

The Netherlands

The Netherlands - UNDP partnership

For the past ten years, the Netherlands has consistently been amongst the top 4 donors to UNDP's regular (core) resources. They ranked third in 2004 with a contribution of €74.87 million, representing almost 11% of UNDP's regular resources. This donor has made a commitment to introduce a multi-year funding arrangement starting from 2006.

The Netherlands is also the fourth largest donor to other resources with non core contributions totalling \$83 million in 2004. They support a corporate non-core funding instrument - the Partnership Programme - providing resources for TTFs and other global/regional funding vehicles through agreed yearly allocations. The TTFs for Gender, Democratic Governance and CPR are among the key funding windows currently supported by the Netherlands via the Partnership Programme.

In substantive terms, the Netherlands remains very active and constructively critical in its engagement with UNDP on a number of organizational and policy matters, including at the Executive Board and through the group of like-minded donors. The donor's key ongoing concerns are summarized below:

- Country-level performance (including sub-optimal management and delivery capacities) and reporting practices (particularly, the lack of substantive and progress reporting);
- Coordination and coherence, both within the UN country teams and vis-à-vis other development partners, including the World Bank;
- Gender programming and mainstreaming (the lack of results in integrating gender concerns into UNDP programmes on the ground).

The Netherlands' priorities for development cooperation

The Netherlands' ODA fell by 4% in 2004, down to \$4.2 billion. The fall was mainly due to the repayment by India of all its outstanding Dutch aid loans. The 2004 ODA budget represents 0.74% of this country's gross national income (GNI) - the fifth highest ODA/GNI ratio of all OECD/DAC members. The Netherlands has pledged to maintain an average ratio of 0.8% over the period 2004-07.

In 2003, the Dutch Government launched a new development policy "[Committed to Each Other](#)" outlining a ten-step plan, including a closer integration with foreign policy, a coherent regional approach with strong focus on Africa, quality and effectiveness of aid, and a greater role for the private sector and civil society. The main objective of the Dutch development cooperation policy - sustainable poverty reduction - is built around MDGs with a special emphasis on education, HIV/AIDS, reproductive healthcare and rights, and environment and water.

The Dutch Government has identified the following 36 [partner countries](#) as priority recipients of its bilateral cooperation (broken down by region):

- **RBA: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Senegal, Mali, Mozambique, Rwanda, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia**
- **RBAP: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Mongolia, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Vietnam**
- **RBAS: Egypt, Yemen, Palestinian Authority**

- **RBEC: Albania, Armenia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Georgia, Macedonia, Moldova**
- **RBLAC: Bolivia, Colombia, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Suriname.**

The donor has also taken [a regional approach](#) to support conflict management and reconciliation in the Horn of Africa, the Great Lakes region and Western Balkans.

For further guidance and assistance, please write to cosupport@undp.org.

Prepared by the Bureau for Resources and Strategic Partnerships (BRSP) of the UNDP

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