and early payments of pledges, remains an obstacle to the Fund's ability to contribute more fully and in a timely manner to the implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action and the achievement of the MDGs. UNFPA is especially appreciative of those donors who have made early payments. It is clear

that only through the active support and shared responsibility of the Executive Board members will the Fund be able to ensure a more predictable cash flow and a stable income base.

34. Finally, UNFPA recalls the Monterrey consensus adopted during the International Conference on Financing for Development (18-22 March 2002), and expresses the hope that the announced increases of ODA of many OECD/DAC countries for the next few years will directly lead to increasing contributions to UNFPA. UNFPA is strongly committed and oriented towards achieving the MDGs, especially goals 5 and 6 (improving maternal health and combating HIV/AIDS, respectively), as the lead United Nations organization in implementing the ICPD Programme of Action. Further, UNFPA notes the accession of 10 European countries to the European Union and expresses the hope that the Fund's partnership with this group of countries will intensify in the near future, resulting also in contribution increases.

35. UNFPA resource requirements for regular resources for 2004–2007 amount to \$1.2 billion. If UNFPA is to succeed in its endeavours to assist countries in achieving the ICPD goals, the ICPD+5 key actions and the MDGs, its regular resources will need to annually exceed the \$300 million level. All countries are therefore urged to translate their commitment to achieving these goals into increased contributions to UNFPA.

Annexes

- Annex 1 UNFPA Regular Resources Income for 2003 and Commitments/Estimates for 2004 and Future Years (By Major Donors and Geographic Regions) as of 1 April 2004
- Annex 2 Donors that Submitted Multi-Year Pledges to UNFPA Regular Resources by Year 2000 to 2004 as of 1 April 2004
- Annex 3 UNFPA Provisional Income for 2003 and Projected Income for 2004 as of 1 April 2004 (By Descending Order of Regular Resources)
- Annex 4 Major Donors to UNFPA Regular Resources (Projected Pledges and Contributions of US\$1 Million and Over) as of 1 April 2004
- Annex 5 Percentage Share of Contributions by DAC Donors to UNFPA Regular Resources Income for 2003 and Projected for 2004 (in millions of US\$) as of 1 April 2004
- Annex 6 Highest Level of Contribution to UNFPA Regular Resources from OECD/DAC Members