

FINANCIAL RESOURCE FLOWS FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES IN 2012

Foreword

The twenty-year review of the International Conference on Population and Development commemorated this year reaffirms the groundbreaking Cairo consensus that increasing social, economic and political equality, and access to sexual and reproductive health and rights is the basis for individual well-being, lower population growth and sustainable development.

The consultative ICPD review process led by the United Nations Population Fund provided ample evidence of this consensus. The ICPD Global Review Report, based on data from 176 countries, expert meetings and academic research, and a series of regional and thematic consultations, showed significant achievements over the past twenty years. Progress was made in many areas: nearly 1 billion people moved out of extreme poverty; maternal mortality worldwide declined by nearly half between 1990 and 2010; more children, especially girls, are going to school; and more women have access to education and employment.

Although progress is indeed laudable, it has been painfully uneven. The reality is that not everybody has benefited and persistent inequalities and discrimination remain. In many countries, only the wealthier segments of the population have benefited from development, with the poorest communities seeing little progress. Maternal mortality continues to remain unacceptably high in many parts of the world. Women continue to experience physical and/or sexual abuse. One in three girls in developing countries is married before the age of 18, effectively closing the door to education and other opportunities for a better life.

The sad reality is that twenty years after the ICPD, we still have a long way to go in realizing the goals and objectives agreed upon in Cairo. The ICPD Programme of Action is as relevant today as it was in 1994. We need a renewed commitment to the promises made in Cairo. We also need investments to ensure that the benefits of development reach all segments of the population, especially the poorest and most vulnerable, who have been left behind.

For the first few years after the ICPD, funding for population activities increased only negligibly and it appeared that we would never seriously begin to bridge the funding gap between resources mobilized and the Cairo financial agreements. Funding picked up as we approached the 10-year mark with sizeable increases thereafter only to slow down as the financial crisis hit the international community.

This edition of the *Financial Resource Flows for Population Activities* shows that in 2012, population assistance stood at just under US \$11.4 billion and domestic resources were estimated at almost US \$55.5 billion. Given the significant amount of work to be done to accelerate the follow-up to the ICPD Programme of Action and to ensure that all people everywhere, especially the poor, benefit equally from development, the resources on hand are inadequate to meet current needs. We urge the international community to use the twenty-year review of the ICPD as an opportunity to increase funding levels to help meet the growing needs in the four areas costed by the ICPD Programme of Action: family planning, reproductive health, STD/HIV/AIDS, and research, data, and population and development policy analysis.

UNFPA would like to thank the Governments and relevant agencies and organizations of developing countries, as well as donor Governments, NGOs, foundations, multilateral organizations and agencies in developed countries, for providing the information contained in this report. We especially thank our main partner, the Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI), for the excellent collaboration. We also wish to thank our regional partners, the Indian Institute for Health Management Research (IIHMR) and the African Population and Health Research Center (APHRC) for the productive collaboration in the data collection, and the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) for their cooperation.

Babatunde Osotimehin
Executive Director

Table of Contents

▪ Foreword.....	iii
▪ List of Abbreviations	ix
▪ Glossary of Terms.....	x
▪ Chapter 1 INTRODUCTION	1
▪ Chapter 2 HIGHLIGHTS OF THE REPORT	3
▪ Chapter 3 METHODOLOGY	5
How the Study was Conducted.....	5
The Costed Population Package	5
The International Population Assistance Network	7
▪ Chapter 4 INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL RESOURCE FLOWS FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES	9
<i>Overview of International Population Assistance</i>	9
Primary Funds	9
Trends in Population Assistance in Current and Constant Dollars.....	10
Final Donor Expenditures.....	12
<i>Trends in Bilateral Resource Flows</i>	12
Overall Primary Funds	12
Population Assistance as a Percentage of Official Development Assistance.....	14
Population Assistance in Relation to Gross National Product.....	15
<i>Trends in Multilateral Resource Flows for Population Activities</i>	16
The United Nations System	16
Development Banks.....	17
<i>Trends in Resource Flows for Population Activities from Foundations and Non-Governmental Organizations</i>	17
Major Foundations.....	17
Non-Governmental Organizations	18
<i>Final Donor Expenditures for Population Activities</i>	19
Final Donor Expenditures for Population Activities by Region.....	19
Final Donor Expenditures for Population Activities by Channel of Distribution.....	19
Final Donor Expenditures for Population Activities by Category of Activity.....	28
▪ Chapter 5 DOMESTIC FINANCIAL RESOURCES FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES	31
Global Estimate of Domestic Resource Flows	31

▪ Chapter 6 CONCLUSION	33
Progress in Resource Mobilization.....	33
Future Resource Requirements.....	33
Resources for Other Population-Related Activities.....	34
Population and the Millennium Development Goals.....	34
Modalities for Resource Mobilization.....	35
The Way Forward.....	35

Figures

1. Major flows of funds for population assistance to developing countries.....	8
2. Primary funds for population assistance, in current and constant dollars, with percentage change, 2002-2012.....	12
3. Primary funds for population assistance, by type of source, in percentages, 2012.....	13
4. Primary funds of donor countries for population assistance, in percentages, 2012.....	13
5. Primary funds for population assistance as a percentage of official development assistance, by donor country, 2012.....	14
6. Primary funds for population assistance per million \$US of gross national income, by donor country, 2012.....	15
7. Primary funds of foundations for population assistance, in percentages, 2012.....	18
8. Primary funds of international NGOs for population assistance, in percentages, 2012.....	18
9. Final donor expenditures for population assistance by region, in percentages, 2012.....	19
10. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in Africa (sub-Saharan), by channel of distribution, 2002-2012.....	22
11. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in Asia and the Pacific, by channel of distribution, 2002-2012.....	23
12. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in Latin America and the Caribbean, by channel of distribution, 2002-2012.....	24
13. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in Western Asia and North Africa, by channel of distribution, 2002-2012.....	25
14. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in Eastern and Southern Europe, by channel of distribution, 2002-2012.....	26
15. Final donor expenditures for population assistance to global/interregional activities, by channel of distribution, 2002-2012.....	27
16. Expenditures for population activities as a percentage of total population assistance, 2002-2012.....	30

Tables

1.	Primary funds and final donor expenditures for population assistance, 2002-2012.....	9
2.	Primary funds for population assistance, by major donor category, 2002-2012.....	11
3.	Final donor expenditures for population assistance, by channel of distribution, 2002-2012.....	20
4.	Final donor expenditures for population assistance, by category of population activity, 2002-2012.....	29
5.	Estimate of global domestic expenditures for population activities, 2012.....	31

Appendix Tables

A.1.	Primary funds of donor countries for population assistance, by channel of distribution, 2002-2012.....	37
A.2.	Primary funds of donor countries for population assistance as a percentage of official development assistance, 2002-2012.....	41
A.3.	Primary funds of donor countries for population assistance per million \$US of gross national product, 2002-2012.....	42
A.4.	Final donor expenditures for population assistance, by region and channel of distribution, 2002-2012.....	43
A.5.	Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries of Africa (sub-Saharan), by channel of distribution, 2002-2012.....	44
A.6.	Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries and territories of Asia and the Pacific, by channel of distribution, 2002-2012.....	51
A.7.	Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, by channel of distribution, 2002-2012.....	58
A.8.	Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries and territories of Western Asia and North Africa, by channel of distribution, 2002-2012.....	64
A.9.	Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries of Eastern and Southern Europe, by channel of distribution, 2002-2012.....	68
A.10.	Revised ICPD cost estimates by region, 2009-2015.....	72

Map

- **Map 1.** Final Donor Expenditures for Population Assistance, by Region and Channel of Distribution, 2012..... 28

Special Theme Boxes

- **Special Theme Box 1. Sexual and Reproductive Health is an Indispensable Accelerator of Sustainable Development**..... 2
- **Special Theme Box 2.** Major Population News Event in 2012..... 4
- **Special Theme Box 3.** The ICPD Costed Population Package 6
- **Special Theme Box 4.** UNFPA Assistance to Population Activities..... 16
- **Special Theme Box 5.** Estimates of Donor Assistance: 2013 to 2015..... 30
- **Special Theme Box 6.** Tracking Resource Flows 32
- **Special Theme Box 7.** Revised ICPD Cost Estimates, 2009-2015..... 34

Financial Resource Flows for Population Activities in 2012

- **Data Collection, Data Entry and Preparation of Tables, Figures and Maps** Erik Beekink, Marianne Eelens, Karin Vrijburg (NIDI), Anoop Khanna, Manu Gupta and Ajay Sharma (IIHMR) and Beatrice Maina and Estelle Sidze (APHRC)
- **Preparation of Projections** Erik Beekink (NIDI)
- **Data Analysis and Report Preparation** Ann Pawliczko (UNFPA)
- **Administrative Support** Jeannette van der Aar (NIDI)

List of Abbreviations

▪	DAC	Development Assistance Committee
▪	DESA	Department for Economic and Social Affairs
▪	ECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
▪	ECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
▪	ECLAC	United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
▪	ESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
▪	ESCWA	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
▪	FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
▪	GNP	Gross national product
▪	HIV/AIDS	Human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
▪	IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
▪	ICPD	International Conference on Population and Development
▪	IDA	International Development Association
▪	IIHMR	Indian Institute of Health Management Research
▪	ILO	International Labour Organization
▪	IMF	International Monetary Fund
▪	IPPF	International Planned Parenthood Federation
▪	MDG	Millennium Development Goal
▪	NGO	Non-governmental organization
▪	NAA	National AIDS Account
▪	NHA	National Health Account
▪	NIDI	Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute
▪	ODA	Official development assistance
▪	OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
▪	STD	Sexually transmitted disease
▪	SWAps	Sector-wide approaches
▪	UN	United Nations
▪	UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
▪	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
▪	UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
▪	UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
▪	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
▪	UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
▪	WHO	World Health Organization

Glossary of Terms

- **BILATERAL CHANNEL.**The bilateral channel includes funds that flow directly from donor Governments to recipient country Governments.
- **CONSTANT DOLLARS.**Constant dollars are current dollars that have been adjusted to measure a value over a series of years at the prices prevailing during a particular year. In this report, 1993 - the year in which the ICPD cost estimates were made - was selected as the base year.
- **CURRENT DOLLARS.**Current dollars are dollar figures prevailing at the time of measurement. In this report, current dollars were taken as reported by the organizations surveyed. Non-dollar currencies were converted to US dollars using the International Monetary Fund (IMF) period-average exchange rates for the year the funds were expended for population assistance.
- **DONOR COUNTRIES.**In this report, donor countries refer to the 23 developed donor countries and the European Union, all of which are members of the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD/DAC). The 23 donors are Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America.
- **DEVELOPMENT BANKS.**Development banks include the World Bank and the regional development banks including the African Development Bank, Asian Development Bank, and the Inter-American Development Bank.
- **FINAL EXPENDITURES.**Final expenditures refer to funds that have been received by developing countries directly from donor Governments or through intermediate donors. The final recipients may be developing-country Governments, national NGOs, or donors' field offices in developing countries. The programmes in which expenditures are made do not necessarily have to be located in developing countries and may include activities, such as research, that benefit more than one developing country or region.
- **INTERMEDIATE DONORS.**Intermediate donors include multilateral organizations and agencies incorporated into the United Nations system, the development banks, and international NGOs that channel funds for population assistance from the primary donors to the recipients.
- **MULTILATERAL CHANNEL.**The multilateral channel includes general funds that are not earmarked for specific population activities which multilateral organizations receive from developed countries, funds from developing countries, and interest earned on income.
- **MULTI-BILATERAL CHANNEL.**The multi-bilateral (multi-bi) channel includes bilateral funds earmarked for specific population activities that are channelled through multilateral organizations.
- **MULTILATERAL ORGANIZATIONS AND AGENCIES.** In this report, multilateral organizations and agencies refer to the United Nations organizations and agencies, including the Department for Economic and Social Affairs (DESA), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), International Labour Organization (ILO), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), and World Health Organization (WHO), the World Bank, and the regional commissions, namely, United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), and United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA).
- **NGO CHANNEL.** The NGO channel comprises funds from foundations and general contributions to NGOs active in the field of population and bilateral expenditures for specific population activities that are executed by NGOs.

- **NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS (NGOs).** Non-governmental organizations are private not-for-profit organizations that operate exclusively in one country (national NGOs) or in more than one country (international NGOs).

- **OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE (ODA).** Official development assistance "consists of net disbursements of loans and grants made on concessional financial terms by official agencies of the members of the OECD/DAC and members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) to promote economic development and welfare" (World Bank, *World Development Report 1995*, Oxford University Press, p. 238).

- **PRIMARY DONORS.** In this report, primary donors include 23 developed donor countries and the European Union that are members of OECD/DAC, and foundations.

- **PRIMARY FUNDS.** Primary funds refer to the financial resources contributed by a primary donor for population activities. Primary funds may be provided by a donor either directly to the developing country or to an intermediate donor such as a multilateral organization or international NGO. Primary funds also include self-generated income of intermediate donors as well as contributions which they receive from donor countries that are not members of OECD/DAC.

1 Introduction

Financial Resource Flows for Population Activities in 2012 is the twenty-sixth edition of a report published by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) until 1997 under the title of *Global Population Assistance Report*. UNFPA has regularly collected data and reported on flows of international financial assistance to population activities. The Fund's annual reports focused on the flow of funds from donors through bilateral, multilateral and non-governmental channels for population assistance to developing countries¹ and countries with economies in transition. Also included were grants and loans from development banks for population activities in developing countries.

In light of the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) and, at the request of the Commission on Population and Development, UNFPA updated its reporting system and began collecting data on domestic resource expenditures in developing countries in addition to data on international population assistance. This report contains information on international assistance from 2002 to 2012 and domestic resource flows to population activities in 2012.

Since 1997, the Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI), under contract with and in collaboration with UNFPA, has carried out the data collection. To build regional capacity to monitor resource flows, UNFPA and NIDI also work with the Indian Institute of Health Management Research (IIHMR) and the African Population and Health Research Center (APHRC).

Working with UNFPA, NIDI created a resource-flows database of both donor and domestic resources that is updated regularly. NIDI also carries out evaluation and analysis of the data in collaboration with UNFPA. Real-time estimates are produced to complement existing trend analysis. Thematic reports are produced periodically on such topics as out-of-pocket expenditures, reproductive health sub-accounts, new donor countries, and country reports focusing on financial resource flows for reproductive health.

A resource flows web site, updated in 2012, contains information about the project, annual reports including the *Financial Resource Flows for Population Activities*, Financing the ICPD Programme of Action advocacy brochure and five regional advocacy brochures, the Reports of the Secretary-General on the Flow of Financial Resources for Implementing the ICPD Programme of Action, as well as survey questionnaires and manuals, and thematic reports. A public database was created in 2012 to enable researchers and interested parties to have access to more detailed information on the flow of funds for population activities.

UNFPA and NIDI work closely with the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) concerning resource tracking for HIV/AIDS activities to avoid duplication of efforts and maximize cost-effectiveness. The UNFPA/NIDI Resource Flows web site also includes, *inter alia*, a Resource Flows Newsletter that provides unpublished data and reports of thematic studies.

Financial Resource Flows for Population Activities in 2012 is intended to be a tool for donor and developing country Governments, multilateral organizations and agencies, private foundations and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to monitor progress in achieving the financial resource targets agreed to at the ICPD. Development cooperation officers and policy makers in developing countries can use the report to identify

¹ All references to developing countries in this report also include countries with economies in transition.

the domestically generated resources and complementary resources from donors needed to finance population and reproductive health programmes.

SPECIAL THEME BOX 1. SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH IS AN INDISPENSABLE ACCELERATOR OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The United Nations is currently working with governments and civil society to shape an ambitious sustainable development framework that will continue the unfinished business of the Millennium Development Goals. As the international community crafts the global development agenda beyond 2015, the creation of the “Future We Want” depends on placing people at the centre of sustainable development. It also very much depends on ensuring women’s empowerment and universal access to sexual and reproductive health services. When women and young people are in good health and have the power and means to make informed decisions about how many children to have and when, they have a much better chance of escaping poverty and contributing to the development of their societies.

Investing in universal access to sexual and reproductive health is a critical investment in healthy societies and a more sustainable future. It can help change the lives of women and young people by giving them the opportunity to shape their own futures.

Although financial investments in reproductive health have increased considerably since the ICPD in 1994, the increases have not kept pace with the increasing needs and costs. Additional funds are urgently needed both from the donor community and from developing country domestic budgets.

2 Highlights of the Report

- In 2012, primary funds for international population assistance totaled \$US 11 billion.² If development banks' loans are added, the primary funds totaled almost \$11.4 billion.
- Total primary funds, including those of development banks, increased considerably since the ICPD. But even the increases in funding do not meet current needs and costs, both of which have grown considerably since the targets were agreed upon in 1994. The levels of funding are below the revised targets which were presented to the Commission on Population and Development in 2009 and which more accurately reflect today's needs.³
- In 2012, primary funds from the 23 developed countries and the European Union (members of OECD/DAC) totaled \$10.3 billion. The top five donors were: the United States of America, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Germany and Sweden accounting for 90 per cent of the primary funds in 2012.
- Population assistance from donor countries represented 7.91 per cent of official development assistance (ODA) in 2012, up from 7.57 per cent in 2011.
- According to the UNFPA/NIDI resource flows survey, a total of 155 countries and territories benefited from international assistance for population activities in 2012. Of the population assistance going to the five geographic regions, sub-Saharan Africa received the largest share of assistance (71 per cent), followed by Asia and the Pacific, which received 19 per cent; Latin America and the Caribbean (5 per cent); Western Asia and North Africa (3 per cent); and Eastern and Southern Europe (2 per cent).
- The majority of final donor expenditures for population activities went to STD/HIV/AIDS activities (65 per cent); followed by basic reproductive health services (23 per cent); family planning services (9 per cent), and basic research, data and population and development policy analysis (3 per cent). Funding for HIV/AIDS, which had decreased in actual dollar amount for the first time in 2009, increased in 2010 - 2012, when it reached its highest level. Funding for family planning continued to increase, but is still below the amount required to meet current needs.
- Developing countries are making efforts to mobilize domestic resources for population activities. However, current funding levels are still not adequate to cover the cost of population activities. Most developing countries continue to rely heavily on external assistance to finance programmes.

² All subsequent references to dollars are to US dollars.

³ See Report of the Secretary-General on the *Flow of Financial Resources for the Implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development* presented to the 42nd session of the Commission on Population and Development in March 2009. The target for 2012 is \$68.2 billion (See Table A.10).

<http://daccessdds.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N09/215/67/PDF/N0921567.pdf?OpenElement>

SPECIAL THEME BOX 2. MAJOR POPULATION NEWS EVENT IN 2012

In 2012, the international community commemorated the tenth anniversary of the Second World Assembly on Ageing. This provided an excellent opportunity to review progress since 2002 and call for a renewal of commitment to implement the recommendations of the Madrid International Plan of Action in order to improve the quality of life of older persons everywhere.

As a contribution to this commemoration and to help countries prepare for an ageing world, UNFPA, with HelpAge International as its major partner, launched a report entitled “Ageing in the Twenty-First Century: A Celebration and A Challenge”. The report was the product of a collaboration of over twenty United Nations entities and major international organizations working in the area of population ageing.

The report analyzed the current situation of older persons, reviewed progress in policies and action taken by governments and other stakeholders since the Second World Assembly, identified gaps and proposed the way forward with recommendations to ensure an age-friendly world in which everyone, including older persons, is given the opportunity to contribute to development and share in its benefits. A unique feature of the report was the perspective of 1,300 older persons themselves based on consultations with older men and women from 36 countries around the world.

The report highlighted the following 3 key messages:

- The world is quickly becoming much older and developing countries will be taking the lead in terms of the speed of this process
- Population ageing represents an opportunity but also huge challenges
- Ageing is not about the future, it is about the present. If no appropriate actions are taken, we will miss an excellent chance to leverage the opportunities and overcome the challenges.

Priority actions to maximize the potential of ageing populations

First, there is an urgent need to guarantee income security and access to essential health and social services for older people. This requires a strong political commitment and planning now to implement the necessary reforms.

Second, we must acknowledge that investing in young people today is the best way to improve the lives of future generations of older persons. But this must be combined with flexible employment, lifelong learning and retraining opportunities to enable and encourage current generations of older people to remain in the labour market.

Finally, we must involve everyone including governments, civil society, communities, families and older persons themselves to develop a new culture in which older persons are considered active members of their society and their contributions recognized and promoted.

Source: United Nations Population Fund and HelpAge International (2012). *Ageing in the Twenty-First Century: A Celebration and A Challenge*.

3 Methodology

How the Study Was Conducted

Data on donor assistance for population activities presented in this report were gathered with the use of a detailed questionnaire mailed to 115 actors in the field of population and AIDS which account for most population assistance.⁴ These include donor countries that are part of the OECD/DAC and the European Union, multilateral organizations and agencies, major private foundations and other international NGOs that provide substantial population assistance. A total of 53 organizations responded to the survey and information was obtained from another 13 entities for a total of 66 organizations, including 24 OECD/DAC and one non-DAC donor country and the European Union; 8 multilateral organizations; 8 major foundations, 23 international NGOs, 1 research institute and 1 development bank. Telephone interviews were conducted, as necessary, for additional information and verification. Increasingly, information for donor countries is obtained from the OECD/DAC database.

For the international population assistance component, the data collection procedure was structured in such a way as to eliminate double counting in cases where primary funds passed through multiple channels of assistance before reaching the final recipient. All respondents, except primary donors, were asked to provide a breakdown of income by source. This procedure yielded an unduplicated count of total primary funds for population assistance and had the additional benefit of permitting a check for consistency of responses between two respondents, when one indicated the provision of funds to the other. Any discrepancies that were found were the result of differences in timing, definitions or exchange rates. All respondents, including donor countries, were asked to provide a breakdown of expenditures by recipient - whether developing country, multilateral organization or agency, or NGO.

The funds provided by a primary donor to a recipient country in year A are included under "primary funds" and "final expenditures" in year A. The funds provided by a primary donor to an intermediate donor in year A, but spent by that intermediate donor in a recipient country in year B, would be included under "primary funds" in year A and "final expenditures" in year B.

Information on domestic resource flows is based on estimates of global domestic expenditures for population activities using a methodology that incorporated reporting on actual and intended expenditures, secondary sources on national spending and, in the absence of such information, estimates were based on national income as measured by the level of gross domestic product which proved the most influential variable explaining the growth of spending by governments.⁵

In keeping with UNFPA's mandate to monitor progress towards the implementation of the ICPD resource targets required for financing population programmes in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, this report does not include funds for population activities that benefit only developed countries or funds contributed by developing countries to be expended in other developing countries.

The Costed Population Package

⁴ The questionnaires are available on the resource flows web site (<http://www.resourceflows.org>).

⁵ See Erik Beekink *Projections of Funds for Population and AIDS Activities, 2013 -2015*, The Hague, 2014.

Earlier editions of the *Global Population Assistance Report* recorded population assistance that supported several categories of activities, including family planning programmes, demographic research, policy formulation, population education, and activities focused on women, whenever such activities were relevant to population. In the post-ICPD years, modifications were made to reflect the ICPD costed population package.

The donor and domestic financial resource flows analysed in this report are part of the costed population package as specified in paragraph 13.14 of the ICPD Programme of Action: family planning services; basic reproductive health services; sexually transmitted diseases (STDs)/human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) prevention activities; and basic research, data and population and development policy analysis.

To further simplify reporting procedures, all activities relating to STD/HIV/AIDS, including diagnosis and treatment of STDs and referrals, education and counselling services for STDs, including HIV/AIDS are reported under the STD/HIV/AIDS prevention programme component described in the ICPD Programme of Action. Beginning with the 1999 round of questionnaires, the project began to include data on HIV/AIDS treatment and care to address the growing reporting needs of UNAIDS and because it was becoming increasingly impossible for respondents to provide information on HIV/AIDS prevention activities only. To avoid duplication of efforts and to ensure consistency in reporting, data on HIV/AIDS expenditures are obtained directly from UNAIDS.

The growing trend towards integration of services and the increasing use of sector-wide approaches (SWAps), particularly in health and education, make it more difficult to track the level of funding going to the costed population package described in paragraph 13.14 of the ICPD Programme of Action. The realities of data-recording systems are such that many respondents, both donor and developing, have difficulty reporting financial resource flows by the four categories described in the ICPD Programme of Action. Indeed, experience has shown that there are difficulties in disaggregating and differentiating the components of the costed package from the relevant population-related activities that are not included in paragraph 13.14 of the ICPD Programme of Action, especially in integrated development projects. The trend towards integration of services, consistent with the ICPD call for the integration of reproductive health with basic health services, also makes it increasingly difficult to distinguish among the four categories of population activities.

SPECIAL THEME BOX 3. THE ICPD COSTED POPULATION PACKAGE

- **FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES** - contraceptive commodities and service delivery; capacity-building for information, education and communication regarding family planning and population and development issues; national capacity-building through support for training; infrastructure development and upgrading of facilities; policy development and programme evaluation; management information systems; basic service statistics; and focused efforts to ensure good quality care.
- **BASIC REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SERVICES**- information and routine services for prenatal, normal and safe delivery and post-natal care; abortion (as specified in paragraph 8.25 of the ICPD Programme of Action); information, education and communication about reproductive health, including sexually transmitted diseases, human sexuality and responsible parenthood, and against harmful practices; adequate counselling; diagnosis and treatment of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) and other reproductive tract infections, as feasible; prevention of infertility and appropriate treatment, where feasible; and referrals, education and counselling services for sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV/AIDS, and for pregnancy and delivery complications.
- **SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES/HIV/AIDS PREVENTION PROGRAMME** - mass media and in-school education programmes, promotion of voluntary abstinence and responsible sexual behaviour and expanded distribution of condoms.
- **BASIC RESEARCH, DATA AND POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT POLICY ANALYSIS** - national capacity-building through support for demographic as well as programme-related data collection and analysis, research, policy development and training.

Source: Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, para. 13.14.

More funds are channelled to population activities than are reported here because many integrated projects include population activities but the funds are not disaggregated by component. Countries often express concern that large sums of money for population assistance may go unreported because they are part of integrated health, education or other social-sector projects. Respondents are asked to estimate the population component in integrated projects.

Moreover, in monitoring the flow of financial resources for assisting in the implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action, UNFPA has adhered to the classification of population activities of the costed population package described in paragraph 13.14 of the ICPD Programme of Action. The ICPD+5, +10 and the +15 review processes have shown that there has been progress in advancing the Cairo goals. Indeed, much more has been accomplished than is reported here. Countries indicate that a significant amount of resource flows goes to other population-related activities that address the broader population and development objectives of the Cairo agenda, but have not been costed out and are not part of the agreed ICPD target.

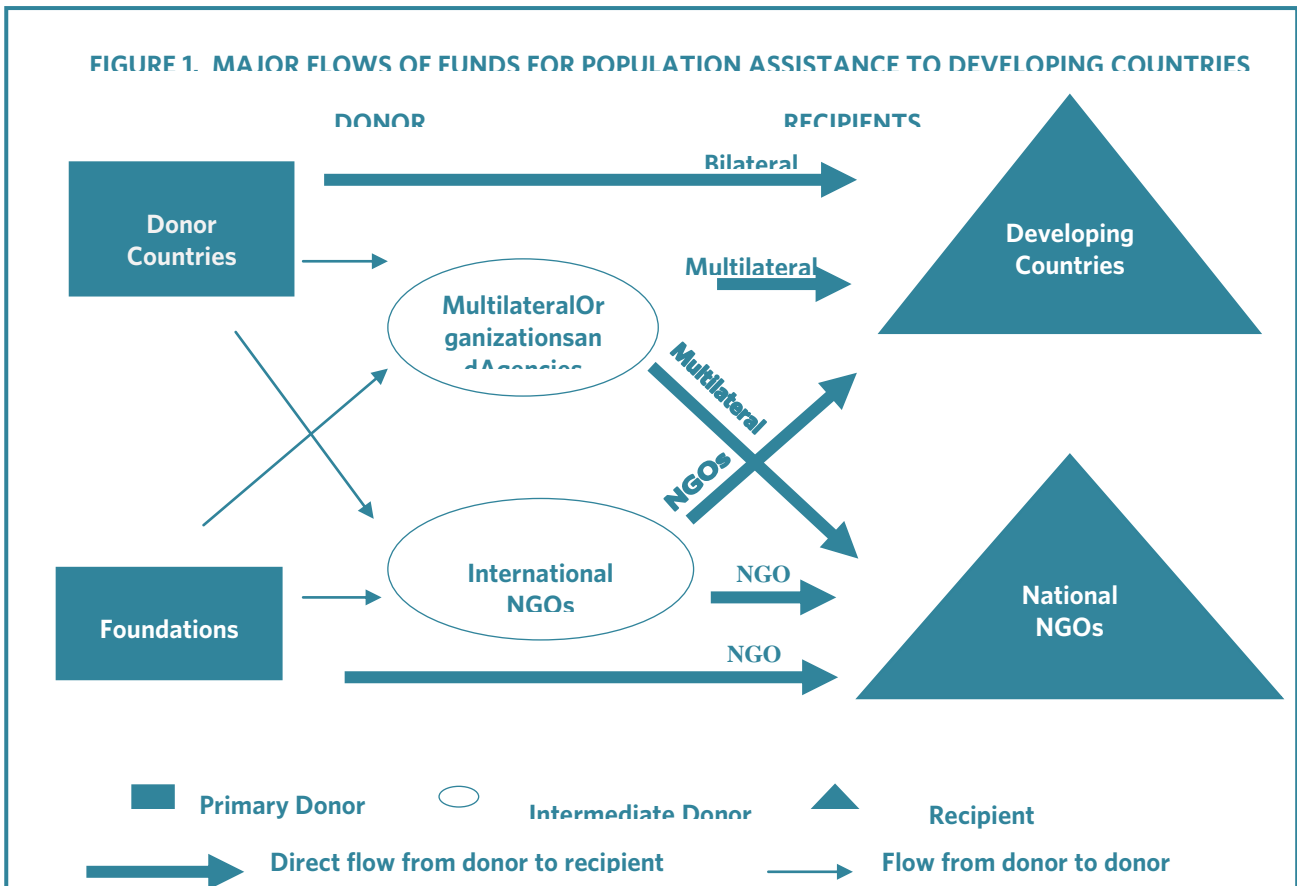
Finally, the information contained in this report is based on responses obtained from the Governments and institutions surveyed, supplemented with secondary sources and estimates. The figures should be treated as best available estimates.

In addition to data collection, NIDI had the primary responsibility for the evaluation and editing of the data as well as the construction of tables, graphs and maps. NIDI examined the questionnaires for completeness, consistency of internal data and consistency of response between donor and recipient respondents. International Monetary Fund (IMF) period average exchange rates were used to convert non-United States currencies into United States currency.

The International Population Assistance Network

Assistance for population programmes flows through a complex network, from donors to recipients through several channels (Figure 1). The channels include: (1) bilateral assistance directly from the donor-country Government to the recipient-country Government; (2) multilateral assistance, through United Nations organizations and agencies and (3) foundations and international NGOs. The international population assistance network includes two groups of donors: (1) primary donors, which are developed countries and private foundations and (2) intermediate donors, which are multilateral organizations and agencies, the development banks and international NGOs that channel most of the primary donors' funds for population assistance.

At the other end of the population assistance network are two groups of final recipients: (1) developing countries and countries with economies in transition that are the final beneficiaries of the programmes being funded and (2) national NGOs that receive funds for programmes that they themselves execute. Tables A.5 through A.9 provide the final donor expenditures for population assistance in the recipient countries. A total of 155 countries and territories received population assistance in 2012.



It should be pointed out that a small amount of bilateral resource flows originates in developing countries whose Governments assist other developing countries in the area of population and development. This report focuses only on flows from developed donor countries.

4 International Financial Resource Flows for Population Activities

Overview of International Population Assistance

Primary Funds

Table 1 provides an overview of primary funds and final donor expenditures for population assistance from 2002 to 2012. Figures for primary funds reflect the money originating from primary donors in a given year, compared with figures for final expenditures, which reflect the funds provided to a final recipient (developing country Government or NGO) in a given year.

Year	2002 ^b	2003	2004 ^c	2005 ^d	2006 ^e	2007 ^e	2008 ^{efg}	2009 ^{efh}	2010 ^{efi}	2011 ^{efj}	2012 ^k
Primary funds	2,878	4,189	5,166	6,977	7,268	8,128	10,246	10,572	10,713	11,212	11,035
Final expenditures	3,162	3,847	4,813	6,800	7,318	8,719	10,412	11,166	11,591	12,033	12,408

^a Development bank loans are not included in the primary funds or the final expenditure figures shown, as the banks' primary funds fluctuate widely.

Their primary funds reflect large blocks of loan agreements made in a single year but intended to be expended over several years.

^b 2002 data differ from the figures in the 2002 report, due to additional data received.

^c 2004 data differ from the figures in the 2004 report, due to additional data received.

^d 2005 data differ from the figures in the 2005 report, due to additional data received.

^e 2006-2011 figure is higher than in previous reports due to adjustments made to UNAIDS' and WHO's income; income from non-DAC countries is now included.

^f 2008-2011 figure is higher than in previous reports due to receiving additional information on general contributions by the EU (updated July 2014).

^g 2008 data on primary funds differ from the figures in previous reports, due to additional data received (updated July 2013).

^h - 2009 data differ from the figures in previous reports, due to additional data received (updated July 2013).

- 2009 data for the Gates Foundation were adjusted and are now based on OECD CRS data provided by the Gates Foundation whilst previous data and data from earlier years are still extracted from the Resource Flows survey

ⁱ - 2010 data differ from the figures in the 2010 report, due to additional data received (updated July 2013).

- Republic of Korea is included since 2010, with a total on Primary Funds of 23 Million \$US and 22.2 million \$US on Final Expenditures in 2010.

- Data for Germany for 2010 are recalculated into \$US using the OECD exchange rate based on their request.

^j - 2011 data for the Gates Foundation are based on OECD CRS data and were provided by the Gates Foundation

- Data for Germany for 2011 are recalculated into \$US using the OECD exchange rate based on their request.

- 2011 Information on project/programme expenditures from donor country governments are based on OECD CRS data downloaded in December 2012.

- France: Information on general contributions to intermediate organizations was not reported. As a result, 2011 figures on general contributions are estimated at the 2006 level.

- 2011 Information on general contributions from Finland, Germany, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and United States were extracted from the Resource Flows survey. General contributions from all other donor country governments are based on OECD 2013 data downloaded in April

- Republic of Korea is included since 2010, with a total on Primary Funds of 16.2 Million \$US and 15.3 million \$US on Final Expenditures in 2011.

^k - Data for Germany for 2012 are recalculated into \$US using the OECD exchange rate based on their request.

- 2012 Information on project/programme expenditures from donor country governments are based on OECD CRS data downloaded in April 2014.

- France: Information on general contributions to intermediate organizations was not reported. As a result, 2012 figures on general contributions are estimated at the 2006 level.

- 2012 Information on general contributions from Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Ireland, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States were extracted from the Resource Flows survey. General contributions from all other donor country governments are based on OECD 2014 data downloaded in April

International financial resource flows for population activities - primary funds for international population assistance - totaled almost \$11.4 billion in 2012 (Table 2). If development bank loans are excluded, primary funds decreased from \$11.2 billion in 2011 to \$11 billion in 2012.

Developed countries and the European Union are the largest source of primary funds, accounting for 90 per cent of international financial resource flows for population activities, including loans from development banks. Foundations and NGOs contributed 5 per cent of the total, and the United Nations system accounted for 1 per cent. A total of 3 per cent of international population assistance came from development bank loans.

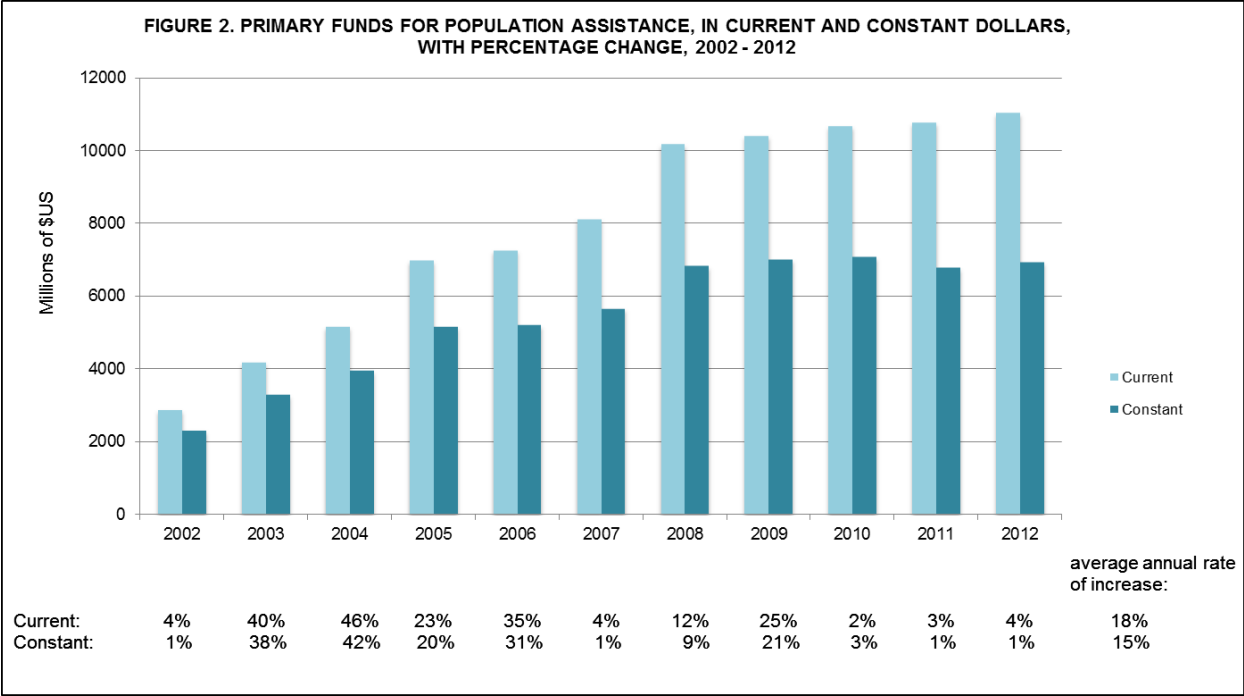
Trends in Population Assistance in Current and Constant Dollars

In *current* dollars, total population assistance, excluding development bank loans, has grown from almost \$2.9 billion in 2002 to \$11 billion in 2012, at an average rate of 18 per cent annually (Figure 2). In *constant* dollars adjusted for inflation using 1993 prices - the year in which the ICPD cost estimates were made - international population assistance grew less rapidly than in current dollars, from \$2.3 billion in 2002 to \$6.9 billion in 2012, at 15 per cent annually (Table 2 and Figure 2).

Table 2. Primary funds for population assistance, by major donor category, 2002 – 2012^a
(Millions of current and constant \$US)

Donor category	2002 ^b	2003	2004 ^c	2005 ^d	2006 ^e	2007 ^f	2008 ^g	2009 ^h	2010 ⁱ	2011 ^j	2012
Developed countries ^k	2,314	3,738 ^l	4,446 ^m	6,331 ⁿ	6,626 ^o	7,440 ^p	9,456 ^{q,r}	9,761 ^{r,s}	10,015 ^{r,t}	10,489 ^{r,u}	10,256 ^v
United Nations system ^w	41	43	61 ^x	96	106 ^y	83 ^y	103 ^y	64 ^{y,z}	47 ^{y,z}	73 ^{y,z}	84 ^z
Foundations/NGOs	521	380	432	364	406	554	642	652 ^{aa}	566 ^{ab}	608 ^{ab}	613 ^{ac}
Bank grants	2	28	227	186	131	52	46	95	86	43	82
Total											
(Current \$US)	2,878	4,189	5,166	6,977	7,268	8,128	10,246	10,572	10,713	11,212	11,035
(Constant 1993 \$US) ^{ad}	2,312	3,289	3,952	5,162	5,209	5,665	6,877	7,121	7,099	7,203	6,945
Development banks^{ae}											
World Bank IDA loans ^{af}	232	239	75	127	65	370	250	102	158	185	81
World Bank IBRD loans	95	261	213	188	49	208	103	194	19	128	255
African Development Bank loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian Development Bank loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inter-American Development Bank loans	-	-	73	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total											
(Current \$US)	328	501	361	367	113	577	354	295	177	313	336
(Constant 1993 \$US) ^{ad}	263	393	276	271	81	402	237	199	118	201	212
Grand Total											
(Current \$US)	3,206	4,689	5,527	7,344	7,381	8,706	10,600	10,867	10,890	11,525	11,371
(Constant 1993 \$US) ^{ad}	2,575	3,683	4,228	5,434	5,290	6,067	7,114	7,319	7,217	7,404	7,157

- ^a Figures were rounded off and may not add to totals. NA indicates information not available for that year.
- ^b 2002 data differ from the figures in the 2002 report, due to additional data received.
- ^c 2004 data differ from the figures in the 2004 report, due to additional data received.
- ^d 2005 data differ from the figures in the 2005 report, due to additional data received.
- ^e 2006 data differ from figures in previous report, due to re-calculation of income (updated July 2014).
- ^f 2007 data differ from the figures in previous reports, due to changes in income (updated July 2014).
- ^g 2008 data differ from the figures in previous reports, due to additional data received (updated July 2014).
- ^h 2009 data differ from the figures in previous reports, due to additional data received (updated July 2014).
- ⁱ 2010 data differ from the figures in previous reports, due to additional data received (updated July 2014).
- ^j 2011 data differ from the figures in the 2011 report due to additional data received (updated July 2014).
- ^k The developed countries category includes the total of UNFPA's income from developed countries, since any contribution to UNFPA is regarded as having been earmarked for population assistance. The European Union is included with developed countries.
- ^l Denmark, Luxembourg; Information on project/programme expenditures was not reported. As a result, project/programme figures are estimated based on 2002 data.
- ^m - Austria, Canada, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg; Information on general contributions to intermediate organizations was not reported. As a result, 2004 figures on general contributions are estimated at the 2003 level.
- Finland, United States; Information on project/programme expenditures was not reported. As a result, project/programme figures are estimated based on 2003 data.
- ⁿ - Finland; Information on project/programme expenditures was not reported. As a result, project/programme figures are estimated based on 2003 data.
- Greece; Information on general contributions to intermediate organizations was not reported. As a result, 2005 figures on general contributions are estimated at the 2003 level.
- ^o - Canada; Information on general contributions to intermediate organizations was not reported. As a result, 2006 figures on general contributions are estimated at the 2005 level.
- Italy; Information on project/programme expenditures was not reported. As a result, project/programme figures are estimated based on 2005 data.
- ^p France; Information on general contributions to intermediate organizations was not reported. As a result, 2007 figures on general contributions are estimated at the 2006 level.
- ^q - Australia; Information on general contributions to intermediate organizations was not reported. As a result, 2008 figures on general contributions are estimated at the 2007 level.
- France; Information on general contributions to intermediate organizations was not reported. As a result, 2008 figures on general contributions are estimated at the 2006 level.
- ^r 2008-2011 figure is higher than in previous reports due to receiving additional information on general contributions by the EU (Updated July 2014).
- ^s - France; Information on general contributions to intermediate organizations was not reported. As a result, 2009 figures on general contributions are estimated at the 2006 level.
- United Kingdom; DFD revised the tracking method for development assistance, the data are therefore not comparable to previous years.
- ^t - France; Information on general contributions to intermediate organizations was not reported. As a result, 2010 figures on general contributions are estimated at the 2006 level.
- Republic of Korea is included since 2010 and spent 23 Million \$US on Primary Funds in 2010.
- Data for Germany are recalculated into \$US using the OECD exchange rate based on their request.
- ^u - 2011 Information on project/programme expenditures from donor country governments are based on OECD CRS data downloaded in December 2012.
- France; Information on general contributions to intermediate organizations was not reported. As a result, 2011 figures on general contributions are estimated at the 2006 level.
- Greece did not report figures on general contributions in 2011.
- Data for Germany are recalculated into \$US using the OECD exchange rate based on their request.
- 2011 Information on general contributions from Finland, Germany, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and United States was extracted from the Resource Flows survey. General contributions from all other donor country governments are based on OECD data downloaded in April 2013.
- Republic of Korea is included since 2010 and spent 16.2 Million \$US on Primary Funds in 2011.
- ^v - 2012 Information on project/programme expenditures from donor country governments are based on OECD CRS data downloaded in April 2014.
- France; Information on general contributions to intermediate organizations was not reported. As a result, 2012 figures on general contributions are estimated at the 2006 level.
- Greece did not report figures on general contributions in 2012.
- Data for Germany are recalculated into \$US using the OECD exchange rate based on their request.
- 2012 Information on general contributions from Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Ireland, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States was extracted from the Resource Flows survey. General contributions from all other donor country governments are based on OECD data downloaded in April 2014.
- ^w The United Nations system category includes contributions to population activities, mainly from UNAIDS, UNICEF, UNFPA and WHO that are part of general funds (not earmarked for population activities) from developed countries, developing countries and interest earned on income.
- ^x UNESCO and UNODC were not able to provide data; therefore 'UNAIDS Unified Budget and Workplan 2004-2005' (UBW) budget information was used as indication for 2004.
- ^y 2006-2011 figure is higher than in previous reports due to adjustments made to UNAIDS' and WHO's income; income from non-DAC countries is now included.
- ^z - UNICEF did not provide data on income.
- UNHCR income refers to income received for reproductive health and HIV/AIDS.
- UNODC did not provide data on income.
- ^{aa} 2009 data for the Gates Foundation were adjusted and are now based on OECD CRS data provided by the Gates Foundation whilst previous data and data from earlier years are still extracted from the Resource Flows survey
- ^{ab} 2010 and 2011 data for the Gates Foundation are based on OECD CRS and were provided by the Gates Foundation.
- ^{ac} The Hewlett Foundation; in previous years expenditures to the United States were included, since 2012 only expenditures to developing countries have been included, therefore expenditures seem to have decreased however this is due to excluding expenditures to the United States.
- ^{ad} The selection of 1993 as a base year for indicating constant dollars relates to the ICPD costed package year and serves only to permit an expenditure estimate of changes in real values, offsetting fluctuations caused by inflation and exchange rate variations.
- ^{ae} The development banks' primary funds are shown separately because they are in the form of loans, which must be repaid.
- ^{af} The World Bank's system tracks commitments for Population and Reproductive Health. Although it may seem as if the World Bank does not fund family planning, in essence this is just a reflection of the accounting system.



Final Donor Expenditures

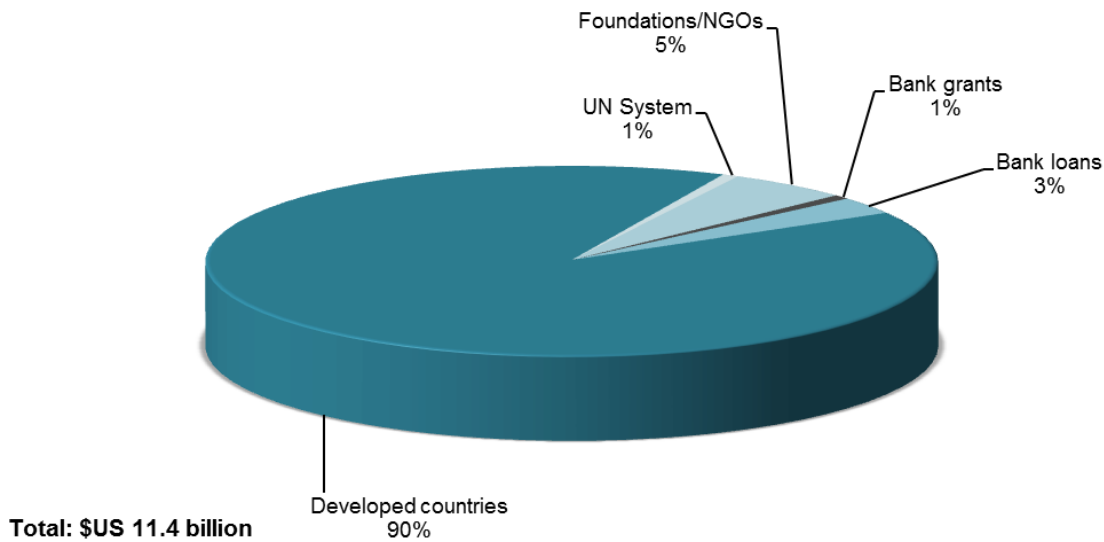
Final expenditures on population projects and programmes in recipient countries in 2012, excluding development bank loans, increased to \$12.4 billion (Table 1).

Trends in Bilateral Resource Flows

Overall Primary Funds

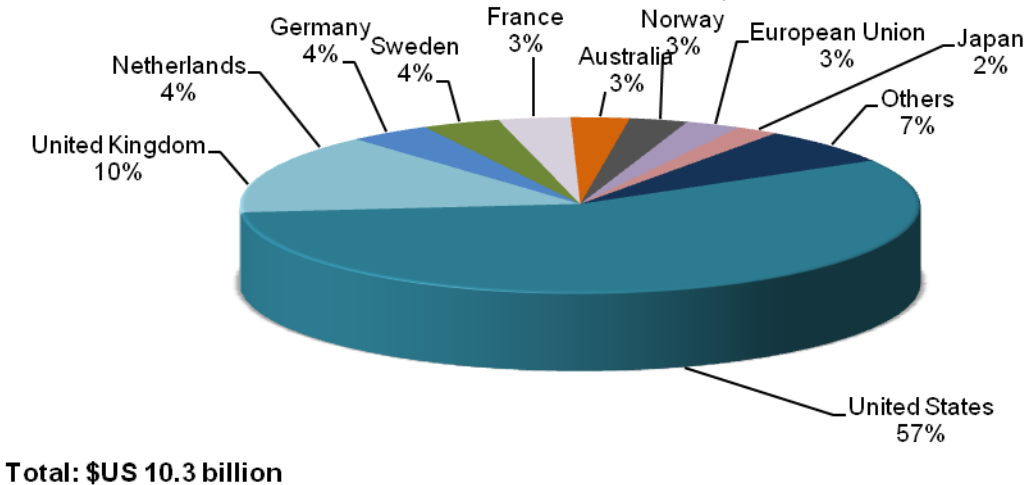
UNFPA monitors international population assistance from OECD/DAC donor countries and the European Union. Resource flows from the donor countries and the European Union totaled \$10.3 billion in 2012 and constituted 90 per cent of total resource flows, including development bank loans, or 93 per cent of resource flows excluding loans made available by development banks. Development bank loans accounted for 3 per cent of total population assistance in 2012 (Figure 3).

FIGURE 3. PRIMARY FUNDS FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE, BY TYPE OF SOURCE, IN PERCENTAGES, 2012



Resource flows from the 23 developed countries and the European Union decreased from \$10.5 billion in 2011 to \$10.3 billion in 2012 (Table 2). Nine countries and the European Union accounted for 93 per cent of population assistance in 2012 (Figure 4).

FIGURE 4. PRIMARY FUNDS OF DONOR COUNTRIES FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE, IN PERCENTAGES, 2012



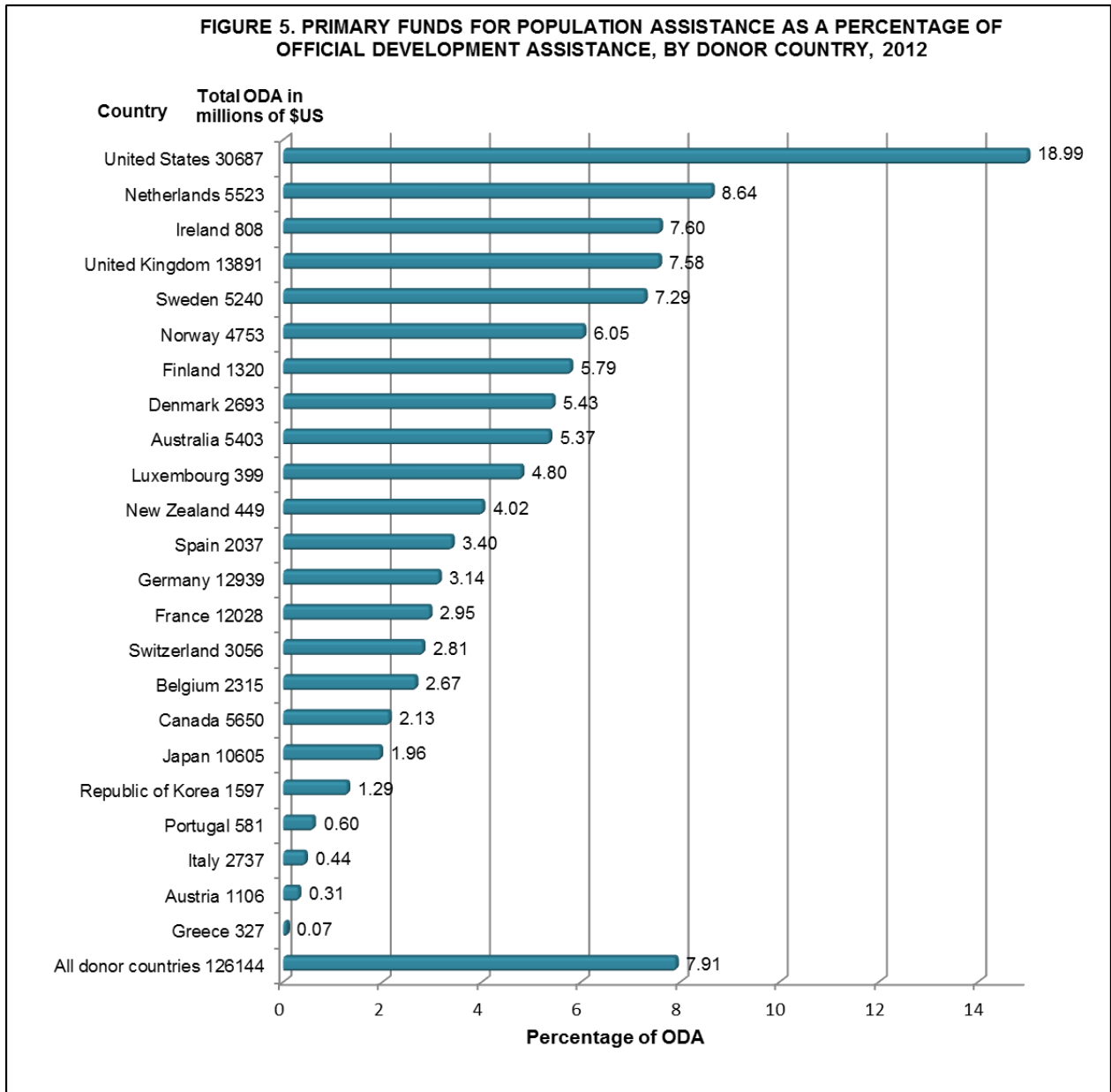
The top donors in 2012 were (in descending order): the United States, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Germany, Sweden, France, Norway, Australia, the European Union, and Japan.

Population Assistance as a Percentage of Official Development Assistance

Total official development assistance (ODA) stood at \$126.1 billion in 2012, down from \$133.7 billion in 2011. Donor countries contributed 7.91 per cent of their total ODA to population assistance in 2012, up from 7.57 per cent in 2011 (Figure 5 and Table A2). This means that donor countries contributed a larger share of a decreased ODA in 2012.

Donor countries vary greatly in the proportion of ODA contributed for population assistance: percentages ranged from 0.07 per cent to 18.99 per cent. Eleven countries contributed more than 4 per cent of their total ODA for population assistance in 2012: Australia, Denmark, Finland, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States. Eleven countries increased their percentage of ODA for population assistance; and twelve countries contributed a smaller percentage of ODA for population assistance than they had in 2011.

FIGURE 5. PRIMARY FUNDS FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE AS A PERCENTAGE OF OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE, BY DONOR COUNTRY, 2012

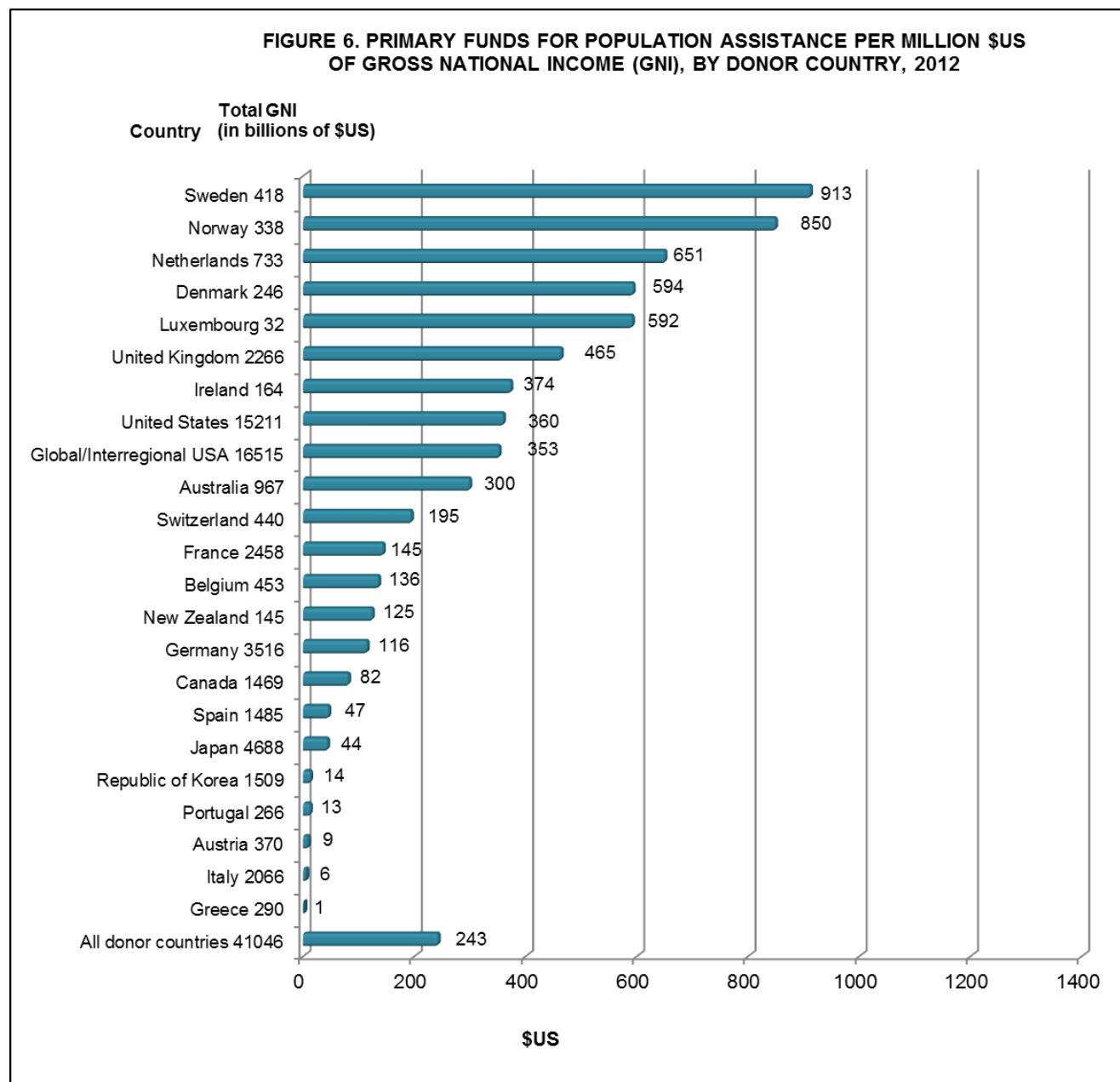


Population Assistance in Relation to Gross National Income

A country's dedication to population assistance can also be measured by the amount of resources it contributes to population in relation to its gross national income (GNI). In 2012, donor countries contributed, on average, \$243 per million dollars of GNP for population assistance, down from \$262 per million dollars in 2011. (Figure 6 and Table A.3).

The average dollar amount conceals the large variation between countries, from \$1 to \$913 per million dollars of GNP. Fifteen countries spent over \$100 per million dollars of GNP in 2012, and five countries spent less than \$25

per million dollars of GNP. In 2012, Sweden led all donor countries in the total dollar contributions per million dollars of GNP to population assistance, earmarking \$913 for each million dollars of GNP for population activities. Denmark, Finland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden contributed well over \$100 per million dollars of GNP to population assistance each year in the past decade.



Trends in Multilateral Resource Flows for Population Activities

Multilateral assistance to population activities consists of contributions provided by the organizations and agencies of the United Nations system and loans and grants provided by development banks.

The United Nations System

In 2012, multilateral sources originating in the United Nations system are mainly funds from UNAIDS, UNDP, UNFPA and the World Health Organization (WHO). Whatever the United Nations agencies receive from DAC member countries for population assistance is considered to be funding from donor countries. Agencies' general funds, interest earned on funds, and money from income-generating activities that are spent on population activities are considered as multilateral assistance for population. Funds received from developing countries which agencies spend on population activities are a small portion of an agency's regular budget and are also included as multilateral assistance. Primary funds from the United Nations system totaled \$84 million in 2012, increasing from \$73 million in 2011 (Table 2).

The significance of population assistance from multilateral organizations and agencies can best be measured by identifying the amount of funds *flowing through* these organizations for further distribution. In 2012, almost \$1.6 billion flowed through multilateral organizations and agencies. Because they originate with donor countries, these funds are not included under the multilateral category in Table 2 to avoid double counting.

As the leading provider of United Nations assistance in the population field, UNFPA continues to help countries achieve the goals and objectives of the ICPD Programme of Action. In 2012, UNFPA reported a total income of \$981.4 million.

SPECIAL THEME BOX 4. UNFPA ASSISTANCE TO POPULATION ACTIVITIES

UNFPA has been the leading provider of United Nations assistance in the population field since it became operational in 1969. The world's largest international source of population assistance, UNFPA provides assistance to developing countries, countries with economies in transition and other countries at their request to help them address reproductive health and population issues, and raises awareness of these issues in all countries.

The Fund's main areas of work are: to help ensure universal access to reproductive health, including family planning and sexual health, to all couples and individuals; to support population and development strategies that enable capacity-building in population programming; to promote awareness of population and development issues; and to advocate for the mobilization of the resources and political will needed to accomplish its work. UNFPA is guided by, and promotes, the principles of the ICPD Programme of Action. The ICPD goals, especially those pertaining to reproductive health and reproductive rights, gender equality, women's empowerment and girls' education, are an integral part of efforts to improve quality of life and achieve sustainable social and economic development.

In 2012, UNFPA provided support in the areas of maternal and newborn health, population dynamics, data availability and analyses, gender equality and reproductive rights, family planning, young people's sexual and reproductive health and sexuality education, HIV and sexually transmitted infection-prevention services, and programme coordination and assistance. The largest percentage of UNFPA assistance went to sub-Saharan Africa (\$142.9 million), followed by Asia and the Pacific (\$91.9 million), Latin America and the Caribbean (\$34.5 million), the Arab States (\$29.3 million), and Eastern Europe and Central Asia (\$16.5 million). Funding for global and other programmes totaled \$33.3 million.

As the lead United Nations organization for the follow-up and implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action, UNFPA is fully committed to working in partnership with Governments, the United Nations system, development banks, bilateral aid agencies, NGOs and civil society to ensure that the ICPD goals and objectives are met.

See *UNFPA Annual Report 2012*.

Development Banks

Development banks, which provide loans to developing countries, are an important source of multilateral population assistance. Their contributions are treated separately because their assistance is in the form of loans, which must be repaid, rather than grants. The banks' projects reflect multi-year commitments, recorded in the year in which they are approved, but disbursed over several years. Most loans for population assistance come from the World Bank, which supports such activities as reproductive health and family planning service delivery, population policy development, HIV/AIDS prevention, and fertility survey and census work.

The World Bank's lending for population and reproductive health activities increased to \$336 million in 2012 from \$313 million in 2011 (Table 2). Of this amount, 24 per cent, or \$81 million, comprised International Development Association (IDA) loans, made at highly concessional rates, and 76 per cent, or \$255 million, comprised International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) loans, made at rates closer to those prevailing in the market.

It is extremely difficult to disaggregate the population component in integrated projects and to isolate the costed population package from those activities that are not referred to in paragraph 13.14 of the ICPD Programme of Action. Many bank loans are used to finance basic social service programmes such as nutrition, integrated health and girls' education projects. Often, ICPD components such as family planning, reproductive health and HIV/AIDS-prevention services are embedded in these projects. However, record-keeping systems do not disaggregate funds allocated by the four main population categories defined in the Programme of Action. As a result, loans that are used to finance basic social service programmes and which include family planning, reproductive health and HIV/AIDS services go unrecorded because it is not possible to disaggregate funds allocated by the four ICPD categories.

In addition, the World Bank reported an expenditure of \$82 million to intermediate donors for special grants programmes in population in 2012.

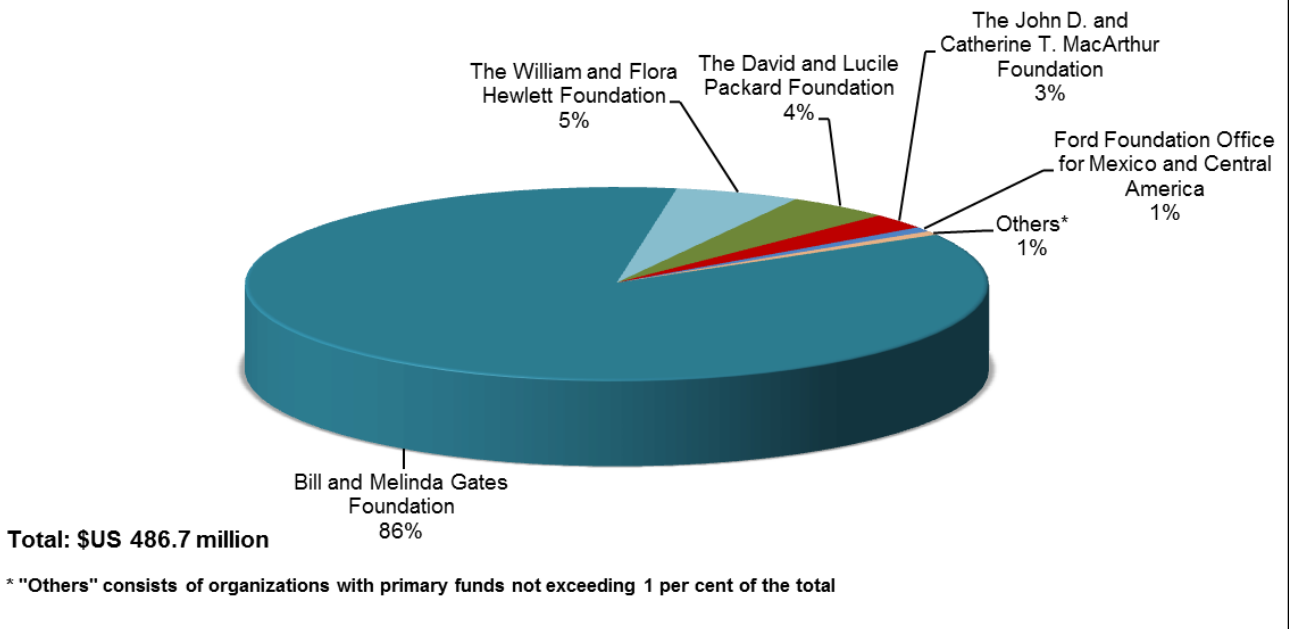
Trends in Resource Flows for Population Activities from Foundations and Non-Governmental Organizations

Foundations and international NGOs are important players in the field of population assistance. Each year, UNFPA/NIDI seeks to obtain information on the amount of funds originating with the major foundations and international NGOs that are active in the population field. Together, these organizations contributed \$613 million for population assistance in 2012, up from \$608 million in 2011 (Table 2).

Major Foundations

Major foundations provided almost \$487 million in grants for population activities in 2012. The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation accounted for 86 per cent of the funding that foundations made available for population activities in 2012. Other foundations that provided funds include, in descending order, the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation, the David and Lucile Packard Foundation, and the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation (Figure 7).

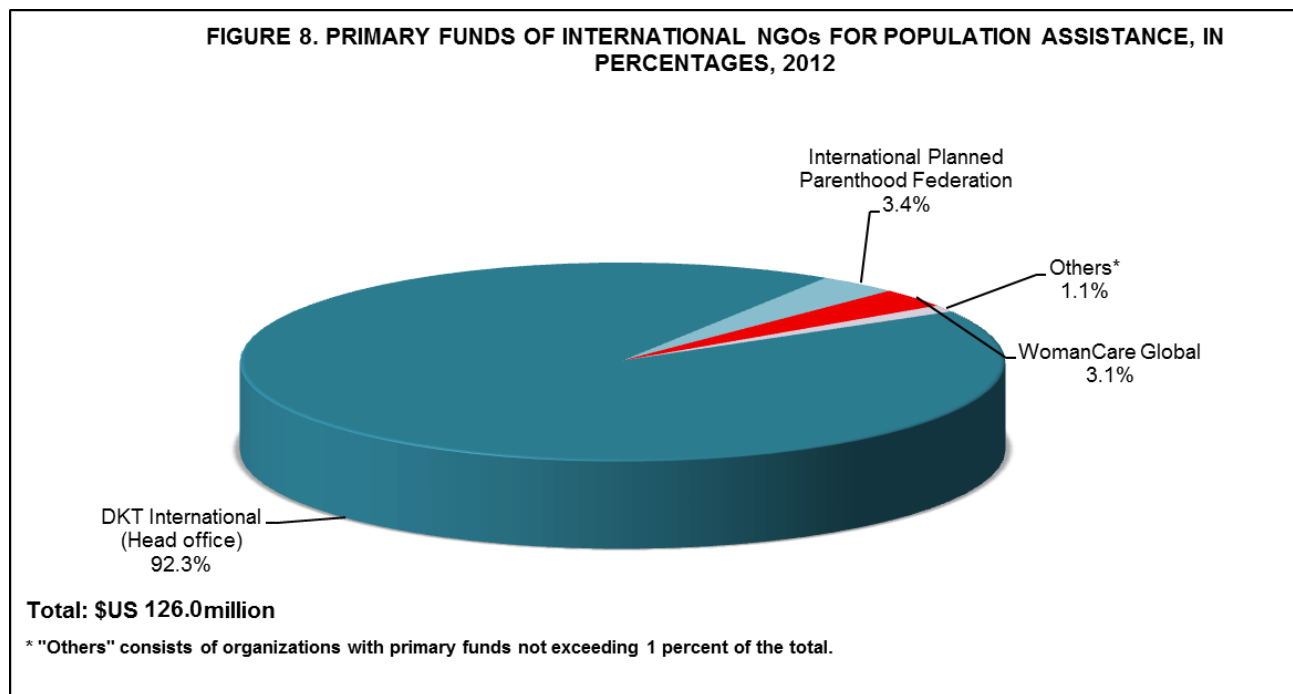
FIGURE 7. PRIMARY FUNDS OF FOUNDATIONS FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE, IN PERCENTAGES, 2012



Non-Governmental Organizations

Although most NGOs serve as intermediate donors that channel funds from primary donors such as Governments and foundations to developing countries, a number of NGOs provide funding for population activities out of their own resources directly to developing-country recipients. In 2012, \$126 million was earmarked for population activities in this way, of which 92.3 per cent came from DKT International, 3.4 per cent from the International Planned Parenthood Federation and 3.1 per cent from WomanCare Global (Figure 8).

FIGURE 8. PRIMARY FUNDS OF INTERNATIONAL NGOs FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE, IN PERCENTAGES, 2012



Final Donor Expenditures for Population Activities

According to the UNFPA/NIDI survey, a total of 155 countries and territories benefited from the \$12.4 billion in final donor expenditures for population activities in 2012 (Tables A.5-A.9).

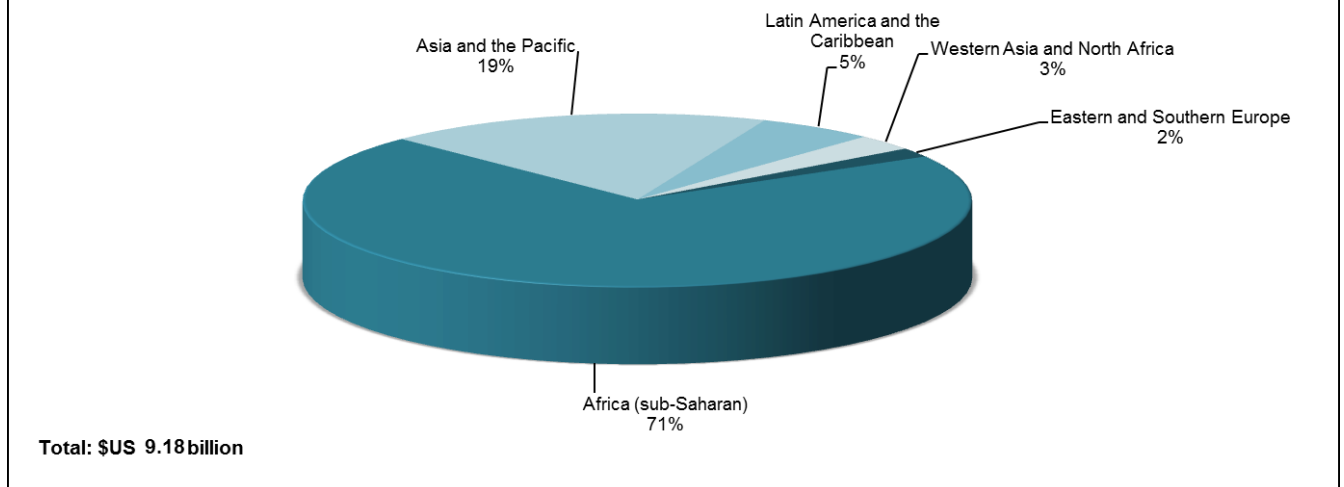
Final Donor Expenditures for Population Activities by Region

Of the five geographical regions, sub-Saharan Africa was the largest recipient of population assistance in 2012, followed by Asia and the Pacific. The distribution of population assistance among the regions was as follows: sub-Saharan Africa, 71 per cent; Asia and the Pacific, 19 per cent; Latin America and the Caribbean, 5 per cent; Western Asia and North Africa, 3 per cent; and Eastern and Southern Europe, 2 per cent.

The share of total assistance to global and interregional population activities remained virtually decreased to 26 per cent in 2012. (Table A.4). Compared with 2011 figures, the 2012 final expenditures by region were as follows:

- Sub-Saharan Africa - \$6.5 billion in 2012, up from the 2011 level of \$5.8 billion;
- Asia and the Pacific - \$1.7 billion in 2012, down from the 2011 level of \$1.9 billion;
- Latin America and the Caribbean - \$523 million in 2012 down from the 2011 level of \$570 million;
- Western Asia and North Africa - \$271 million in 2012 up from the 2011 level of \$261 million;
- Eastern and Southern Europe - \$159 million in 2012 down from the 2011 level of \$161 million; and
- Global and Interregional - \$3.2 billion in 2012 down from the 2011 level of \$3.3 billion.

FIGURE 9. FINAL DONOR EXPENDITURES FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE BY REGION, IN PERCENTAGES, 2012



Final Donor Expenditures for Population Activities by Channel of Distribution

Assistance for population activities flows from the donor to the recipient country through one of the following channels: (1) bilateral (2) multilateral or (3) non-governmental. Of the total amount spent for population assistance in 2012, 29 per cent was channelled through bilateral programmes, while 29 per cent was channelled through multilateral organizations and 42 per cent was spent by international NGOs (Table 3).

- Final expenditures of bilateral organizations totaled \$3.6 billion in 2012, down from \$3.9 billion in 2011;
- Final expenditures of multilateral organizations and agencies totaled \$3.6 billion in 2012, up from \$3.1 billion in 2011; and
- Final expenditures of NGOs totaled \$5.2 billion in 2012, up from 5.0 billion in 2011.

Table 3. Final donor expenditures for population assistance, by channel of distribution, 2002 – 2012^a
(Millions of current \$US)

Channel of	2002 ^{b,c}	2003 ^d	2004 ^{e,f}	2005 ^{g,h}	2006 ⁱ	2007 ^{j,k}	2008	2009 ^l	2010 ^{m,n}	2011 ^o	2012
Bilateral	781	1118	1,249	3,797	2775	4,291	4,217	3,514	3,776	3,913	3,592
% of total	25%	29%	26%	56%	38%	49%	40%	31%	33%	33%	29%
Multilateral^p	605	871 ^q	1,478	1,649	1868	2,326	2,561	2,991	3,167	3,139	3,579
% of total	19%	23%	31%	24%	26%	27%	25%	27%	27%	26%	29%
NGO	1776	1858 ^q	2,086	1,355	2666	2,102	3,634	4,661	4,649	4,982 ^r	5,237
% of total	56%	48%	43%	20%	36%	24%	35%	42%	40%	41%	42%
Grand total	3,162	3,847	4,813	6,800	7,318	8,719	10,412	11,166	11,591	12,033	12,408

^a Figures and percentages have been rounded off and may not add to grand totals or 100 per cent.

^b - Luxembourg; The channels are estimated based on 2001 data.

- Italy; The channels are estimated based on 2000 data.

- European Union; The channels have been estimated by NIDI based on data from the European Commission and the DAC Watch of the European Union, IPPF, January 2002.

^c 2002 data differ from the figures in the 2002 report, due to additional data received.

^d - Denmark; Information on project/programme expenditures was not reported. As a result, project/programme figures are estimated based on 2002 data.

- Luxembourg; Information on project/programme expenditures was not reported. As a result, project/programme figures are estimated based on 2002 data.

^e - Finland; Information on project/programme expenditures was not reported. As a result, project/programme figures are estimated based on 2003 data.

- United States; Information on project/programme expenditures was not reported. As a result, project/programme figures are estimated based on 2003 data.

^f 2004 data differ from the figures in the 2004 report, due to additional data received.

^g Finland; Information on project/programme expenditures was not reported. As a result, project/programme figures are estimated based on 2003 data.

^h 2005 data differ from the figures in the 2005 report, due to additional data received.

ⁱ Italy; Information on project/programme expenditures was not reported. As a result, project/programme figures are estimated based on 2005 data.

^j United Kingdom; DFID revised the tracking method for development assistance from this year onwards, the data are therefore not comparable to previous years.

^k 2007 data differ from the figures in previous reports, due to additional data received (updated July 2013).

^l 2009 data for the Gates Foundation were adjusted and are now based on OECD CRS. Data provided by the Gates Foundation in previous years are still extracted from the Resource Flows survey.

^m - 2010 data for the Gates Foundation are based on OECD CRS and were provided by the Gates Foundation.

- Republic of Korea is included since 2010 and spent 22.2 million \$US on Final Expenditures in 2010.

- Data for Germany are recalculated into \$US using the OECD exchange rate based on their request.

ⁿ 2010 data differ from the figures in the 2010 report, due to additional data received (updated July 2013).

^o - 2011 Information on project/programme expenditures from donor country governments are based on OECD CRS data downloaded in December 2012.

- Republic of Korea is included since 2010 and spent 15.3 million \$US on Final Expenditures in 2011.

- Data for Germany are recalculated into \$US using the OECD exchange rate based on their request.

- 2011 data for the Gates Foundation are based on OECD CRS and were provided by the Gates Foundation.

-2011 data differ from the figures in the 2011 report due to additional data received (Updated July 2014).

^p The multilateral category does not include development bank loans as the bank loan agreements are often disbursed over several years.

^q The Global Fund is a non-UN multilateral organization. Therefore, funds channeled through The Global Fund are included since 2003.

In 2002 these funds were considered NGO channel.

^r Figure differs from the 2011 report due to additional data received.

Figures 10 to 15 indicate the trends in final donor expenditures for population activities by channel of distribution and region. In 2012, 29 per cent of all population assistance went through the bilateral channel. Twenty-nine per cent of population assistance was channelled by multilateral sources and 42 per cent flowed through the NGO channel.

- In sub-Saharan Africa, the NGO channel predominated every year except 2005 and 2007, when the bilateral channel provided the most population assistance. The most assistance provided by the multilateral channel was in 2012. In 2012, 33 per cent of population assistance flowed through the bilateral channel, 29 per cent through the multilateral channel and 39 per cent through the NGO channel.
- In Asia and the Pacific, the NGO channel provided the most population assistance every year except in 2002 and 2007 when the bilateral channel predominated, 2005 and 2009 when the multilateral channel predominated and in 2011 and 2012 when both the multilateral and NGO channels provided the same proportion of assistance. The most assistance provided by the multilateral channel was in

2006. In 2012, 20 per cent of population assistance flowed through the bilateral channel, 40 per cent through the multilateral channel and 40 per cent through the NGO channel.

- In Latin America and the Caribbean, the NGO channel predominated in the past decade except in 2005-2008. The multilateral channel fluctuated between a low of 24 per cent in 2002 and a high of 40 per cent of final expenditures for population in 2005. In 2012, 29 per cent of population assistance flowed through the bilateral channel, 33 per cent through the multilateral channel and 38 per cent through the NGO channel.
- In Western Asia and North Africa, the NGO channel fluctuated between a low of 30 per cent in 2006 and a high of 65 per cent in 2004. The bilateral channel provided most of the population assistance in 2002 and again in 2006 and 2007. The multilateral channel fluctuated between a low of 14 per cent in 2002 and a high of 46 per cent in 2012. In 2012, 15 per cent of population assistance flowed through the bilateral channel, 46 per cent through the multilateral channel and 39 per cent through the NGO channel.
- In Eastern and Southern Europe, the NGO channel was strongest in 2004, accounting for 53 per cent of population assistance. The bilateral channel was strongest in 2002, when it accounted for 32 per cent of assistance. The multilateral channel fluctuated over the years with a low of 20 per cent in 2002 and 2004, and a high of 76 per cent in 2010. In 2012, 17 per cent of population assistance flowed through the bilateral channel, 60 per cent through the multilateral channel and 19 per cent through the NGO channel.
- Assistance to global and interregional population activities flowed chiefly through NGO channels from 2002 to 2003, peaking at 74 per cent in 2002. The bilateral channel accounted for a small percentage of expenditures, until 2004 when it accounted for one third of expenditures and began increasing thereafter, only to decrease considerably in 2009. The multilateral channel ranged in importance from a low of 19 per cent in 2002 to a high of 35 per cent in 2004. In 2012, 28 per cent of population assistance flowed through the bilateral channel, 20 per cent through the multilateral channel and 3 per cent through the NGO channel.

FIGURE 10. FINAL DONOR EXPENDITURES FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE IN AFRICA (SUB-SAHARAN), BY CHANNEL OF DISTRIBUTION, 2002-2012

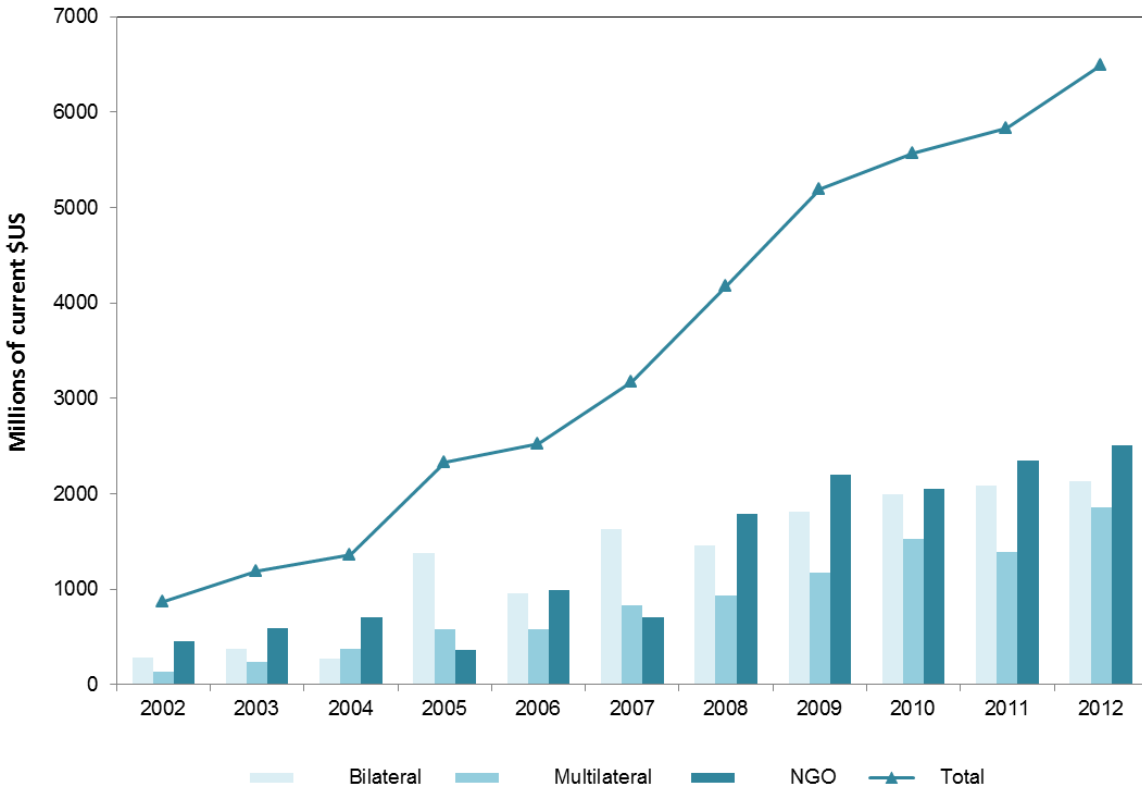


FIGURE 11. FINAL DONOR EXPENDITURES FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC, BY CHANNEL OF DISTRIBUTION, 2002-2012

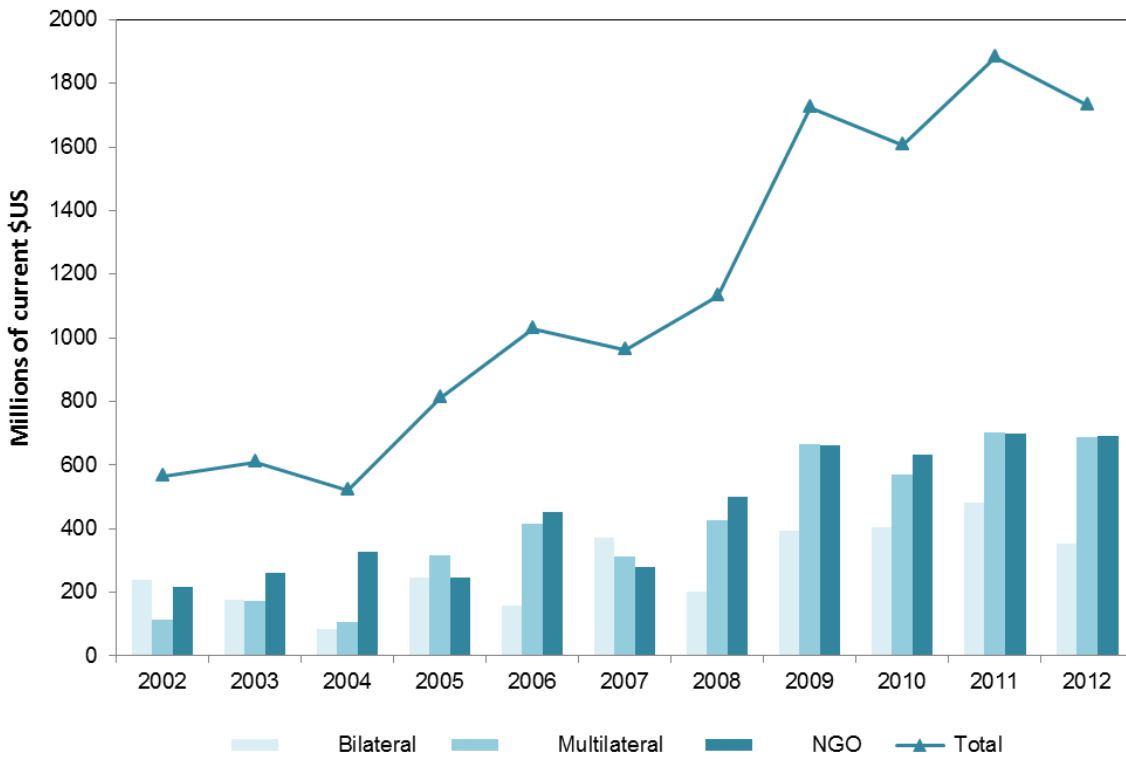


FIGURE 12. FINAL DONOR EXPENDITURES FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN, BY CHANNEL OF DISTRIBUTION, 2002-2012

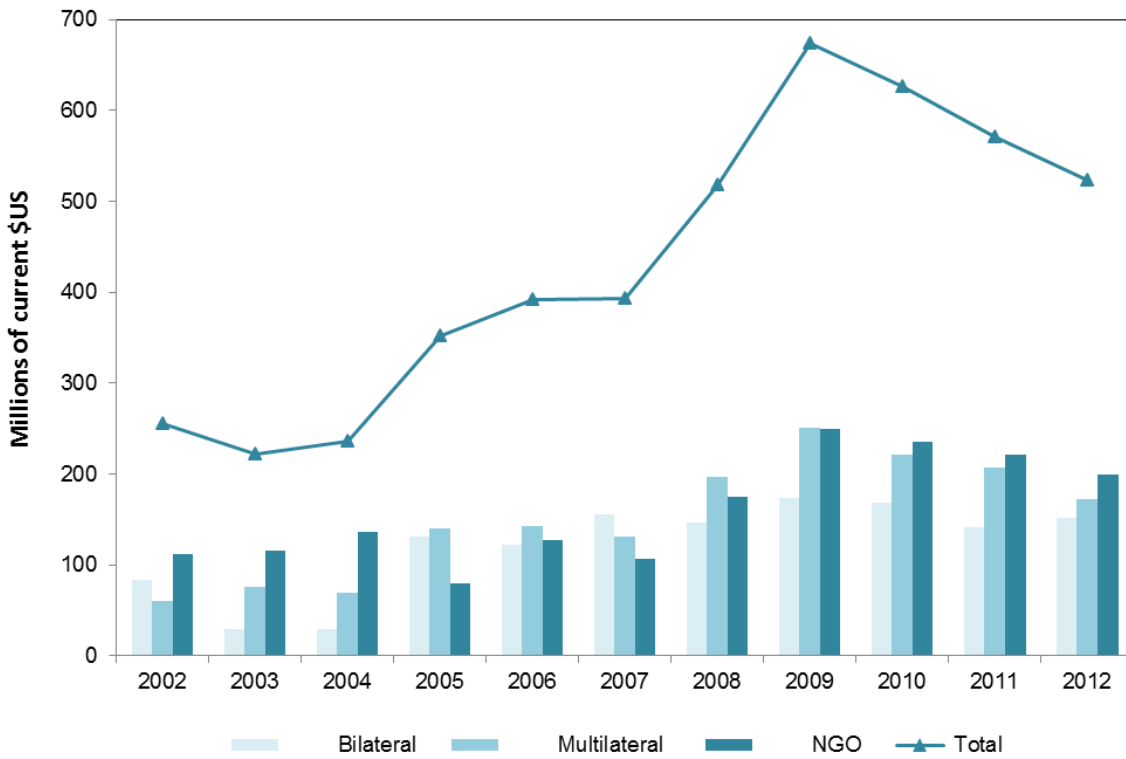


FIGURE 13. FINAL DONOR EXPENDITURES FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE IN WESTERN ASIA AND NORTH AFRICA, BY CHANNEL OF DISTRIBUTION, 2002-2012

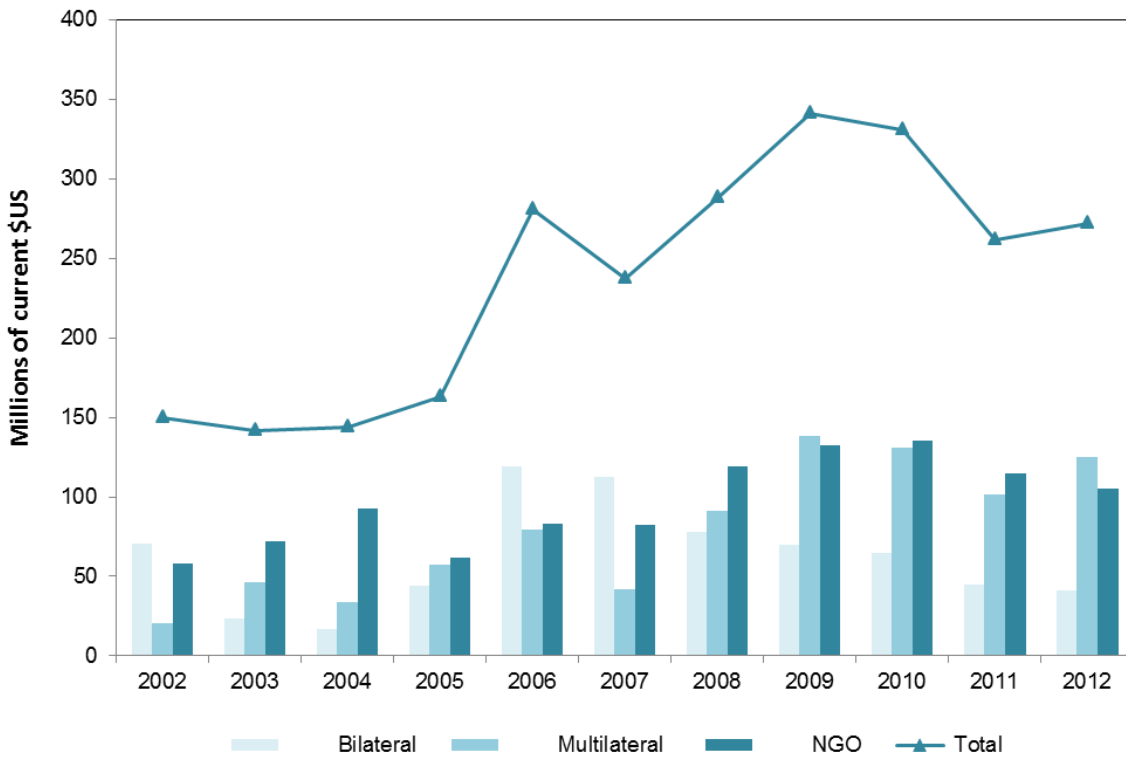


FIGURE 14. FINAL DONOR EXPENDITURES FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE IN EASTERN AND SOUTHERN EUROPE, BY CHANNEL OF DISTRIBUTION, 2002-2012

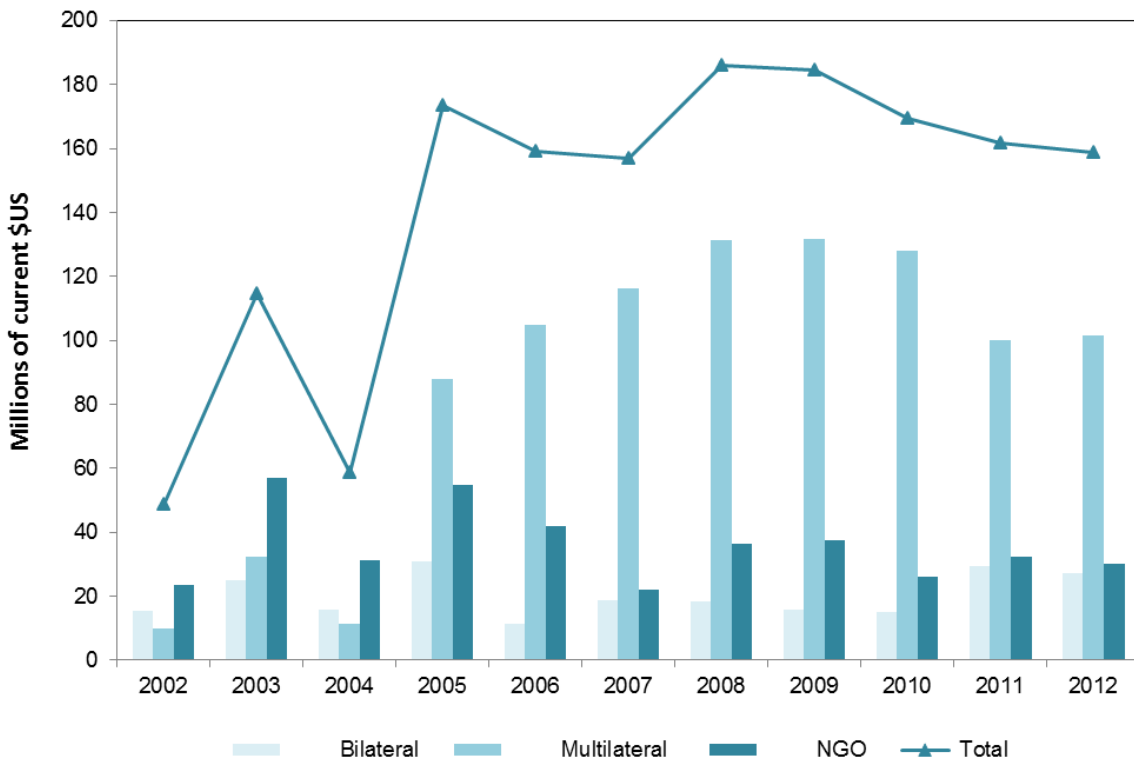
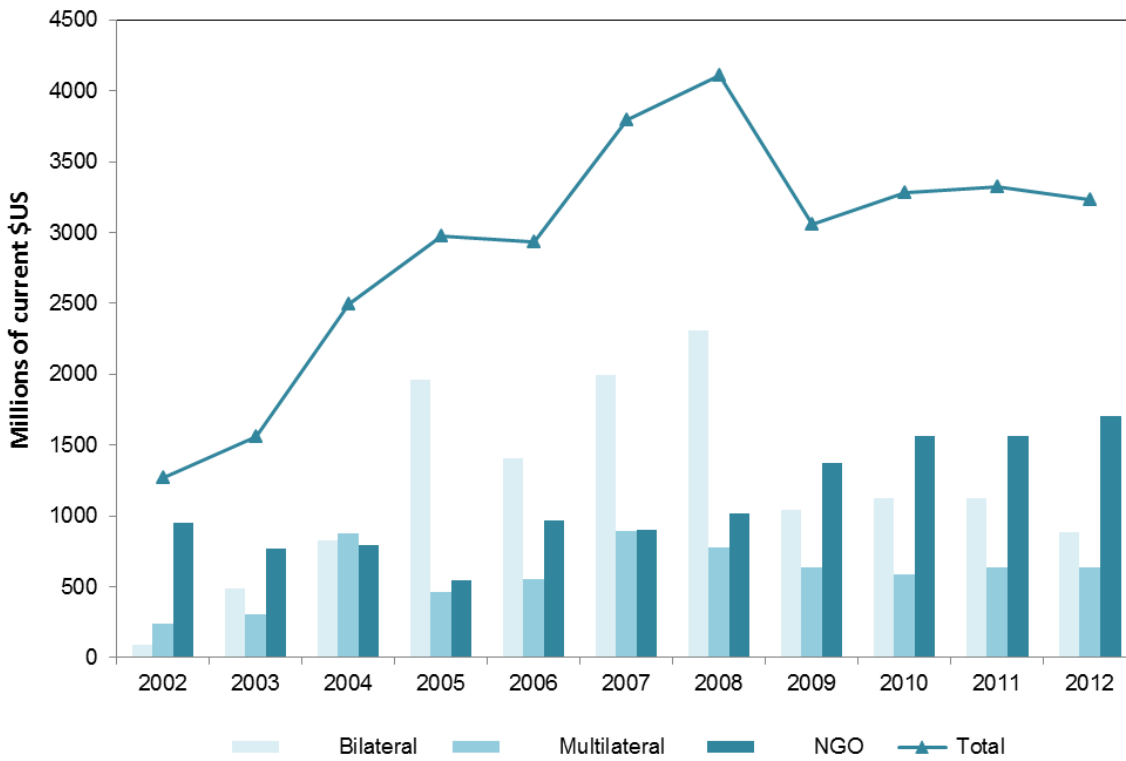
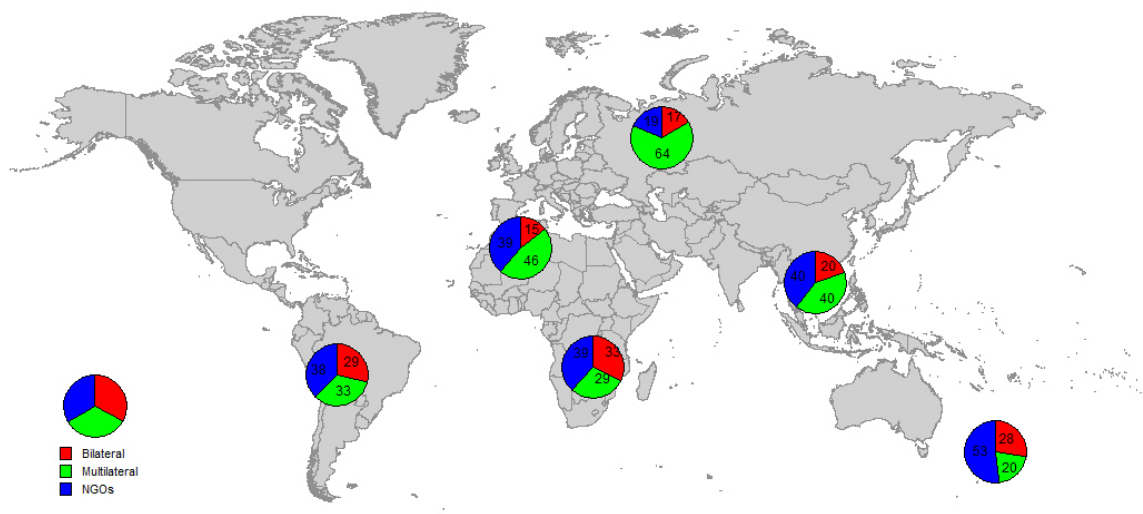


FIGURE 15. FINAL DONOR EXPENDITURES FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE TO GLOBAL/INTERREGIONAL ACTIVITIES, BY CHANNEL OF DISTRIBUTION, 2002-2012



Map 1. Final Donor Expenditures for Population Assistance, by Region and Channel of Distribution, 2012 (percentages)



Final Donor Expenditures for Population Activities by Category of Activity

Sixty-five per cent of all population assistance in 2012 was expended for STD/HIV/AIDS activities. A total of 9 per cent of population assistance was expended for family planning services, 23 per cent for basic reproductive health services and 3 per cent was spent on basic research, data and population and development policy analysis. Over the years, the percentage of funding for STD/HIV/AIDS increased from 9 per cent of total population assistance in 1995, the immediate post-Cairo period, to a high of 75 per cent in 2007. During the same period, the percentage of funding as a per cent of total population assistance decreased for all three remaining ICPD components: it decreased from 55 per cent to 5 per cent for family planning services, from 18 per cent to 16 per cent for basic reproductive health services, and from 18 per cent to 3 per cent for basic research, data and population and development policy analysis. The percentage that went to STD/HIV/AIDS activities decreased for the first time in 2006, increased in 2007 and then decreased again. The actual dollar amount continued to increase until 2008, decreased in 2009 and went up again thereafter, surpassing \$8 billion in 2012.

In actual dollar amounts, funding for family planning services, which had plummeted to \$393.5 million in 2006, has increased annually since then, reaching a new high of almost \$1.2 billion in 2012 and accounting for 9 per cent of total final expenditures that year. Funding for basic reproductive health services increased in 2012 in both actual dollar amount and percentage of total expenditures while funding for basic research, data and population and development policy analysis decreased (Table 4 and Figure 16). Even though funding for family planning increased, it has not kept pace with current needs as can be seen from the revised cost estimates which show that the needs have increased in all four ICPD areas.

Table 4. Final donor expenditures for population assistance, by category of population activity, 2002 – 2012^{a,b}
(in percentages)

	2002 ^{c,d,e}	2003 ^f	2004 ^g	2005 ^{h,i}	2006 ^j	2007 ^k	2008	2009 ^{l,m}	2010 ^{n,o}	2011 ^{p,q,r}	2012 ^{s,t}
Family planning services	23%	11%	9%	7%	5%	5%	5%	7%	7%	8%	9%
(Millions of current \$US)	725.3	404.7	445.2	500.9	393.5	461.8	572.4	814.4	844.7	991.2	1156.4
Basic reproductive health services	25%	28%	22%	17%	20% ^u	16% ^u	17% ^u	24%	23%	22%	23%
(Millions of current \$US)	781.9	1090.6	1036.9	1135.9	1478.3	1419.1	1737.2	2673.7	2717.5	2645.6	2829.0
Sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS activities	42%	48%	57%	72%	70%	75%	74%	66%	66%	66%	65%
(Millions of current \$US)	1339.2	1862.2	2754.8	4884.8	5102.2	6540.2	7702.0	7372.1	7624.9	7970.6	8038.2
Basic research, data and population and development policy analysis	10%	13%	12%	4%	5%	3%	4%	3%	3%	4%	3%
(Millions of current \$US)	315.6	489.4	576.3	278.3	342.4	297.7	399.1	305.9	404.4	425.4	384.1
Total activities	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
(Millions of current \$US)	3,162	3,847	4,813	6,800	7,318	8,719	10,412	11,166	11,591	12,033	12,408

^a Percentages have been rounded off and may not add to 100 per cent.

^b The development banks loans are not included in the final expenditures shown, as the banks' loan agreements are often disbursed over several years.

^c Distribution for Germany has been partially estimated based on 2001 percentages. Distribution for Luxembourg has been estimated based on 2001 data. Distribution for Italy has been estimated based on 2000 data.

^d Distribution for the European Union has been estimated by NIDI based on data from the European Commission and the DAC Watch of the European Union, IPPF, January 2002.

^e 2002 data differ from the figures in the 2002 report, due to additional data received.

^f Denmark, Luxembourg; Information on project/programme expenditures was not reported. As a result, project/programme figures are estimated based on 2002 data.

^g Finland, United States; Information on project/programme expenditures was not reported. As a result, project/programme figures are estimated based on 2003 data.

^h Finland; Information on project/programme expenditures was not reported. As a result, project/programme figures are estimated based on 2003 data.

ⁱ 2005 data differ from the figures in the 2005 report, due to additional information received.

^j Italy; Information on project/programme expenditures was not reported. As a result, project/programme figures are estimated based on 2005 data.

^k 2007 data differ from the figures in previous reports, due to additional data received (updated July 2013).

^l - United Kingdom; DFID revised the tracking method for development assistance, the data are therefore not comparable to previous years.

- 2009 data for the Gates Foundation were adjusted and are now based on OECD CRS. Data provided by the Gates Foundation in previous years are still extracted from the Resource Flows survey

^m 2009 data differ from the figures in previous reports, due to additional data received (updated July 2013).

ⁿ - 2010 data for the Gates Foundation are based on OECD CRS and were provided by the Gates Foundation.

- Republic of Korea is included since 2010 and spent 22.2 million \$US on Final Expenditures in 2010.

- Data for Germany are recalculated into \$US using the OECD exchange rate based on their request.

^o 2010 data differ from the figures in the 2010 report, due to additional data received (updated July 2013).

^p - 2011 Information on project/programme expenditures from donor country governments are based on OECD CRS data downloaded in December 2012.

- Republic of Korea is included since 2010 and spent 15.3 million \$US on Final Expenditures in 2011.

^q 2011 data for the Gates Foundation are based on OECD CRS data and were provided by the Gates Foundation.

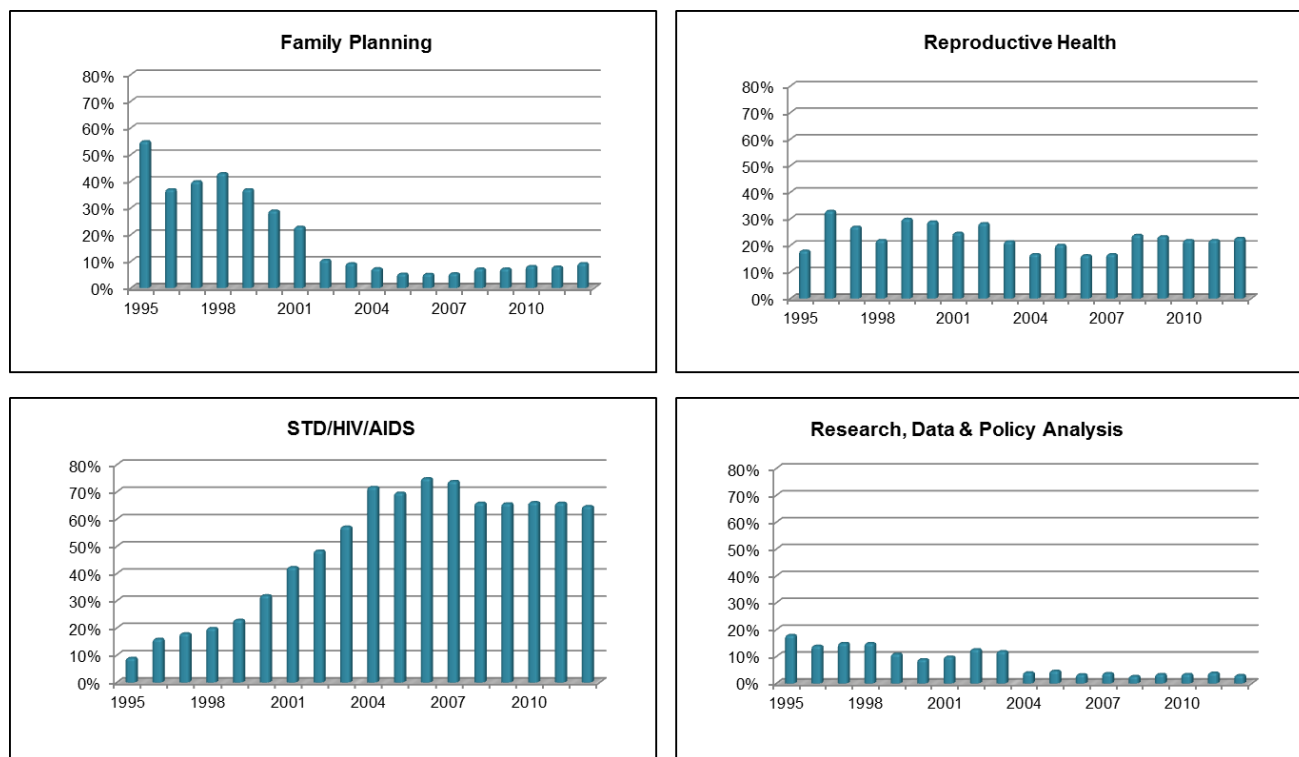
^r 2011 data differs from previous years due to an update received (Updated July 2014).

^s 2012 information on project/programme expenditures from donor governments are based on OECD CRS data downloaded in April 2014.

^t 2012 data for the Gates Foundation are based on OECD CRS data and were provided by the Gates Foundation.

^u Basic reproductive health care services for the United Kingdom included family planning services.

Figure 16. Expenditures for Population Activities as a Percentage of Total Population Assistance, 1995-2012



SPECIAL THEME BOX 5. ESTIMATES OF DONOR ASSISTANCE: 2013 to 2015

To address the increasing demands for timely data on population expenditures, the UNFPA/NIDI Resource Flows Project produces current estimates to complement existing trend analysis. Real-time estimates have been developed for 2013 and 2014 based on future expected expenditures as reported in the Resource Flows survey and estimation driven projections.

Results of the estimation exercise show that population assistance, not counting development bank loans, was \$11.2 billion in 2013, \$12.0 billion in 2014 and \$12.5 billion in 2015. If development bank loans are included -estimated at the 2012 level, the latest year for which data are currently available - then the estimated total international population assistance would be \$11.6 billion in 2013, \$12.3 billion in 2014 and \$12.8 billion in 2015.

In addition to supplying the information needed by UNFPA and UNAIDS for tracking and reporting purposes, the data for 2013 to 2015 are used to advocate for the mobilization of required resources from the donor community and renewal of national commitments to ICPD goals in order to finance population programmes in developing countries as well as to plan for an effective response to the AIDS pandemic.

See Erik Beekink, *Projections of Funds for Population and AIDS Activities, 2013-2015*, The Hague, 2014.

5 Domestic Financial Resources for Population Activities

Global Estimate of Domestic Resource Flows

The ICPD pointed out that domestic resources of developing countries provide the largest portion of funds for attaining population and development objectives. The mobilization of adequate domestic financial resources is essential to facilitate full implementation of the Cairo agenda. UNFPA has been monitoring domestic expenditures for population activities since 1997 through the use of a survey questionnaire sent to UNFPA Country Offices throughout the world for further distribution to Government ministries and large national NGOs. In many countries, local consultants are recruited to work with government authorities and non-governmental organizations in completing the questionnaires. Respondents are requested to focus on the ICPD costed population package and to report only domestic financial resources, not to include international donor assistance. Beginning with fiscal year 2008, data on AIDS expenditures are obtained directly from UNAIDS.

Total global domestic expenditures for population activities for fiscal year 2012 were estimated using a methodology that incorporated the responses received from the survey, together with prior reporting on actual and intended expenditures, secondary sources on national spending and, in the absence of such information, estimates were based on national income as measured by the level of gross domestic product which proved the most influential variable explaining the growth of spending by Governments.⁶ This estimate, which should be treated with caution, yielded a crude global figure of almost \$55.5 billion (Table 5).

Region	Source of Funds			Total	Percentage spent on STD/HIV/AIDS
	Government	NGO	Consumers *		
Africa (sub-Saharan)	3,576,898	124,242	3,904,967	7,606,108	88%
Asia and the Pacific	12,123,736	162,987	30,115,361	42,402,084	9%
Latin America and the Caribbean	2,089,481	83,007	1,089,426	3,261,914	84%
Western Asia and North Africa	459,580	62,626	296,429	818,634	20%
Eastern and Southern Europe	912,425	16,114	469,899	1,398,438	89%
Total	19,162,120	448,976	35,876,082	55,487,178	27%

* Consumer spending on population activities covers only out-of-pocket expenditures and is based on the average amount per region measured by the WHO for health care spending in general. For each region, the ratio of private out-of-pocket versus per capita government expenditures was used to derive consumer expenditures in the case of population activities. See also: Erik Beekink, *Projections of Funds for Population and AIDS Activities, 2013-2015*, The Hague, 2014.

⁶ See Erik Beekink, *Projections of Funds for Population and AIDS Activities, 2013-2015*. The Hague, 2014. Available on the Resource Flows web site (www.resourceflows.org).

Although the global figure of domestic resource flows is a rough estimate based on data that are sometimes incomplete and not entirely comparable, the information is useful in that it provides some idea of the progress made by developing countries, as a group, in achieving the financial resource targets of the ICPD Programme of Action. While the global total shows real commitment on the part of developing countries and countries with economies in transition, most domestic resource flows originate in a few large countries. Many countries, especially those in sub-Saharan Africa and the least developed countries, are simply unable to generate the necessary resources to finance their own national population programmes. Most developing countries are dependent on the international donor community to finance population activities.

SPECIAL THEME BOX 6. TRACKING RESOURCE FLOWS

Reliable and timely data based on systematic tracking of financial resources for population activities are essential for planning and budgeting purposes, to improve aid effectiveness and donor harmonization, and to inform policy. Development cooperation officers and policy makers in developing countries can use the information to identify the domestically generated resources and complementary resources from donors needed to finance population and reproductive health programmes.

Efficient monitoring systems to track financial flows for population activities should be established to ensure that the international community mobilizes sufficient resources for all four areas of the ICPD costed population package, including family planning, reproductive health, STD/HIV/AIDS and basic research, data and population and development policy analysis. Currently, many donor and developing countries lag behind in reporting expenditures in this area. The most common constraints encountered include respondent fatigue, lack of human and financial resources, and difficulty in disaggregating the population component in integrated social and health projects and sector-wide approaches, and in disaggregating the four categories of the costed population package. Different recording practices and decentralized accounting systems also present significant challenges. Countries with decentralized accounting systems may not be readily able to provide data at lower administrative levels. It is particularly difficult to capture out-of-pocket expenditures which are often substantial.

The identification of an institution responsible for the tracking of financial resource flows in each country is the ideal way to strengthen national capacity and to ensure sustainability of the monitoring system.

6 Conclusion

Financial Resource Flows for Population Activities in 2012 provides information on the flow of international and domestic funding for population programmes in developing countries. The report represents a major effort to capture funding for activities that are part of the costed population package identified in the ICPD Programme of Action: family planning services; basic reproductive health services; STD/HIV/AIDS activities; and basic research, data and population and development policy analysis. It records bilateral, multilateral and NGO assistance to developing countries, including development bank loans, and provides information on resources mobilized by developing countries themselves.

The data presented in this report are based on responses obtained from the Governments and institutions surveyed and estimates of expected expenditures. While information on international population assistance is reliable, that for developing countries is incomplete due to the difficulties that many countries encounter in providing the requested data. Data on domestic resource flows, especially the global total, should be treated as approximations. They are meant to provide some idea of the progress that developing countries, as a group, are making towards achieving the ICPD financial targets.

Both donor and developing countries have indicated that they are finding it increasingly difficult to provide the information requested on resource flows for population activities disaggregated by the four categories costed out in the ICPD Programme of Action because their expenditures on those activities are often part of integrated health and social sector projects and sector-wide approaches and do not appear as separate budget items in their accounting systems. Other factors that make it difficult to respond to the resource flows survey include respondent fatigue and financial, staff and time constraints. More external and domestic resources are provided for population activities than are reported here because respondents cannot supply the information requested.

Progress in Resource Mobilization

The ICPD called upon the international community to achieve an adequate level of resource mobilization and allocation, at the community, national and international levels, for population programmes and for other related programmes, all of which seek to promote and accelerate social and economic development, improve the quality of life for all, foster equity and full respect for individual rights and, by so doing, contribute to sustainable development (ICPD Programme of Action, para. 13.21).

The Programme of Action specified the financial resources, both domestic and donor funds, necessary to implement the population and reproductive health package over the next twenty years. It pointed out that “these estimates should be reviewed and updated on the basis of the comprehensive approach reflected in paragraph 13.14 of the present Programme of Action, particularly with respect to the costs of implementing reproductive health service delivery” (para 13.15). In 2009, UNFPA produced revised cost estimates to more accurately reflect current needs and costs (Table A.10). According to the new estimates, \$68.2 billion would be required to meet the needs and costs in 2012.

In 2012, population assistance stood at just under \$11.4 billion. Domestic spending increased to an estimated \$55.5 billion. At \$66.9 billion, this is a welcome development.

While a number of developing countries have shown commitment to implementing the ICPD financial targets by allocating resources for population activities, the majority of countries have limited financial resources to utilize for population and reproductive health programmes and cannot generate the required funds to implement these programmes. The global estimate of domestic resource flows conceals the great variation that exists among countries in their ability to mobilize resources for population activities. Most domestic resource flows originate in a few large countries.

Most developing countries cannot be expected to generate the required funds to implement their population programmes. In the least developed countries and other low-income countries, a relatively larger part of the total required resources will have to come from external sources. The lack of adequate funding continues to remain one of the chief constraints to the full implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action.

Future Resource Requirements

In response to the ICPD Programme of Action call that the “estimates should be reviewed and updated” (para 13.15), and to harmonize the ICPD financial targets with MDG costing, UNFPA undertook the task of reviewing estimates for the four components of the ICPD costed population package and produced revised estimates to meet current costs and needs. The global revised cost estimates are shown in Special Theme Box 7 below. Annex A. 10 contains the revised cost estimates by region.

SPECIAL THEME BOX 7. REVISED ICPD COST ESTIMATES, 2009-2015 (Millions of \$US)							
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Sexual/Reproductive Health/Family Planning	23,454	27,437	30,712	32,006	32,714	33,284	33,030
<i>Family Planning Direct Costs</i>	2,342	2,615	2,906	3,209	3,529	3,866	4,097
<i>Maternal Health Direct Costs</i>	6,114	7,868	9,488	11,376	13,462	15,746	18,002
<i>Programmes and Systems Related Costs</i>	14,999	16,954	18,319	17,422	15,723	13,672	10,931
HIV/AIDS	23,975	32,450	33,107	33,951	34,734	35,444	36,189
Basic Research/ Data/Policy Analysis	1,551	4,837	3,943	2,239	1,181	864	591
TOTAL	48,980	64,724	67,762	68,196	68,629	69,593	69,810

Source: United Nations (2009), Report of the Secretary-General on *The Flow of Financial Resources for the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development*, E/CN.9/2009/5. UNFPA (2009), *Revised Cost Estimates for the Implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development: A Methodological Report*.

Resource Flows for Other Population-Related Activities

The ICPD Programme of Action outlines a comprehensive population and development agenda. It points out that, in addition to the costed population package, additional resources would be needed to support programmes that address broader population and development objectives including, *inter alia*, those designed to strengthen the primary health-care delivery system, improve child survival, provide emergency obstetrical care, provide universal basic education, improve the status and empowerment of women, generate employment, address environmental concerns, provide social services, achieve balanced population distribution and address poverty eradication (paras. 13.17-13.19). No attempt was made to cost out the resources required to achieve these wider social goals.

In monitoring the flow of financial resources for assisting in the implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action, UNFPA has adhered to the classification of population activities of the costed population package described in paragraph 13.14 of the Programme of Action. Funding for other population-related activities, such as basic health, education, poverty eradication and women's issues, is not included in the calculations of international population assistance and domestic resources for population activities.

Both donor and developing countries have indicated that a significant amount of resource flows goes to other population-related activities that address the broader population and development objectives of the Cairo agenda, but that have not been costed out and are not part of the agreed target. These include such activities as poverty alleviation, primary health-care delivery systems, child health and survival, basic education, including girls' and women's education, empowerment of women, rural development, and income generation. Clearly, countries are spending much more than is included in this report.

Population and the Millennium Development Goals

Population is central to development and the achievement of the MDGs. The ICPD goals, especially the reproductive health goal, are essential for meeting the MDGs directly related to health, including child mortality, maternal health and HIV/AIDS prevention, and social and economic outcomes, including gender equality and poverty eradication. Population issues must be an integral part of development planning and poverty reduction strategies if the international community is to make any progress towards the achievement of the MDGs, especially the eradication of poverty. International consensus recognizes the importance of demographic trends - including fertility, mortality, population growth, age structure and migration - as critical factors affecting all aspects of development. Promoting the goals of the international United Nations Conferences of the 1990s, including the ICPD, as well as the Millennium Development Goals relating to health, education and gender, is vital for laying the foundation to reduce poverty in many of the poorest countries.

The adverse consequences of reproductive-related morbidity and mortality, including maternal deaths, and the human and environmental impacts of continued rapid population growth undermine individual and family well-being and slow development in many countries. Morbidity and mortality resulting from inadequate access to reproductive health services, family planning, care in pregnancy and childbirth and the prevention of sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS affect men and women in their most productive years and exact a huge social and economic toll on society.

Modalities for Resource Mobilization

Additional resources are needed to fund population and development programmes in developing countries. There are many modalities by which to mobilize resources: advocacy for increased funding from international financial institutions and regional development banks; increased involvement of the private sector; selective use of user fees; and social marketing, cost-sharing and other forms of cost recovery. The sector-wide approach (SWAp) is another important mechanism for generating funds for population programmes in developing countries. By changing the way of conducting the aid business and reducing aid fragmentation, the SWAp modality is an attempt to overcome the shortcomings of the project approach to improve the impact and sustainability of development cooperation. It is essential to ensure that population concerns are adequately addressed in SWAps and that sufficient resources are allocated to fund population programmes that are part of sector-wide approaches.

The Way Forward

Continued resource mobilization advocacy efforts on the part of both donors and developing countries are essential to meet current needs and fully implement the ICPD agenda. It is important that funding for all four ICPD population categories increase.

Donor and developing countries should re-examine priorities and increase allocations for population and related sectors. Given limited financial resources, it is essential that donor countries, international agencies and recipient countries continue to strengthen their efforts and their collaboration to avoid duplication, identify funding gaps and ensure that resources are used as effectively and efficiently as possible. Coordinating donor financing policies and planning procedures will help to enhance the impact and cost-effectiveness of contributions to population programmes.

More emphasis on results-based programming and management on the part of development and multilateral agencies will help to increase donor confidence which may, in turn, increase development assistance and provide agencies with the funds necessary for them to carry out their work. Assessing impact of resources, examining cost-effectiveness and addressing equity considerations will also help to alleviate the concerns of an increasing number of donors.

The success of the ICPD depends greatly upon the willingness of Governments, local communities, the non-governmental sector, the international community and all concerned organizations and individuals to turn the ICPD recommendations into action.

The challenge before the international community is to mobilize sufficient resources to meet growing needs. This is particularly important given the continued adverse effects of the global financial crisis. Increased political will and a re-doubling of efforts to generate additional international assistance and increased domestic funding from all sources are urgently needed to accelerate the implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action which continues to be relevant beyond 2014.

ANNEX TABLES

Table A.1. Primary funds of donor countries for population assistance, by channel of distribution, 2002-2012^a
(Thousands of current \$US)

Country	2002	2003	2004 ^b	2005 ^c	2006	2007 ^d	2008 ^e	2009 ^f	2010 ^g	2011 ^{h,i}	2012 ^j
Australia											
Total \$US	21,257	38,966	54,894	73,423	95,463	99,319	125,942 ^k	115,882	159,717 ^l	259,134	289,923
% by Channel											
Bilateral	54%	67%	70%	79%	8%	13%	19%	9%	8%	8%	15%
MultiBi	16%	13%	4%	0%	13%	16%	25%	17%	23%	29%	19%
Multilateral	8%	11%	22%	19%	0%	6%	5%	7%	8%	7%	8%
NGO	21%	10%	4%	2%	78%	65%	52%	67%	61%	55%	58%
Austria											
Total \$US	1,520	2,727	3,598 ^m	4,822	7,959	7,996	8,381	8,323	7,302	4,984	3,418
% by Channel											
Bilateral	19%	30%	6%	2%	6%	7%	9%	20%	21%	25%	53%
MultiBi	10%	1%	6%	14%	31%	32%	23%	20%	16%	15%	14%
Multilateral	34%	37%	33%	34%	33%	26%	31%	31%	38%	30%	5%
NGO	38%	31%	55%	51%	31%	35%	37%	29%	25%	29%	29%
Belgium											
Total \$US	44,101	26,400	49,877	56,438	75,677	55,963	39,644	75,391	72,488	50,995	61,715
% by Channel											
Bilateral	10%	26%	25%	30%	28%	43%	46%	24%	27%	30%	25%
MultiBi	39%	3%	1%	10%	12%	19%	11%	12%	11%	17%	9%
Multilateral	26%	50%	60%	38%	32%	10%	16%	45%	46%	25%	49%
NGO	26%	21%	14%	22%	28%	28%	27%	19%	15%	28%	18%
Canada											
Total \$US	82,845	56,626	101,131 ^m	318,123	300,868 ⁿ	219,776 ^o	187,514	196,407	151,411	116,964	120,522 ^p
% by Channel											
Bilateral	21%	19%	11%	18%	16%	17%	24%	12%	6%	14%	16%
MultiBi	28%	11%	44%	18%	7%	49%	39%	32%	7%	44%	35%
Multilateral	18%	65%	39%	57%	64%	10%	12%	9%	61%	20%	22%
NGO	33%	6%	6%	8%	13%	24%	25%	47%	25%	22%	27%
Denmark											
Total \$US	73,830	59,527 ^q	89,798	92,338	103,910	138,992	129,463	147,373	171,277	138,818	146,325
% by Channel											
Bilateral	10%	15%	13%	18%	20%	25%	17%	40%	20%	28%	16%
MultiBi	14%	21%	0%	0%	0%	2%	1%	1%	10%	10%	2%
Multilateral	43%	64%	72%	64%	71%	36%	39%	52%	41%	34%	50%
NGO	33%	0%	16%	18%	8%	36%	44%	7%	28%	27%	32%
European Union											
Total \$US	184,891 ^r	228,737	159,248	226,446	290,322	318,033	342,147 ^s	366,091 ^s	231,465 ^s	365,792 ^s	273,001 ^s
% by Channel											
Bilateral	91%	10%	32%	76%	67%	67%	46%	37%	34%	30%	36%
MultiBi	0%	6%	0%	0%	10%	21%	14%	5%	17%	20%	22%
Multilateral	0%	82%	68%	6%	4%	1%	21%	43%	15%	25%	13%
NGO	9%	3%	0%	18%	18%	11%	19%	15%	34%	24%	29%
Finland											
Total \$US	24,353	23,697	27,410 ^t	23,665 ^u	50,948	38,829	61,120	71,087	69,388	79,275	76,385
% by Channel											
Bilateral	11%	8%	8%	8%	12%	4%	3%	2%	2%	0%	1%
MultiBi	4%	0%	0%	0%	7%	7%	0%	4%	4%	6%	6%
Multilateral	77%	91%	91%	92%	78%	62%	67%	69%	76%	79%	76%
NGO	9%	1%	1%	0%	4%	27%	20%	25%	18%	14%	17%
France											
Total \$US	83,687	56,559	205,583	182,895	250,720	307,194 ^v	382,993 ^w	345,477 ^x	398,175 ^y	353,570 ^z	355,287 ^{aa}
% by Channel											
Bilateral	24%	26%	10%	9%	8%	18%	29%	25%	22%	18%	24%
MultiBi	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	8%
Multilateral	11%	74%	90%	91%	92%	82%	70%	74%	61%	72%	66%
NGO	65%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	2%	2%	3%

Table A.1. Primary funds of donor countries for population assistance, by channel of distribution, 2002-2012^a
(Thousands of current \$US)

Country	2002	2003	2004 ^b	2005 ^c	2006	2007 ^d	2008 ^e	2009 ^f	2010 ^g	2011 ^{h,i}	2012 ^{h,i}
Germany											
Total \$US	106,763	132,088	141,688	181,638	151,949	193,151	194,579	421,345 ^{ab}	367,258 ^{ac}	390,657 ^{ac}	406,411 ^{ac}
% by Channel											
Bilateral	70%	61%	55%	47%	62%	68%	71%	43%	42%	39%	43%
MultiBi	0%	2%	0%	0%	3%	2%	3%	2%	3%	2%	1%
Multilateral	18%	33%	40%	46%	24%	15%	15%	50%	47%	51%	45%
NGO	12%	4%	5%	7%	12%	14%	11%	5%	9%	8%	11%
Greece											
Total \$US	58 ^{ad}	9,293	6,349 ^m	10,467 ^{ae}	13,641	12,188	6,358	11,259	1,953	232 ^{af}	221 ^{af}
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	98%	78%	80%	94%	95%	97%	93%	98%	92%	100%
MultiBi	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%
Multilateral	100%	2%	3%	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%	2%	0%	0%
NGO	0%	0%	19%	18%	4%	4%	2%	2%	0%	8%	0%
Ireland											
Total \$US	11,787	26,786	26,029 ^m	63,719	143,654	121,018	113,290	79,583	61,756	66,502	61,407
% by Channel											
Bilateral	41%	77%	76%	65%	78%	25%	32%	21%	16%	22%	18%
MultiBi	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	11%	9%	19%	14%	15%	13%
Multilateral	49%	20%	24%	17%	22%	13%	11%	8%	10%	10%	17%
NGO	10%	2%	0%	18%	0%	51%	48%	53%	60%	53%	52%
Italy											
Total \$US	22,641 ^{ag,ah}	27,068	24,107 ^m	7,962	3,904 ^{ai}	38,317	29,393	26,966	26,081	39,947	12,026
% by Channel											
Bilateral	34%	74%	53%	11%	22%	36%	57%	56%	49%	43%	31%
MultiBi	38%	2%	0%	0%	0%	1%	8%	11%	6%	9%	15%
Multilateral	26%	23%	30%	89%	78%	44%	13%	7%	17%	8%	3%
NGO	3%	0%	17%	0%	0%	20%	21%	26%	27%	41%	50%
Japan											
Total \$US	180,167	128,068	278,645	339,094	371,241	313,695	479,017	351,731 ^{aj}	330,447	137,794	207,459
% by Channel											
Bilateral	28%	17%	8%	13%	13%	32%	20%	22%	28%	51%	40%
MultiBi	4%	0%	0%	0%	1%	2%	5%	13%	11%	6%	27%
Multilateral	34%	67%	83%	82%	81%	22%	46%	60%	52%	25%	17%
NGO	34%	15%	9%	5%	4%	44%	29%	5%	9%	18%	17%
Luxembourg											
Total \$US	7,458 ^{ak}	8,249 ^p	13,214 ^m	12,915	20,607	28,896	35,748	28,799	31,703	20,268	19,167
% by Channel											
Bilateral	42%	45%	47%	21%	28%	18%	20%	28%	12%	18%	21%
MultiBi	11%	12%	23%	59%	39%	58%	37%	20%	51%	24%	25%
Multilateral	18%	39%	28%	13%	14%	7%	25%	31%	30%	41%	39%
NGO	29%	4%	2%	7%	19%	17%	19%	22%	7%	17%	15%
Netherlands											
Total \$US	164,310	275,434	442,186	479,253	546,801	552,546	496,014	588,699	586,351	566,982	477,235
% by Channel											
Bilateral	34%	32%	23%	36%	17%	17%	3%	18%	15%	19%	14%
MultiBi	0%	1%	3%	1%	18%	12%	9%	11%	11%	10%	4%
Multilateral	61%	49%	50%	36%	33%	30%	47%	35%	38%	38%	35%
NGO	5%	19%	23%	26%	30%	41%	38%	34%	33%	30%	44%
New Zealand											
Total \$US	3,288	5,917	8,021	15,247	17,663	13,848	17,160	16,920	16,821	20,420	18,041
% by Channel											
Bilateral	1%	32%	48%	16%	30%	54%	13%	14%	20%	11%	18%
MultiBi	12%	1%	0%	23%	12%	0%	15%	6%	14%	23%	19%
Multilateral	54%	51%	41%	33%	35%	39%	36%	41%	32%	29%	33%
NGO	33%	16%	11%	28%	24%	7%	35%	38%	34%	37%	30%

Table A.1. Primary funds of donor countries for population assistance, by channel of distribution, 2002-2012^a
(Thousands of current \$US)

Country	2002	2003	2004 ^b	2005 ^c	2006	2007 ^d	2008 ^e	2009 ^f	2010 ^g	2011 ^{h,i}	2012 ^{h,i}
Norway											
Total \$US	80,793	91,648	166,276	188,402	300,405	264,920	269,836	250,041	255,790	287,120	287,665
% by Channel											
Bilateral	8%	6%	12%	3%	6%	7%	7%	7%	8%	8%	6%
MultiBi	13%	5%	7%	10%	7%	15%	18%	17%	13%	13%	20%
Multilateral	49%	76%	66%	70%	65%	40%	41%	54%	59%	60%	58%
NGO	30%	13%	14%	17%	21%	38%	34%	23%	20%	19%	16%
Portugal											
Total \$US	571	1,119	3,979	5,268	6,807	5,778	7,347	5,099	2,434	5,938	3,508
% by Channel											
Bilateral	28%	59%	32%	44%	39%	49%	44%	44%	15%	9%	18%
MultiBi	0%	0%	0%	0	1%	0%	0%	0%	10%	3%	5%
Multilateral	72%	41%	68%	52%	56%	17%	46%	43%	44%	26%	6%
NGO	0%	0%	0%	3%	4%	35%	10%	14%	30%	62%	70%
Republic of Korea											
Total \$US	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	23,039 ^{al}	16,227	20,653
% by Channel											
Bilateral	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	83%	61%	69%
MultiBi	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5%	9%	1%
Multilateral	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4%	5%	4%
NGO	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8%	24%	25%
Spain											
Total \$US	3,291	29,949	37,039	66,893	67,452	139,496	348,088	330,485	278,459	142,618	69,290
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	18%	76%	74%	92%	11%	22%	6%	6%	5%	5%
MultiBi	28%	0%	0%	0%	1%	39%	35%	17%	22%	27%	35%
Multilateral	0%	82%	24%	26%	8%	14%	12%	48%	40%	31%	1%
NGO	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	36%	31%	21%	32%	36%	59%
Sweden											
Total \$US	61,107	80,029	196,894	219,670	369,569	366,182	325,984	304,755	263,269	319,679	381,918
% by Channel											
Bilateral	38%	8%	2%	30%	8%	35%	8%	7%	4%	2%	2%
MultiBi	1%	7%	3%	12%	7%	5%	12%	11%	11%	11%	24%
Multilateral	49%	65%	72%	41%	60%	43%	54%	54%	55%	58%	48%
NGO	12%	20%	24%	18%	25%	16%	26%	27%	31%	29%	26%
Switzerland											
Total \$US	23,403	31,522	31,872	40,234	36,540	36,974	44,848	47,321	52,751	68,635	85,832 ^{am}
% by Channel											
Bilateral	17%	45%	35%	30%	15%	13%	9%	6%	6%	4%	4%
MultiBi	3%	0%	1%	0%	2%	3%	1%	3%	7%	2%	4%
Multilateral	62%	55%	61%	63%	67%	52%	56%	55%	59%	54%	63%
NGO	18%	0%	3%	7%	16%	32%	34%	36%	29%	40%	29%
United Kingdom											
Total \$US	168,803	589,650	570,142	711,677	863,793	1,137,342	1,138,817	832,478 ^{in,ai}	1,026,311 ^{ao}	1,055,416 ^{ao}	1,052,782 ^{ao}
% by Channel											
Bilateral	61%	66%	75%	74%	71%	77%	84%	76%	69%	42%	37%
MultiBi	7%	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	26%	33%
Multilateral	20%	18%	21%	22%	25%	11%	14%	24%	30%	19%	19%
NGO	12%	10%	0%	0%	0%	10%	0%	0%	2%	13%	11%
United States											
Total \$US	962,969	1,807,643	1,807,643 ^r	3,010,627	2,535,693	3,029,171 ^{ap}	4,672,158	5,139,528	5,429,109 ^{ap}	5,980,614	5,826,276
% by Channel ^{aq}											
Bilateral	22%	20%	20%	81%	53%	81%	52%	40%	44%	46%	43%
MultiBi	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	3%	2%	1%	1%
Multilateral	2%	13%	13%	7%	1%	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%
NGO	75%	67%	67%	11%	45%	18%	46%	56%	53%	52%	55%
TOTAL \$US	2,313,893	3,737,702	4,445,624	6,331,217	6,625,586	7,439,622	9,455,841^{ar}	9,761,039^{ar}	10,014,751^{ar}	10,488,581^{ar}	10,256,467
% by Channel ^{aq}											
Bilateral	34%	30%	28%	60%	42%	58%	45%	36%	38%	37%	35%
MultiBi	4%	3%	2%	2%	4%	6%	5%	6%	5%	8%	9%
Multilateral	18%	30%	37%	27%	28%	15%	18%	20%	20%	16%	15%
NGO	44%	37%	33%	11%	26%	21%	31%	38%	37%	39%	41%

- ^a Percentages have been rounded off and may not add to 100 per cent. An asterisk indicates primary funds of less than 0.5 and more than 0 per cent. NA indicates no report for the country in that year. Negative numbers are due to adjustments made to the preceding year's figures and indicate that the amount of adjustment exceeded actual expenditure.
- ^b 2004 data differ from the figures in the 2004 report, due to additional data received.
- ^c 2005 data differ from the figures in the 2005 report, due to additional data received.
- ^d 2007 data differ from the figures in reports before 2011, due to additional data received (updated July 2014).
- ^e 2008 data differ from the figures in the previous reports, due to additional data received (updated July 2014).
- ^f 2009 data differ from the figures in previous reports, due to additional data received (updated July 2014).
- ^g 2010 data differ from the figures in the previous reports, due to additional data received (updated July 2014).
- ^h 2011 data differ from the figures in the 2011 report, due to additional data received (updated July 2014).
- ⁱ 2011 Information on general contributions from Finland, Germany, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and United States were extracted from the Resource Flows survey. General contributions from all other donor country governments are based on OECD data downloaded in April 2013.
- ^j - 2012 Information on project/programme expenditures from donor country governments are based on OECD CRS data downloaded in April 2014.
- 2012 Information on general contributions from Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Ireland, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States were extracted from the Resource Flows survey. General contributions from all other donor country governments are based on OECD data downloaded in April 2014. Additional information on general contributions was received from the EU.
- ^k Australia; Information on general contributions to intermediate organizations was not reported. As a result, 2008 figures on general contributions are estimated at the 2007 level.
- ^l Australia; Information on general contributions made to UNFPA and UNICEF was adjusted. Therefore, data differ from figures in previous reports (updated July 2013).
- ^m Information on general contributions to intermediate organizations was not reported. As a result, 2004 figures on general contributions are estimated at the 2003 level.
- ⁿ Information on general contributions to intermediate organizations was not reported. As a result, 2006 figures on general contributions are estimated at the 2005 level.
- ^o Canada; Information on projects/programme was adjusted and therefore expenditures data differ from figures in reports before 2011 (updated July 2014).
- ^p Canada; Project/programme expenditures to population activities for Canada are based upon the conversion of the CRS codes 13010, 13020, 13030, 13040, 13081 and 16064 to the ICPD categories. Of these CRS codes 100% of the amount is taken into account.
- ^q Information on project/programme expenditures was not reported. As a result, project/programme figures are estimated based on 2002 data.
- ^r Figures for the European Union have been estimated by NIDI based on data from the European Commission and the DAC Watch of the European Union, IPPF, January 2002.
- ^s Figures from 2008-2012 now include general contributions to the Global Fund. As a result the figures on general contributions for the years 2008-2011 are higher than in previous reports (Updated July 2014).
- ^t No 2004 data have been provided; 2004 figures are estimated at the 2003 level.
- ^u Information on project/programme expenditures was not reported. As a result, project/programme figures are estimated based on 2003 data.
- ^v Information on general contributions to intermediate organizations was not reported. As a result, 2007 figures on general contributions are estimated at the 2006 level.
- ^w Information on general contributions to intermediate organizations was not reported. As a result, 2008 figures on general contributions are estimated at the 2006 level.
- ^x Information on general contributions to intermediate organizations was not reported. As a result, 2009 figures on general contributions are estimated at the 2006 level.
- ^y Information on general contributions to intermediate organizations was not reported. As a result, 2010 figures on general contributions are estimated at the 2006 level.
- ^z Information on general contributions to intermediate organizations was not reported. As a result, 2011 figures on general contributions are estimated at the 2006 level.
- ^{aa} Information on general contributions to intermediate organizations was not reported. As a result, 2012 figures on general contributions are estimated at the 2006 level.
- ^{ab} General contributions to the Global Fund is included. As a result, the 2009 figure on general contributions is much higher.
- ^{ac} Data for Germany are recalculated into \$US using the OECD exchange rate based on their request.
- ^{ad} Greece; figures differ from the 2006-2010 reports due to corrections made.
- ^{ae} Information on general contributions to intermediate organizations was not reported. As a result, 2005 figures on general contributions are estimated at the 2003 level.
- ^{af} Greece did not report figures on general contributions.
- ^{ag} Since 2002 exchange rates have not been available, the respective 2001 rates were used.
- ^{ah} Project/programme expenditures and channels are estimated based on 2000 data.
- ^{ai} Information on project/programme expenditures was not reported. As a result, project/programme figures are estimated based on 2005 data.
- ^{aj} 2009 data differ from the figures in the 2009 report due to additional data received.
- ^{ak} Project/programme expenditures for 2002 have been estimated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Luxembourg. Channels are estimated based on 2001 data.
- ^{al} Republic of Korea is included since 2010.
- ^{am} General contributions to the UNFPA for the year 2012 include a partial pre-payment for the budget year 2012. General contributions for the year 2012 for UNWomen include late payments for the year 2011.
- ^{an} United Kingdom; DFID revised the tracking method for development assistance as of this year, the data are therefore not comparable to previous years.
- ^{ao} United Kingdom; data has been collected from the Statistics on International Development of the Department for International Development (DFID)
- ^{ap} United States; Information on projects/programme expenditures was adjusted to ensure consistency with CRS coding in other years.
- ^{aq} Figures have been rounded off and may not add to totals.
- ^{ar} Figures from 2008-2011 now include general contributions to the Global Fund. As a result the total figures for 2008-2011 differ from the previous reports

Table A.2. Primary funds of donor countries for population assistance as a percentage of official development assistance, 2002-2012^a

Country	2002	2003	2004 ^b	2005 ^c	2006	2007 ^d	2008	2009 ^e	2010 ^f	2011 ^g	2012 ^h
Australia	2.15	3.15	3.76	4.37	4.50	3.72	3.98	4.20	4.07	5.20	5.37
Austria	0.29	0.54	0.53 ⁱ	0.31	0.53	0.44	0.50	0.73	0.60	0.45	0.31
Belgium	4.12	1.40	3.41	2.87	3.83	2.87	1.67	2.89	2.41	1.82	2.67
Canada	4.13	2.56	3.89 ⁱ	8.47	8.17 ^k	5.39 ⁱ	3.97	4.91	2.91	2.14	2.13 ^m
Denmark	4.49	3.41 ⁿ	4.41	4.38	4.65	5.42	4.62	5.24	5.97	4.74	5.43
Finland	5.27	4.26	4.18 ^o	2.62 ^p	6.11	3.96	5.37	5.51	5.21	5.64	5.79
France	1.53	0.77	2.43	1.82	2.37	3.11 ^q	3.50 ^r	2.74 ^s	3.08 ^t	2.72 ^u	2.95 ^v
Germany	2.01	1.97	1.88	1.80	1.46	1.57	1.40	3.49 ^w	2.83 ^x	2.77 ^x	3.14 ^x
Greece	0.02	2.57	1.37 ⁱ	2.72 ^y	3.22	2.43	0.92	1.85	0.38	0.05 ^z	0.07 ^z
Ireland	2.96	5.26	4.29 ⁱ	8.86	14.06	10.15	8.55	7.91	6.90	7.28	7.60
Italy	0.97 ^{aa}	1.11	0.98 ⁱ	0.16	0.11 ^{ab}	0.97	0.66	0.82	0.87	0.92	0.44
Japan	1.94	1.44	3.13	2.58	3.32	4.09	5.12	3.72	3.00	1.27	1.96
Luxembourg	5.07 ^{ac}	4.37 ^m	5.61 ⁱ	5.04	7.09	7.69	8.74	6.94	7.87	4.95	4.80
Netherlands	4.92	6.79	10.52	9.37	10.03	8.88	7.09	9.16	9.22	8.94	8.64
New Zealand	2.70	3.50	3.78	5.57	6.83	4.33	4.95	5.47	4.92	4.81	4.02
Norway	4.76	4.49	7.56	6.76	10.17	7.11	6.80	6.12	5.59	6.04	6.05
Portugal	0.18	0.35	0.39	1.40	1.72	1.23	1.20	0.99	0.38	0.84	0.60
Republic of Korea	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.96 ^{ad}	1.23	1.29
Spain	0.19	1.48	1.52	2.22	1.77	2.71	5.21	5.02	4.68	3.42	3.40
Sweden	3.07	3.81	7.23	6.53	9.34	8.44	6.89	6.70	5.81	5.71	7.29
Switzerland	2.49	2.43	2.06	2.28	2.22	2.19	2.22	2.05	2.29	2.25	2.81 ^{ae}
United Kingdom	3.43	9.56	7.23	6.61	6.93	11.55	9.98	7.38 ^{af,ag}	7.86 ^{ag}	7.63 ^{ag}	7.58 ^{ag}
United States	7.25	11.45	9.17 ^o	10.90	10.78	13.90 ^{ah}	17.96	17.83	17.89 ^{af}	19.43	18.99
All donor countries	3.65	5.12	5.39	5.72	6.07	6.88	7.61	7.90	7.62	7.57	7.91

^a Figures for official development assistance (ODA) are drawn from <http://stats.oecd.org/index.aspx> and were downloaded in May 2014.

^b 2004 data differ from the figures in the 2004 report, due to additional data received.

^c 2005 data differ from the figures in the 2005 report, due to additional data received.

^d 2007 data differ from the figures in previous reports, due to additional data received (updated July 2013).

^e 2009 data differ from the figures in the 2009 report, due to additional data received.

^f 2010 data differ from the figures in the 2010 report, due to additional data received (updated July 2013).

^g - 2011 Information on project/programme expenditures from donor country governments are based on OECD CRS data downloaded in December 2012.
- 2011 Information on general contributions from Finland, Germany, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and United States were extracted from the Resource Flows survey. General contributions from all other donor country governments are based on OECD data downloaded in April 2013.

^h - 2012 Information on project/programme expenditures from donor country governments are based on OECD CRS data downloaded in April 2014.
- 2012 Information on general contributions from Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Ireland, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States was extracted from the Resource Flows survey. General contributions from all other donor country governments are based on OECD data downloaded in April 2014.

ⁱ Information on general contributions to intermediate organizations was not reported. As a result, 2004 figures on general contributions are estimated at the 2003 level.

^j 2001 figures differ from the figures in the 2001 report, due to additional data received.

^k Information on general contributions to intermediate organizations was not reported. As a result, 2006 figures on general contributions are estimated at the 2005 level.

^l Canada; Information on projects/programme was adjusted and therefore 2007 expenditures differ from figures in previous reports (updated July 2013).

^m Canada; Project/programme expenditures to population activities for Canada are based upon the conversion of the CRS codes 13010, 13020, 13030, 13040, 13081 and 16064 to the ICPD categories. Of these CRS codes 100% of the amount is taken into account.

ⁿ Information on project/programme expenditures was not reported. As a result, project/programme figures are estimated based on 2002 data.

^o No 2004 data have been provided. As a result, 2004 figures are estimated at the 2003 level.

^p Information on project/programme expenditures was not reported. As a result, project/programme figures are estimated based on 2003 data.

^q Information on general contributions to intermediate organizations was not reported. As a result, 2007 figures on general contributions are estimated at the 2006 level.

^r Information on general contributions to intermediate organizations was not reported. As a result, 2008 figures on general contributions are estimated at the 2006 level.

^s Information on general contributions to intermediate organizations was not reported. As a result, 2009 figures on general contributions are estimated at the 2006 level.

^t Information on general contributions to intermediate organizations was not reported. As a result, 2010 figures on general contributions are estimated at the 2006 level.

^u Information on general contributions to intermediate organizations was not reported. As a result, 2011 figures on general contributions are estimated at the 2006 level.

^v Information on general contributions to intermediate organizations was not reported. As a result, 2012 figures on general contributions are estimated at the 2006 level.

^w General contributions to the Global Fund is included. As a result, the 2009 figure on general contributions is much higher.

^x Data for Germany are recalculated into \$US using the OECD exchange rate based on their request.

^y Information on general contributions to intermediate organizations was not reported. As a result, 2005 figures on general contributions are estimated at the 2003 level.

^z Greece did not report figures on general contributions.

^{aa} Information on project/programme expenditures is based on 2000 data.

^{ab} Information on project/programme expenditures was not reported. As a result, project/programme figures are estimated based on 2005 data.

^{ac} 2002 project/programme expenditures have been estimated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Luxembourg.

^{ad} Republic of Korea is included since 2010.

^{ae} General contributions to the UNFPA for the year 2012 include a partial pre-payment for the budget year 2012. General contributions for the year 2012 for UNWomen include late payments for the year 2011.

^{af} DFID revised the tracking method for development assistance from this year onwards, the data are therefore not comparable to previous years.

^{ag} United Kingdom; data has been collected from the Statistics on International Development of the Department for International Development (DFID)

^{ah} United States; Information on projects/programme expenditures was adjusted to ensure consistency with CRS coding in other years.

Table A.3. Primary funds of donor countries for population assistance per million \$US of gross national income (GNI), 2002 – 2012^a (\$US)

Country	2002	2003	2004	2005 ^b	2006	2007 ^c	2008	2009 ^d	2010 ^e	2011 ^f	2012 ^g
Australia	55	79	92	108	129	132	158	138	194 ^h	288	300
Austria	7	11	12 ⁱ	16	24	23	27	26	22	14	9
Belgium	178	86	140	151	187	128	105	191	174	118	136
Canada	115	66	104 ⁱ	286	251 ^j	168 ^k	145	156	116	85	82 ^l
Denmark	433	285 ^m	373	355	367	459	628	687	751	594	594
Finland	185	148	148 ⁿ	121 ^o	234	166	320	377	349	391	360
France	58	32	100	86	109	125 ^p	179 ^q	158 ^r	176 ^s	150 ^t	145 ^u
Germany	54	55	52	65	50	60	66	140 ^v	118 ^w	119 ^w	116 ^w
Greece	* ^x	54	31 ⁱ	47 ^y	45	42	20	35	6	1 ^z	1 ^z
Ireland	119	210	167 ⁱ	372	751	582	717	541	411	434	374
Italy	19 ^{aa}	19	14 ⁱ	5	2 ^{ab}	19	16	14	14	20	6
Japan	44	29	59	73	75	65	107	82	75	31	44
Luxembourg	391 ^{ac}	344 ^m	468 ⁱ	433	626	844	1,386	971	1,021	610	592
Netherlands	399	551	772	767	777	739	743	896	844	787	651
New Zealand	60	81	89	151	158	121	160	141	132	155	125
Norway	423	412	661	634	942	727	955	935	903	943	850
Portugal	5	8	24	29	36	29	31	20	9	23	13
Republic of Korea	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	16.17 ^{ad}	11	14
Spain	5	36	36	60	56	106	248 ^{ae}	228	192	98	47
Sweden	256	265	562	616	935	836	936	861	700	801	913
Switzerland	79	94	85	101	84	81	150	130	135	165	195 ^{af}
United Kingdom	106	322	262	312	352	462	512	375 ^{ag,ah}	460 ^{ah}	468 ^{ah}	465 ^{ah}
United States	92	165	155 ⁿ	244 ^{ai}	189	218 ^{aj}	328	367	371 ^{aj}	393	353
All donor countries	86	126	139	188	181	196	261	270	262	262	243

^a Figures for gross national income (GNI) are drawn from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GNP.MKTP.PP.CD>.

^b 2005 data differ from the figures in the 2005 report, due to additional data received.

^c 2007 data differ from the figures in reports before the 2011 report, due to additional data received (updated July 2013).

^d 2009 data differ from the figures in the 2009 report, due to additional data received.

^e 2010 data differ from the figures in the 2010 report, due to additional data received (updated July 2013).

^f - 2011 Information on project/programme expenditures from donor country governments are based on OECD CRS data downloaded in December 2012.

- 2011 Information on general contributions from Finland, Germany, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and United States were extracted from the Resource Flows survey. General contributions from all other donor country governments are based on OECD data downloaded in April 2013.

^g - 2012 Information on project/programme expenditures from donor country governments are based on OECD CRS data downloaded in April 2014.

- 2012 Information on general contributions from Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Ireland, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States was extracted from the Resource Flows survey. General contributions from all other donor country governments are based on OECD data downloaded in April 2014.

^h Information on general contributions made to UNFPA and UNICEF was adjusted. Therefore, data differ from figures in previous reports (updated July 2013).

ⁱ Information on general contributions to intermediate organizations was not reported. As a result, 2004 figures on general contributions are estimated at the 2003 level.

^j Information on general contributions to intermediate organizations was not reported. As a result, 2006 figures on general contributions are estimated at the 2005 level.

^k Canada; Information on projects/programme was adjusted and therefore expenditures data differ from figures in previous reports (updated July 2013).

^l Canada; Project/programme expenditures to population activities for Canada are based upon the conversion of the CRS codes 13010, 13020, 13030, 13040, 13081 and 16064 to the ICPD categories. Of these CRS codes 100% of the amount is taken into account.

^m Information on project/programme expenditures was not reported. As a result, project/programme figures are estimated based on 2002 data.

ⁿ No 2004 data have been provided. As a result, 2004 figures are estimated at the 2003 level.

^o Information on project/programme expenditures was not reported. As a result, project/programme figures are estimated based on 2003 data.

^p Information on general contributions to intermediate organizations was not reported. As a result, 2007 figures on general contributions are estimated at the 2006 level.

^q Information on general contributions to intermediate organizations was not reported. As a result, 2008 figures on general contributions are estimated at the 2006 level.

^r Information on general contributions to intermediate organizations was not reported. As a result, 2009 figures on general contributions are estimated at the 2006 level.

^s Information on general contributions to intermediate organizations was not reported. As a result, 2010 figures on general contributions are estimated at the 2006 level.

^t Information on general contributions to intermediate organizations was not reported. As a result, 2011 figures on general contributions are estimated at the 2006 level.

^u Information on general contributions to intermediate organizations was not reported. As a result, 2012 figures on general contributions are estimated at the 2006 level.

^v General contributions to the Global Fund is included. As a result, the 2009 figure on general contributions is much higher.

^w Data for Germany are recalculated into \$US using the OECD exchange rate based on their request.

^x An asterisk indicates primary funds of less than \$US 0.50 and more than \$US 0 per million of GNP.

^y Information on general contributions to intermediate organizations was not reported. As a result, 2005 figures on general contributions are estimated at the 2003 level.

^z Greece did not report figures on general contributions.

^{aa} Project/programme expenditures are estimated based on 2000 data.

^{ab} Information on project/programme expenditures was not reported. As a result, project/programme figures are estimated based on 2005 data.

^{ac} Project/programme expenditures for 2002 have been estimated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Luxembourg.

^{ad} Republic of Korea is included since 2010

^{ae} 2008 data differ from the figures in the 2008 report, due to additional data received.

^{af} General contributions to the UNFPA for the year 2012 include a partial pre-payment for the budget year 2012. General contributions for the year 2012 for UNWomen include late payments for the year 2011.

^{ag} DFID revised the tracking method for development assistance as of this year, the data are therefore not comparable to previous years.

^{ah} United Kingdom; data has been collected from the Statistics on International Development of the Department for International Development (DFID)

^{ai} The relative high increase for 2005 is caused by the incorporation of expenditures of the US PEPFAR programme.

^{aj} United States; Information on projects/programme expenditures was adjusted to ensure consistency with CRS coding in other years.

Table A.4. Final donor expenditures for population assistance, by region and channel of distribution, 2002-2012^a
(Thousands of current \$US)

Region	2002 ^{b,c,d}	2003 ^e	2004 ^f	2005 ^{g,h}	2006 ⁱ	2007 ^j	2008 ^k	2009 ^{l,m,n}	2010 ^{n,o}	2011 ^{n,p}	2012 ^{n,q}
Africa (sub-Saharan)											
Total \$US	869,139	1,195,052	1,357,517	2,327,383	2,526,098	3,172,340	4,178,686	5,189,499	5,578,081	5,830,137 ^r	6,493,922
% by Channel											
Bilateral	33%	31%	20%	59%	38%	52%	35%	35%	36%	36%	33%
Multilateral	15%	20%	28%	25%	23%	26%	22%	23%	27%	24%	29%
NGO	52%	49%	52%	16%	39%	22%	43%	42%	37%	40%	39%
Asia and the Pacific											
Total \$US	566,261	609,901	522,000	809,444	1,026,897	963,037	1,132,628	1,721,787	1,604,983	1,883,234 ^r	1,730,228
% by Channel											
Bilateral	42%	29%	17%	30%	16%	39%	18%	23%	25%	26%	20%
Multilateral	20%	28%	20%	39%	40%	32%	38%	39%	35%	37%	40%
NGO	38%	43%	63%	31%	44%	29%	44%	38%	39%	37%	40%
Latin America and the Caribbean											
Total \$US	255,666	221,948	236,173	352,678	391,772	393,779	518,754	673,911	626,878	570,381 ^r	523,122
% by Channel											
Bilateral	33%	14%	13%	37%	31%	39%	28%	26%	27%	25%	29%
Multilateral	24%	34%	30%	40%	36%	33%	38%	37%	35%	36%	33%
NGO	44%	52%	58%	23%	32%	27%	34%	37%	38%	39%	38%
Western Asia and North Africa											
Total \$US	149,374	141,638	143,544	162,804	280,946	237,009	288,347	340,632	330,865	261,709 ^r	271,609
% by Channel											
Bilateral	47%	17%	12%	27%	42%	48%	27%	20%	20%	17%	15%
Multilateral	14%	33%	24%	35%	28%	18%	32%	41%	40%	39%	46%
NGO	39%	51%	65%	38%	30%	35%	41%	39%	41%	44%	39%
Eastern and Southern Europe											
Total \$US	48,780	114,546	58,683	173,540	159,225	157,042	186,023	184,626	169,342	161,680 ^r	158,865
% by Channel											
Bilateral	32%	22%	27%	18%	7%	12%	10%	8%	9%	18%	17%
Multilateral	20%	28%	20%	51%	66%	74%	71%	71%	76%	62%	64%
NGO	48%	50%	53%	32%	26%	14%	20%	20%	16%	20%	19%
Global/Interregional											
Total \$US	1,272,814	1,563,816	2,495,324	2,974,254	2,932,670	3,795,645	4,107,156	3,055,625	3,281,331	3,325,702 ^r	3,230,357
% by Channel											
Bilateral	7%	31%	33%	66%	48%	53%	56%	34%	34%	34%	28%
Multilateral	19%	20%	35%	16%	19%	24%	19%	21%	18%	19%	20%
NGO	74%	49%	32%	18%	33%	24%	25%	45%	48%	47%	53%
TOTAL \$US	3,162,035	3,846,900	4,813,241	6,800,102	7,317,607	8,718,853	10,411,594	11,166,080	11,591,481	12,032,842	12,408,103
% by Channel											
Bilateral	25%	29%	26%	56%	38%	49%	40%	31%	33%	33%	29%
Multilateral	18%	23%	31%	24%	26%	27%	25%	27%	27%	26%	29%
NGO	57%	48%	43%	20%	36%	24%	35%	42%	40%	41%	42%

^a Figures and percentages have been rounded off and may not add to totals or 100 per cent.

^b 2002 data differ from the figures in the 2002 report, due to additional data received.

^c The regional distribution for the European Union, Germany, Italy and Luxembourg is estimated.

^d The channels for the European Union, Italy and Luxembourg are estimated.

^e Since no 2003 data have been provided on projects/programmes by Denmark and Luxembourg, the channels and the regional distributions have been estimated based on 2003 data.

^f Since no 2004 data have been provided on projects/programmes by Finland and the United States, the channels and the regional distributions have been estimated based on 2003 data.

^g Since no 2005 data have been provided on projects/programmes by Finland, the channels and the regional distributions have been estimated based on 2003 data.

^h 2005 data differ from the figures in the 2005 report, due to additional data received.

ⁱ Since no 2006 data have been provided on projects/programmes by Italy, the channels and regional distributions have been estimated based on 2005 data.

^j 2007 data differ from the figures in reports before the 2011 report, due to additional data received (updated July 2013).

^k 2008 data differ from the figures in reports before the 2011 report, due to additional data received (updated July 2013).

^l 2009 data differ from the figures in reports before the 2011 report, due to additional data received (updated July 2013).

^m United Kingdom; DFID revised the tracking method for development assistance, the data are therefore not comparable to previous years.

ⁿ 2009-2012 data for the Gates Foundation were adjusted and are now based on OECD CRS data provided by the Gates Foundation whilst previous data and data from earlier years are still extracted from the Resource Flows survey

^o - 2010 data differ from the figures in the 2010 report, due to additional data received (updated July 2013).

- Republic of Korea is included since 2010

- Data for Germany are recalculated into \$US using the OECD exchange rate based on their request.

^p - 2011 Information on project/programme expenditures from donor country governments are based on OECD CRS data downloaded in December 2012.

- Data from the Republic of Korea are included since 2010

- Data for Germany are recalculated into \$US using the OECD exchange rate based on their request.

- Data from South Sudan are included since 2011 under the region of Sub-Saharan Africa.

- 2011 data differ from the figures in the 2011 report due to additional data received (Updated July 2014).

^q - 2012 Information on project/programme expenditures from donor country governments are based on OECD CRS data downloaded in April 2014.

- 2012 Information on general contributions from Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Ireland, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States was extracted from the Resource Flows survey. General contributions from all other donor country governments are based on OECD data downloaded in April 2014.

- Data for Germany are recalculated into \$US using the OECD exchange rate based on their request.

^r Figures differ from the 2011 report due to additional data received (Updated July 2014)

Table A.5. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries of Africa (sub-Saharan), by channel of distribution, 2002-2012^a (Thousands of current \$US)

Country/Territory	2002 ^{b,c,d}	2003 ^e	2004 ^f	2005 ^h	2006 ⁱ	2007 ^j	2008 ^k	2009 ^{l,m}	2010 ^{n,o}	2011 ^{p,q}	2012 ^p
Africa (sub-Saharan)											
Total^f											
Total \$US	869,139	1,195,052	1,357,517	2,327,378	2,526,098	3,172,340	4,178,686	5,189,239	5,574,107	5,830,137 ^s	6,493,922
% by Channel											
Bilateral	33%	31%	20%	59%	38%	52%	35%	35%	36%	36%	33%
Multilateral	15%	20%	28%	25%	23%	26%	22%	23%	27%	24%	29%
NGO	52%	49%	52%	16%	39%	22%	43%	42%	37%	40%	39%
Regional											
Total \$US	240,425	148,903	304,564	211,471	309,353	289,367	338,950	516,628	421,694	297,987 ^{s,t}	386,996 ^t
% by Channel											
Bilateral	44%	25%	4%	22%	18%	29%	24%	52%	57%	7%	13%
Multilateral	8%	14%	29%	13%	6%	14%	15%	11%	11%	51%	43%
NGO	48%	61%	67%	66%	76%	57%	61%	37%	32%	42%	44%
Angola											
Total \$US	9,519	18,807	11,793	30,618	30,640	25,739	36,841	38,264	33,299	30,043 ^s	30,092
% by Channel											
Bilateral	28%	26%	20%	17%	24%	40%	18%	16%	18%	24%	24%
Multilateral	28%	39%	22%	77%	42%	36%	58%	45%	45%	19%	21%
NGO	43%	35%	58%	6%	34%	24%	24%	39%	37%	56%	55%
Benin											
Total \$US	10,107	14,760	20,046	15,702	23,852	13,329	16,113	27,632	44,358	37,488 ^s	23,040
% by Channel											
Bilateral	17%	13%	13%	15%	21%	27%	35%	21%	15%	21%	31%
Multilateral	43%	21%	39%	67%	62%	47%	28%	49%	62%	55%	27%
NGO	40%	66%	48%	18%	18%	26%	37%	30%	23%	24%	42%
Botswana											
Total \$US	11,449	21,193	13,224	45,854	27,676	45,435	234,975	224,480	75,162	76,430 ^s	52,993
% by Channel											
Bilateral	1%	0%	1%	96%	89%	97%	26%	29%	81%	77%	89%
Multilateral	15%	12%	19%	2%	5%	0%	0%	1%	2%	3%	2%
NGO	84%	88%	80%	1%	6%	3%	73%	70%	17%	20%	8%
Burkina Faso											
Total \$US	6,236	15,072	14,842	30,972	30,649	34,989	31,308	58,795	64,383	55,129 ^s	67,903
% by Channel											
Bilateral	51%	57%	63%	28%	60%	62%	37%	44%	45%	28%	20%
Multilateral	34%	21%	28%	37%	23%	23%	52%	42%	48%	66%	71%
NGO	15%	22%	8%	35%	13%	15%	11%	14%	7%	6%	9%
Burundi											
Total \$US	2,090	2,960	7,971	7,666	11,942	10,494	20,488	47,187	32,768	38,348 ^s	40,639
% by Channel											
Bilateral	11%	12%	17%	23%	23%	17%	9%	10%	21%	19%	11%
Multilateral	80%	76%	82%	70%	52%	51%	56%	64%	37%	46%	51%
NGO	9%	13%	1%	6%	25%	32%	36%	26%	42%	35%	38%
Cameroon											
Total \$US	4,610	8,391	7,904	12,820	19,919	35,807	21,758	38,903	26,095	20,729 ^s	38,874
% by Channel											
Bilateral	41%	40%	60%	39%	24%	24%	21%	12%	32%	34%	36%
Multilateral	55%	42%	38%	57%	69%	67%	68%	73%	53%	53%	50%
NGO	4%	18%	3%	4%	7%	9%	11%	15%	15%	13%	14%

Table A.5. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries of Africa (sub-Saharan),
by channel of distribution, 2002-2012^a (Thousands of current \$US)

Country/Territory	2002 ^{b,c,d}	2003 ^e	2004 ^f	2005 ^h	2006 ⁱ	2007 ^j	2008 ^k	2009 ^{l,m}	2010 ^{n,o}	2011 ^{p,q}	2012 ^p
Cape Verde											
Total \$US	1,051	1,099	1,578	1,682	1,321	953	1,789	1,981	6,248	7,711 ^s	3,828
% by Channel											
Bilateral	32%	36%	58%	59%	94%	91%	91%	16%	33%	27%	14%
Multilateral	68%	55%	43%	38%	3%	0%	0%	71%	65%	64%	76%
NGO	0%	9%	0%	3%	3%	9%	9%	13%	2%	9%	11%
Central African Republic											
Total \$US	1,406	5,371	2,322	11,305	12,268	1,133	17,019	9,153	13,381	11,615 ^s	9,634
% by Channel											
Bilateral	22%	9%	22%	9%	3%	16%	1%	4%	8%	4%	8%
Multilateral	78%	85%	77%	81%	87%	71%	91%	85%	85%	91%	69%
NGO	0%	6%	1%	10%	10%	12%	8%	10%	7%	5%	23%
Chad											
Total \$US	2,902	4,202	5,713	9,124	8,325	3,935	6,236	20,632	32,163	22,906 ^s	14,392
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	48%	53%	45%	45%	68%	56%	12%	5%	7%	23%
Multilateral	93%	48%	45%	50%	53%	18%	38%	78%	93%	86%	63%
NGO	7%	5%	2%	5%	3%	14%	5%	11%	2%	8%	14%
Comoros											
Total \$US	626	1,216	741	390	539	25,172	321	2,330	2,522	3,069 ^s	3,825
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	46%	29%	8%	99%	14%	19%	23%	34%	39%
Multilateral	100%	85%	53%	68%	88%	1%	71%	46%	76%	65%	57%
NGO	0%	14%	1%	3%	4%	0%	15%	36%	2%	1%	4%
Congo											
Total \$US	4,715	2,184	8,427	6,571	1,429	3,648	6,258	7,137	13,816	14,807 ^s	7,497
% by Channel											
Bilateral	8%	45%	15%	14%	0%	7%	13%	4%	1%	6%	14%
Multilateral	18%	31%	83%	25%	66%	79%	83%	86%	91%	85%	78%
NGO	74%	24%	2%	61%	34%	14%	4%	10%	7%	9%	8%
Congo, Democratic Republic of the											
Total \$US	5,536	22,886	100,235	36,141	90,486	47,638	88,709	152,212	134,861	139,912 ^s	204,168
% by Channel											
Bilateral	20%	43%	12%	21%	18%	34%	24%	15%	17%	18%	19%
Multilateral	31%	19%	80%	65%	73%	43%	48%	59%	47%	42%	46%
NGO	49%	39%	8%	14%	10%	24%	27%	27%	36%	41%	35%
Cote d'Ivoire											
Total \$US	3,170	20,375	15,058	48,288	35,229	45,687	102,650	77,866	93,319	80,910 ^s	86,534
% by Channel											
Bilateral	11%	22%	27%	70%	68%	72%	51%	64%	70%	59%	63%
Multilateral	73%	37%	17%	26%	23%	26%	12%	16%	14%	19%	15%
NGO	16%	41%	56%	4%	9%	2%	37%	20%	16%	22%	22%
Equatorial Guinea											
Total \$US	550	980	2,042	4,070	3,275	1,157	4,885	5,188	4,098	5,328 ^s	1,832
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	37%	24%	32%	22%	34%	1%	1%	1%	2%
Multilateral	100%	91%	63%	76%	67%	36%	22%	50%	72%	32%	72%
NGO	0%	9%	0%	0%	1%	42%	44%	49%	27%	67%	26%

Table A.5. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries of Africa (sub-Saharan),
by channel of distribution, 2002-2012^a (Thousands of current \$US)

Country/Territory	2002 ^{b,c,d}	2003 ^e	2004 ^f	2005 ^h	2006 ⁱ	2007 ^j	2008 ^k	2009 ^{l,m}	2010 ^{n,o}	2011 ^{p,q}	2012 ^p
Eritrea											
Total \$US	9,345	8,183	8,743	17,260	9,974	10,061	14,923	24,682	26,764	10,535 ^s	19,691
% by Channel											
Bilateral	24%	16%	2%	1%	7%	28%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Multilateral	32%	31%	48%	98%	80%	66%	97%	98%	97%	96%	99%
NGO	44%	52%	50%	1%	13%	6%	0%	2%	2%	3%	0%
Ethiopia											
Total \$US	52,648	68,629	64,956	192,603	233,235	334,223	361,896	333,463	560,736	555,500 ^s	508,000
% by Channel											
Bilateral	23%	19%	13%	49%	22%	27%	25%	29%	21%	32%	42%
Multilateral	12%	39%	13%	32%	42%	56%	42%	20%	47%	29%	15%
NGO	65%	42%	73%	19%	36%	18%	33%	51%	31%	39%	43%
Gabon											
Total \$US	710	758	704	908	2,242	3,069	2,374	5,084	3,393	3,603 ^s	2,974
% by Channel											
Bilateral	64%	24%	65%	33%	16%	17%	15%	17%	21%	46%	53%
Multilateral	36%	53%	35%	67%	80%	80%	79%	83%	78%	52%	36%
NGO	0%	22%	0%	0%	4%	3%	5%	0%	1%	1%	11%
Gambia											
Total \$US	614	1,634	1,001	4,592	3,091	3,397	2,921	7,813	8,360	8,711 ^s	7,663
% by Channel											
Bilateral	2%	12%	20%	5%	10%	12%	7%	1%	1%	2%	3%
Multilateral	98%	55%	80%	93%	89%	79%	91%	92%	96%	91%	90%
NGO	0%	32%	0%	2%	1%	10%	3%	7%	3%	6%	7%
Ghana											
Total \$US	32,061	34,123	37,007	29,784	53,639	70,241	41,089	118,649	86,667	129,378 ^s	120,180
% by Channel											
Bilateral	45%	58%	65%	44%	60%	48%	18%	27%	40%	42%	46%
Multilateral	11%	21%	14%	36%	25%	43%	44%	50%	31%	32%	23%
NGO	45%	20%	21%	20%	15%	9%	38%	23%	29%	26%	31%
Guinea											
Total \$US	9,009	12,807	12,221	7,080	13,184	5,846	10,160	21,260	21,646	25,801 ^s	18,472
% by Channel											
Bilateral	22%	18%	20%	64%	29%	67%	61%	19%	18%	24%	32%
Multilateral	7%	24%	18%	15%	14%	25%	11%	32%	35%	43%	34%
NGO	70%	58%	62%	21%	56%	8%	28%	49%	47%	32%	34%
Guinea-Bissau											
Total \$US	1,045	1,506	5,251	1,984	2,342	2,516	2,954	11,518	11,416	8,640 ^s	3,382
% by Channel											
Bilateral	33%	7%	12%	32%	23%	52%	22%	8%	8%	2%	3%
Multilateral	67%	77%	88%	47%	74%	27%	42%	83%	80%	75%	83%
NGO	0%	17%	0%	21%	2%	21%	36%	10%	12%	23%	15%
Kenya											
Total \$US	52,114	70,577	65,493	168,523	169,443	239,171	348,033	434,249	447,370	503,916 ^s	693,868
% by Channel											
Bilateral	28%	23%	16%	85%	40%	69%	43%	37%	37%	38%	31%
Multilateral	11%	13%	5%	2%	3%	10%	6%	6%	9%	3%	10%
NGO	62%	64%	80%	13%	58%	21%	51%	57%	54%	59%	59%

Table A.5. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries of Africa (sub-Saharan),
by channel of distribution, 2002-2012^a (Thousands of current \$US)

Country/Territory	2002 ^{b,c,d}	2003 ^e	2004 ^f	2005 ^h	2006 ⁱ	2007 ^j	2008 ^k	2009 ^{l,m}	2010 ^{n,o}	2011 ^{p,q}	2012 ^p
Lesotho											
Total \$US	1,577	4,802	2,995	8,572	10,647	20,814	40,044	35,815	52,120	63,772 ^s	67,597
% by Channel											
Bilateral	19%	47%	63%	31%	48%	38%	27%	30%	23%	29%	29%
Multilateral	28%	43%	28%	63%	48%	51%	55%	51%	59%	38%	35%
NGO	53%	10%	10%	6%	3%	12%	18%	19%	18%	33%	37%
Liberia											
Total \$US	1,961	2,675	1,810	6,152	7,069	10,544	18,016	34,322	48,801	40,331 ^s	40,846
% by Channel											
Bilateral	37%	18%	9%	7%	7%	8%	8%	9%	7%	13%	27%
Multilateral	29%	47%	47%	70%	76%	60%	31%	45%	33%	41%	34%
NGO	34%	35%	44%	23%	17%	33%	61%	46%	60%	46%	39%
Madagascar											
Total \$US	12,424	16,043	13,630	13,635	13,038	14,475	17,149	29,410	36,091	31,077 ^s	35,022
% by Channel											
Bilateral	22%	6%	12%	29%	24%	52%	32%	24%	16%	28%	17%
Multilateral	17%	32%	17%	31%	39%	31%	2%	42%	37%	26%	24%
NGO	61%	62%	71%	40%	37%	17%	67%	33%	47%	46%	59%
Malawi											
Total \$US	36,003	68,418	41,608	35,040	74,439	119,991	111,485	136,534	155,991	163,489 ^s	253,235
% by Channel											
Bilateral	51%	78%	14%	23%	29%	29%	18%	14%	16%	22%	29%
Multilateral	10%	7%	48%	55%	40%	57%	56%	53%	56%	43%	44%
NGO	38%	15%	37%	22%	31%	15%	27%	33%	28%	35%	28%
Mali											
Total \$US	20,358	25,070	48,841	33,543	32,393	39,565	50,790	64,836	47,954	57,440 ^s	98,195
% by Channel											
Bilateral	45%	10%	15%	55%	59%	47%	38%	35%	28%	41%	14%
Multilateral	11%	10%	45%	19%	25%	44%	40%	41%	31%	26%	61%
NGO	44%	79%	40%	27%	16%	9%	22%	24%	41%	33%	25%
Mauritania											
Total \$US	5,095	3,978	12,027	2,759	4,869	4,621	9,069	12,551	6,323	4,354 ^s	8,165
% by Channel											
Bilateral	7%	4%	14%	28%	31%	87%	22%	20%	7%	16%	22%
Multilateral	86%	85%	86%	61%	67%	0%	67%	62%	53%	44%	54%
NGO	7%	11%	1%	11%	1%	13%	11%	19%	40%	40%	25%
Mauritius											
Total \$US	157	139	2,081	66	794	1,197	379	1,417	2,426	1,918 ^s	2,315
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	1%	0%	77%	84%	99%	100%	29%	15%	19%	17%
Multilateral	100%	45%	100%	23%	15%	0%	0%	71%	85%	73%	76%
NGO	0%	54%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	7%	7%
Mayotte											
Total \$US	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	23,153	NA	NA
% by Channel											
Bilateral	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA	NA
Multilateral	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA
NGO	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA

Table A.5. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries of Africa (sub-Saharan),
by channel of distribution, 2002-2012^a (Thousands of current \$US)

Country/Territory	2002 ^{b,c,d}	2003 ^e	2004 ^f	2005 ^h	2006 ⁱ	2007 ^j	2008 ^k	2009 ^{l,m}	2010 ^{n,o}	2011 ^{p,q}	2012 ^p
Mozambique											
Total \$US	41,172	68,671	59,436	112,030	136,904	198,602	236,039	253,657	303,731	313,485 ^s	332,857
% by Channel											
Bilateral	39%	40%	29%	84%	53%	52%	47%	43%	44%	59%	42%
Multilateral	22%	19%	17%	9%	20%	27%	21%	15%	24%	6%	16%
NGO	38%	40%	54%	6%	27%	21%	32%	42%	32%	36%	42%
Namibia											
Total \$US	4,774	12,092	13,824	54,340	70,473	85,019	81,548	125,564	126,653	90,535 ^s	120,076
% by Channel											
Bilateral	18%	27%	33%	79%	43%	54%	41%	52%	44%	51%	42%
Multilateral	32%	10%	13%	17%	28%	29%	17%	27%	25%	12%	27%
NGO	50%	63%	54%	4%	29%	17%	42%	21%	31%	37%	31%
Niger											
Total \$US	3,480	6,175	7,595	11,266	15,906	18,153	23,080	36,563	31,426	33,757 ^s	30,289
% by Channel											
Bilateral	15%	34%	52%	41%	55%	36%	24%	20%	24%	19%	41%
Multilateral	82%	63%	45%	55%	41%	53%	66%	66%	66%	74%	52%
NGO	3%	3%	3%	4%	4%	11%	11%	14%	10%	7%	7%
Nigeria											
Total \$US	54,824	81,796	109,036	207,745	215,845	236,733	383,376	406,602	461,408	507,988 ^s	513,034
% by Channel											
Bilateral	19%	17%	47%	77%	45%	61%	43%	37%	46%	45%	42%
Multilateral	18%	20%	8%	14%	13%	9%	12%	15%	10%	19%	22%
NGO	63%	63%	45%	9%	42%	30%	45%	48%	44%	35%	36%
Rwanda											
Total \$US	10,695	24,016	21,636	82,427	69,902	105,790	138,362	153,235	223,037	228,838 ^s	224,908
% by Channel											
Bilateral	12%	29%	18%	63%	34%	42%	23%	29%	19%	25%	21%
Multilateral	17%	15%	13%	32%	24%	35%	34%	25%	50%	46%	51%
NGO	71%	57%	69%	5%	41%	23%	43%	45%	31%	29%	27%
Sao Tome and Principe											
Total \$US	427	516	2,102	621	849	565	924	1,707	2,082	3,908 ^s	2,509
% by Channel											
Bilateral	18%	35%	13%	39%	15%	35%	25%	21%	10%	3%	7%
Multilateral	66%	51%	87%	61%	64%	29%	29%	55%	61%	25%	27%
NGO	16%	13%	0%	0%	21%	36%	45%	24%	30%	72%	66%
Senegal											
Total \$US	12,084	26,130	24,305	15,560	25,804	22,972	33,583	44,270	49,483	56,126 ^s	41,571
% by Channel											
Bilateral	19%	17%	14%	35%	31%	39%	28%	23%	20%	19%	19%
Multilateral	20%	10%	10%	28%	42%	40%	26%	28%	42%	47%	38%
NGO	62%	72%	77%	36%	27%	21%	45%	49%	38%	35%	43%
Seychelles											
Total \$US	50	155	17	77	71	25	30	85	138	44 ^s	95
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	38%	0%	37%	39%	100%	100%	41%	19%	28%	26%
Multilateral	100%	25%	100%	63%	61%	0%	0%	53%	81%	72%	53%
NGO	0%	36%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%	0%	0%	20%
Sierra Leone											
Total \$US	2,373	6,803	2,934	8,832	8,437	8,580	15,498	26,460	36,732	41,924 ^s	50,876
% by Channel											
Bilateral	25%	39%	23%	31%	36%	39%	17%	14%	9%	28%	16%
Multilateral	48%	47%	69%	63%	58%	40%	61%	71%	80%	53%	74%
NGO	27%	14%	8%	7%	5%	21%	22%	15%	11%	19%	10%

Table A.5. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries of Africa (sub-Saharan), by channel of distribution, 2002-2012^a (Thousands of current \$US)

Country/Territory	2002 ^{b,c,d}	2003 ^e	2004 ^f	2005 ^h	2006 ⁱ	2007 ^j	2008 ^k	2009 ^{l,m}	2010 ^{n,o}	2011 ^{p,q}	2012 ^p
South Africa											
Total \$US	39,628	96,542	41,025	195,513	185,064	283,963	408,920	568,381	586,025	617,575 ^s	640,366
% by Channel											
Bilateral	14%	37%	17%	74%	48%	71%	38%	36%	39%	41%	39%
Multilateral	10%	18%	1%	15%	8%	11%	5%	5%	8%	4%	17%
NGO	76%	45%	82%	11%	44%	17%	57%	59%	53%	56%	45%
South Sudan											
Total \$US	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	66,955 ^{s,u}	111,441 ^u
% by Channel											
Bilateral	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	32%	26%
Multilateral	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	37%	45%
NGO	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	31%	29%
Swaziland											
Total \$US	2,044	7,069	2,190	21,808	13,022	20,019	21,509	27,417	63,072	70,522 ^s	57,098
% by Channel											
Bilateral	2%	9%	36%	4%	14%	26%	22%	19%	17%	29%	33%
Multilateral	44%	88%	40%	94%	83%	71%	51%	40%	57%	28%	10%
NGO	54%	3%	25%	2%	3%	3%	27%	41%	27%	43%	58%
Tanzania, United Republic of											
Total \$US	39,429	64,268	92,191	209,317	164,834	222,978	307,280	342,658	430,158	479,328 ^s	483,941
% by Channel											
Bilateral	44%	38%	27%	62%	48%	63%	44%	41%	45%	45%	37%
Multilateral	19%	14%	37%	29%	22%	19%	30%	20%	22%	19%	24%
NGO	37%	48%	35%	8%	29%	18%	26%	39%	33%	36%	39%
Togo											
Total \$US	2,719	6,365	2,196	8,224	9,587	12,703	9,737	22,938	15,428	14,402 ^s	9,149
% by Channel											
Bilateral	45%	12%	30%	13%	14%	16%	31%	11%	8%	16%	12%
Multilateral	54%	80%	70%	82%	81%	81%	62%	82%	87%	78%	76%
NGO	1%	8%	0%	5%	5%	3%	6%	7%	5%	5%	12%
Uganda											
Total \$US	54,011	61,945	53,973	197,560	174,668	251,529	237,630	297,760	334,714	347,792 ^s	411,987
% by Channel											
Bilateral	17%	27%	11%	74%	50%	66%	54%	48%	34%	43%	42%
Multilateral	12%	15%	12%	21%	4%	18%	1%	8%	13%	13%	20%
NGO	71%	59%	77%	5%	46%	17%	45%	44%	53%	44%	38%
Zambia											
Total \$US	43,214	80,514	69,017	182,075	148,100	164,887	270,757	252,826	241,849	347,562 ^s	336,141
% by Channel											
Bilateral	33%	43%	35%	75%	43%	57%	31%	36%	41%	33%	34%
Multilateral	7%	6%	3%	19%	12%	13%	31%	21%	18%	27%	21%
NGO	60%	52%	61%	6%	44%	29%	38%	44%	42%	40%	44%
Zimbabwe											
Total \$US	18,699	44,253	21,212	24,815	49,333	75,608	50,832	129,124	130,796	158,516 ^s	275,731
% by Channel											
Bilateral	48%	32%	8%	36%	33%	56%	35%	16%	16%	17%	8%
Multilateral	9%	5%	9%	37%	15%	23%	7%	54%	57%	51%	72%
NGO	43%	62%	83%	27%	52%	20%	58%	30%	27%	32%	20%

- ^a Percentages have been rounded off and may not add to 100 per cent. Totals have been rounded off and may not add to Africa (sub-Saharan) Total. A zero indicates no final expenditures, NA indicates no report for the country or region in that year. Negative numbers are due to adjustments made to the preceding year's figures and indicate that the amount of adjustment exceeded actual expenditure.
- ^b The regional distribution for the European Union, Germany, Italy and Luxembourg is estimated.
- ^c The channels for the European Union, Italy and Luxembourg are estimated.
- ^d 2002 data differ from the figures in the 2002 report, due to additional data received.
- ^e Since no 2003 data have been provided on projects/programmes by Denmark and Luxembourg, the channels have been estimated based on 2003 data.
- ^f Since no 2004 data have been provided on projects/programmes by Finland and the United States, the channels have been estimated based on 2003 data.
- ^g Since no 2005 data have been provided on projects/programmes by Finland, the channels have been estimated based on 2003 data.
- ^h 2005 data differ from the figures in the 2005 report, due to additional data received.
- ⁱ Since no 2006 data have been provided on projects/programmes by Italy, the channels have been estimated based on 2005 data.
- ^j 2007 data differ from the figures in report before the 2011 report, due to additional data received (updated July 2013).
- ^k 2008 data differ from the figures in reports before the 2011 report, due to additional data received (updated July 2013).
- ^l 2009 data differ from the figures in reports before the 2011 report, due to additional data received (updated July 2013).
- ^m United Kingdom; DFID revised the tracking method for development assistance, the data are therefore not comparable to previous years.
- ⁿ Republic of Korea is included since 2010.
Data for Germany are recalculated into \$US using the OECD exchange rate based on their request.
- ^o 2010 data differ from the figures in the 2010 report, due to additional data received (updated July 2013).
- ^p Data for Germany are recalculated into \$US using the OECD exchange rate based on their request.
- ^q 2011 data differ from the figures in the 2011 report, due to additional data received (updated July 2014).
- ^r Africa (sub-Saharan) Total is composed of the sum of final expenditures for population activities conducted in more than one country (Regional) plus the sum of the final expenditures for the individual countries in the region.
- ^s Figure differs from the 2011 report due to additional data received (updated July 2014)
- ^t Regional total includes expenditures made to Saint Helena.
- ^u Data from South Sudan are included since 2011.

Table A.6. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries and territories of Asia and the Pacific, by channel of distribution, 2002-2012^a (Thousands of current \$US)

Country/Territory	2002 ^{b,c,d}	2003 ^e	2004 ^f	2005 ^h	2006 ⁱ	2007 ^j	2008	2009 ^{k,l}	2010 ^m	2011 ^{n,o}	2012 ⁿ
Asia and the Pacific											
Total^p											
Total \$US	566,261	609,901	522,000	809,444	1,026,897	963,037	1,132,628	1,721,787	1,604,983	1,883,234 ^q	1,730,228
% by Channel											
Bilateral	42%	29%	17%	30%	16%	39%	18%	23%	25%	26%	20%
Multilateral	20%	28%	20%	39%	40%	32%	38%	39%	35%	37%	40%
NGO	38%	43%	63%	31%	44%	29%	44%	38%	39%	37%	40%
Regional											
Total \$US											
Total \$US	151,240	40,002	77,222	119,709	126,634	155,226	169,187	291,550 ^p	250,061 ^r	106,893 ^{q,s}	91,195 ^t
% by Channel											
Bilateral	75%	26%	4%	10%	7%	23%	8%	63%	67%	20%	29%
Multilateral	9%	43%	19%	40%	20%	4%	17%	15%	13%	51%	32%
NGO	16%	31%	77%	50%	72%	73%	74%	22%	20%	30%	40%
Afghanistan											
Total \$US											
Total \$US	12,739	21,652	15,074	31,253	45,845	44,632	72,438	155,112	153,189	154,115 ^q	165,292
% by Channel											
Bilateral	4%	12%	21%	39%	11%	36%	19%	8%	31%	34%	36%
Multilateral	71%	49%	23%	16%	44%	54%	52%	47%	28%	15%	21%
NGO	25%	39%	56%	45%	45%	10%	29%	45%	41%	51%	43%
Armenia											
Total \$US											
Total \$US	3,871	2,445	1,773	5,024	3,015	5,344	7,458	11,393	8,682	8,253 ^q	7,597
% by Channel											
Bilateral	48%	5%	19%	2%	18%	64%	12%	3%	8%	1%	7%
Multilateral	8%	71%	46%	69%	45%	23%	24%	49%	23%	59%	62%
NGO	44%	24%	35%	29%	37%	14%	64%	48%	69%	41%	32%
Azerbaijan											
Total \$US											
Total \$US	1,876	994	1,142	4,118	9,615	4,090	4,772	4,431	9,320	11,087 ^q	5,727
% by Channel											
Bilateral	35%	2%	3%	8%	1%	52%	1%	3%	5%	7%	8%
Multilateral	40%	61%	58%	40%	63%	40%	48%	36%	64%	85%	42%
NGO	25%	37%	39%	52%	36%	9%	51%	61%	30%	9%	49%
Bangladesh											
Total \$US											
Total \$US	65,742	85,760	49,044	94,260	87,061	77,317	93,415	112,039	102,730	176,604 ^q	128,633
% by Channel											
Bilateral	48%	36%	2%	48%	8%	32%	19%	36%	18%	14%	15%
Multilateral	16%	29%	16%	20%	50%	38%	48%	24%	42%	49%	34%
NGO	36%	36%	82%	32%	41%	30%	34%	40%	40%	37%	51%
Bhutan											
Total \$US											
Total \$US	529	870	4,713	3,349	4,289	2,530	2,099	1,942	2,243	1,581 ^q	1,116
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	13%	15%	36%	20%	28%	66%	7%	5%	8%	2%
Multilateral	100%	86%	85%	64%	78%	66%	30%	89%	95%	91%	90%
NGO	0%	1%	0%	0%	2%	6%	4%	4%	0%	0%	8%
Cambodia											
Total \$US											
Total \$US	29,120	36,969	33,671	29,083	47,442	54,407	65,877	80,600	77,303	101,925 ^q	68,524
% by Channel											
Bilateral	21%	14%	21%	25%	23%	42%	20%	16%	14%	13%	17%
Multilateral	14%	24%	9%	50%	40%	28%	43%	46%	34%	48%	23%
NGO	65%	62%	70%	25%	37%	30%	37%	38%	51%	39%	60%

Table A.6. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries and territories of Asia and the Pacific, by channel of distribution, 2002-2012^a (Thousands of current \$US)

Country/Territory	2002 ^{b,c,d}	2003 ^e	2004 ^f	2005 ^h	2006 ⁱ	2007 ^j	2008	2009 ^{k,l}	2010 ^m	2011 ^{n,o}	2012 ⁿ
China											
Total \$US	15,590	32,141	14,511	43,725	57,521	78,604	84,084	105,278	39,674	64,998 ^q	89,763
% by Channel											
Bilateral	36%	64%	32%	27%	11%	19%	17%	7%	22%	11%	7%
Multilateral	37%	19%	6%	60%	70%	65%	67%	66%	30%	48%	78%
NGO	27%	17%	62%	13%	19%	15%	17%	27%	48%	41%	15%
Cook Islands											
Total \$US	69	161	164	136	726	176	97	29	361	253	345
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	93%	100%	100%	99%	100%	100%	33%	95%	100%	100%
Multilateral	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	17%	0%	0%	0%
NGO	0%	7%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	49%	5%	0%	0%
Fiji											
Total \$US	312	1,190	1,425	2,387	2,520	719	1,002	611	869	1,230	3,681
% by Channel											
Bilateral	7%	86%	84%	30%	10%	28%	59%	44%	17%	29%	8%
Multilateral	69%	10%	9%	69%	77%	0%	0%	5%	9%	26%	21%
NGO	25%	4%	7%	1%	13%	72%	41%	51%	73%	45%	71%
French Polynesia											
Total \$US	0	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NGO	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
India											
Total \$US	70,432	99,471	85,116	96,153	142,473	138,997	168,655	320,090	306,385	505,475 ^q	380,875
% by Channel											
Bilateral	20%	14%	7%	33%	25%	31%	13%	10%	10%	41%	24%
Multilateral	22%	14%	15%	26%	33%	55%	48%	55%	45%	32%	45%
NGO	58%	72%	78%	41%	42%	14%	39%	35%	44%	27%	31%
Indonesia											
Total \$US	47,720	48,084	51,823	68,400	115,126	43,800	69,229	102,298	96,334	96,257 ^q	134,898
% by Channel											
Bilateral	25%	29%	27%	37%	14%	43%	15%	7%	6%	6%	6%
Multilateral	21%	23%	15%	39%	25%	5%	22%	32%	37%	43%	40%
NGO	54%	49%	59%	24%	61%	53%	63%	61%	57%	51%	54%
Iran, Islamic Republic of											
Total \$US	9,111	2,472	2,380	3,096	3,502	2,325	4,727	5,695	5,133	7,505 ^q	6,734
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	6%	3%	3%	2%	4%	1%	1%	1%	0%
Multilateral	100%	97%	94%	97%	93%	98%	96%	99%	95%	99%	98%
NGO	0%	3%	1%	0%	4%	0%	0%	1%	3%	0%	2%
Kazakhstan											
Total \$US	4,193	5,265	3,917	8,215	9,323	4,232	13,674	6,277	5,228	7,373 ^q	9,062
% by Channel											
Bilateral	7%	12%	1%	6%	5%	32%	1%	4%	3%	4%	3%
Multilateral	24%	30%	23%	81%	64%	67%	83%	81%	88%	84%	91%
NGO	69%	58%	76%	14%	31%	1%	16%	15%	9%	13%	7%

Table A.6. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries and territories of Asia and the Pacific, by channel of distribution, 2002-2012^a (Thousands of current \$US)

Country/Territory	2002 ^{b,c,d}	2003 ^e	2004 ^f	2005 ^h	2006 ⁱ	2007 ^j	2008	2009 ^{k,l}	2010 ^m	2011 ^{n,o}	2012 ⁿ
Kiribati											
Total \$US	48	26	127	294	178	390	918	471	132	1,370	1,319
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	100%	100%	100%	83%	84%	100%	93%	53%	10%	19%
Multilateral	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	16%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%
NGO	0%	0%	0%	0%	17%	0%	0%	6%	47%	90%	81%
Korea, Dem. People's Rep. of											
Total \$US	3,261	2,550	1,419	1,367	1,120	330	310	5,192	2,179	2,500 ^q	1,928
% by Channel											
Bilateral	4%	1%	10%	8%	12%	2%	11%	0%	0%	1%	1%
Multilateral	40%	40%	83%	88%	87%	57%	0%	73%	75%	87%	84%
NGO	56%	58%	7%	3%	1%	41%	89%	27%	25%	12%	15%
Kyrgyzstan											
Total \$US	8,494	3,395	2,648	7,588	7,001	8,466	14,710	8,214	11,303	18,713 ^q	11,577
% by Channel											
Bilateral	70%	17%	21%	33%	9%	37%	9%	40%	28%	18%	16%
Multilateral	7%	44%	31%	56%	79%	58%	71%	29%	63%	71%	63%
NGO	23%	39%	48%	11%	12%	5%	20%	31%	9%	12%	22%
Lao, People's Democratic Republic											
Total \$US	3,964	3,351	2,718	12,974	9,882	7,364	8,404	15,548	15,609	21,795 ^q	14,590
% by Channel											
Bilateral	6%	21%	29%	25%	27%	35%	44%	18%	31%	20%	30%
Multilateral	53%	65%	49%	73%	61%	60%	35%	65%	50%	65%	48%
NGO	41%	14%	22%	2%	12%	5%	20%	17%	19%	15%	22%
Malaysia											
Total \$US	441	700	3,989	597	381	98	152	483	456	1,549 ^q	1,805
% by Channel											
Bilateral	42%	0%	0%	21%	27%	100%	66%	16%	10%	3%	4%
Multilateral	34%	52%	100%	79%	33%	0%	0%	83%	89%	97%	92%
NGO	24%	48%	0%	0%	40%	0%	34%	1%	2%	0%	4%
Maldives											
Total \$US	503	805	579	1,654	1,363	1,454	488	1,871	1,352	854 ^q	1,648
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	39%	0%	2%	3%	7%	91%	13%	4%	7%	4%
Multilateral	100%	53%	100%	98%	97%	87%	0%	87%	96%	93%	92%
NGO	0%	8%	0%	0%	0%	6%	9%	0%	0%	0%	4%
Marshall Islands											
Total \$US	52	436	517	184	785	210	948	120	99	112	136
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	16%	100%	100%	99%	98%	84%	100%	72%	31%
Multilateral	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%
NGO	0%	100%	84%	0%	0%	1%	2%	11%	0%	28%	69%
Micronesia, Federated States of											
Total \$US	86	948	928	456	1,708	90	1,851	92	63	62	64
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	80%	97%	100%	5%
Multilateral	100%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%	0%	0%	0%
NGO	0%	98%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	15%	3%	0%	95%

Table A.6. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries and territories of Asia and the Pacific, by channel of distribution, 2002-2012^a (Thousands of current \$US)

Country/Territory	2002 ^{b,c,d}	2003 ^e	2004 ^f	2005 ^h	2006 ⁱ	2007 ^j	2008	2009 ^{k,l}	2010 ^m	2011 ^{n,o}	2012 ⁿ
Mongolia											
Total \$US	3,334	3,881	2,115	4,346	4,764	4,822	5,855	7,628	6,367	5,285 ^q	4,495
% by Channel											
Bilateral	17%	31%	37%	29%	36%	40%	30%	12%	8%	8%	7%
Multilateral	60%	60%	51%	62%	61%	49%	55%	80%	81%	71%	73%
NGO	23%	9%	12%	9%	3%	11%	15%	8%	10%	20%	20%
Myanmar											
Total \$US	13,097	14,340	5,273	18,643	8,771	8,085	17,910	20,774	40,890	36,169 ^q	64,052
% by Channel											
Bilateral	55%	50%	39%	33%	13%	50%	25%	7%	5%	7%	5%
Multilateral	25%	33%	33%	55%	50%	28%	46%	71%	75%	75%	85%
NGO	20%	17%	27%	12%	36%	22%	29%	22%	20%	18%	10%
Nepal											
Total \$US	27,137	26,421	25,368	26,895	53,153	24,473	31,059	48,589	66,092	49,114 ^q	53,020
% by Channel											
Bilateral	39%	19%	12%	22%	12%	51%	21%	12%	12%	24%	20%
Multilateral	14%	18%	25%	53%	22%	14%	22%	41%	53%	29%	35%
NGO	47%	63%	63%	25%	66%	34%	57%	47%	35%	47%	45%
Niue											
Total \$US	0	0	103	1,090	229	101	112	86	85	5	258
% by Channel											
Bilateral	-	-	84%	99%	100%	100%	100%	78%	100%	100%	100%
Multilateral	-	-	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%	0%	0%	0%
NGO	-	-	16%	1%	0%	0%	0%	16%	0%	0%	0%
Pakistan											
Total \$US	20,520	57,075	9,925	32,312	30,266	75,265	27,963	108,757	105,247	109,636 ^q	117,459
% by Channel											
Bilateral	40%	56%	14%	9%	8%	91%	27%	8%	8%	28%	31%
Multilateral	22%	34%	55%	47%	48%	6%	42%	27%	34%	26%	23%
NGO	38%	11%	31%	44%	44%	3%	31%	65%	58%	46%	46%
Palau											
Total \$US	0	158	2,088	147	240	57	227	91	90	82	67
% by Channel											
Bilateral	-	0%	4%	100%	100%	100%	100%	80%	96%	77%	8%
Multilateral	-	0%	89%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%	0%	0%	0%
NGO	-	100%	8%	0%	0%	0%	0%	15%	4%	23%	92%
Papua New Guinea											
Total \$US	4,770	11,287	14,300	19,770	52,325	42,741	51,237	48,491	48,666	73,585 ^q	79,455
% by Channel											
Bilateral	83%	91%	92%	79%	15%	20%	20%	12%	11%	3%	2%
Multilateral	16%	5%	8%	19%	53%	14%	7%	17%	9%	22%	12%
NGO	1%	3%	0%	2%	32%	66%	73%	70%	79%	75%	86%
Philippines											
Total \$US	32,188	36,120	43,538	43,804	47,541	43,396	49,566	63,705	41,011	67,798 ^q	67,708
% by Channel											
Bilateral	33%	14%	14%	17%	5%	55%	12%	19%	14%	12%	7%
Multilateral	11%	14%	11%	16%	17%	36%	24%	16%	35%	24%	33%
NGO	56%	72%	75%	66%	78%	9%	64%	66%	51%	64%	61%

Table A.6. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries and territories of Asia and the Pacific, by channel of distribution, 2002-2012^a (Thousands of current \$US)

Country/Territory	2002 ^{b,c,d}	2003 ^e	2004 ^f	2005 ^h	2006 ⁱ	2007 ^j	2008	2009 ^{k,l}	2010 ^m	2011 ^{n,o}	2012 ⁿ
Samoa											
Total \$US	99	405	325	544	1048	334	493	627	1847	732	2,004
% by Channel											
Bilateral	38%	72%	100%	86%	30%	77%	83%	73%	81%	77%	94%
Multilateral	62%	9%	0%	14%	3%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%
NGO	0%	20%	0%	0%	67%	23%	17%	24%	19%	23%	6%
Singapore											
Total \$US	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	-	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NGO	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solomon Islands											
Total \$US	120	1,158	2,054	2,165	1,846	1,923	1,723	2,698	3,107	5,515	5,232
% by Channel											
Bilateral	2%	87%	95%	97%	84%	72%	75%	48%	76%	72%	80%
Multilateral	64%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	9%	1%	8%	5%
NGO	34%	13%	5%	3%	16%	28%	25%	43%	23%	20%	15%
Sri Lanka											
Total \$US	3,664	15,862	3,164	4,404	7,019	2,352	4,178	10,064	9,808	8,143 ^q	7,672
% by Channel											
Bilateral	14%	17%	29%	16%	11%	58%	36%	20%	44%	24%	51%
Multilateral	36%	71%	60%	78%	88%	22%	1%	61%	46%	70%	34%
NGO	50%	12%	11%	6%	1%	19%	62%	19%	10%	6%	15%
Tajikistan											
Total \$US	4,072	3,253	2,529	4,747	5,304	8,704	7,739	19,093	16,056	10,652 ^q	19,682
% by Channel											
Bilateral	1%	14%	16%	6%	8%	26%	16%	5%	8%	11%	8%
Multilateral	55%	40%	28%	51%	63%	55%	45%	73%	69%	62%	65%
NGO	43%	46%	56%	42%	29%	19%	40%	22%	23%	27%	26%
Thailand											
Total \$US	5,167	16,109	10,349	12,245	45,630	45,477	45,979	27,783	46,756	55,409 ^q	28,517
% by Channel											
Bilateral	46%	3%	7%	18%	16%	24%	20%	24%	18%	14%	18%
Multilateral	12%	53%	13%	71%	77%	74%	68%	70%	71%	78%	65%
NGO	42%	45%	80%	11%	7%	2%	11%	6%	11%	8%	17%
Timor Leste											
Total \$US	NA	1,680	3,546	3,606	0	3,611	7,731	10,650	16,286	13,221 ^q	18,471
% by Channel											
Bilateral	NA	7%	9%	59%	-	38%	14%	7%	42%	15%	2%
Multilateral	NA	87%	91%	41%	-	49%	49%	58%	37%	48%	45%
NGO	NA	6%	0%	1%	-	12%	37%	36%	21%	37%	53%
Tokelau											
Total \$US	0	46	86	18	0	0	0	19	1	0	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	-	100%	100%	100%	-	-	-	0%	100%	-	-
Multilateral	-	0%	0%	0%	-	-	-	27%	0%	-	-
NGO	-	0%	0%	0%	-	-	-	73%	0%	-	-

Table A.6. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries and territories of Asia and the Pacific, by channel of distribution, 2002-2012² (Thousands of current \$US)

Country/Territory	2002 ^{b,c,d}	2003 ^e	2004 ^f	2005 ^h	2006 ⁱ	2007 ^j	2008	2009 ^{k,l}	2010 ^m	2011 ^{n,o}	2012 ⁿ
Tonga											
Total \$US	116	226	352	2,191	667	338	383	333	1,239	4,236	1,942
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	81%	100%	100%	92%	91%	97%	83%	85%	100%	95%
Multilateral	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	8%	10%	0%	0%
NGO	0%	19%	0%	0%	8%	9%	3%	9%	6%	0%	5%
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands											
Total \$US	0	0	0	0	183	182	94	0	0	0	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	-	-	-	-	0	0%	0%	-	-	-	-
Multilateral	-	-	-	-	0	0%	0%	-	-	-	-
NGO	-	-	-	-	1	100%	100%	-	-	-	-
Turkmenistan											
Total \$US	843	1,322	1,197	735	622	149	821	1,470	784	1,146 ^q	1,041
% by Channel											
Bilateral	1%	0%	0%	0%	7%	94%	2%	0%	1%	0%	0%
Multilateral	75%	44%	38%	74%	92%	0%	0%	60%	92%	70%	68%
NGO	24%	56%	62%	26%	1%	6%	98%	40%	7%	29%	32%
Tuvalu											
Total \$US	112	518	85	28	0	6	3	30	118	115	36
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	82%	100%	100%	-	100%	98%	23%	40%	65%	53%
Multilateral	90%	0%	0%	0%	-	0%	2%	29%	0%	0%	0%
NGO	10%	18%	0%	0%	-	0%	0%	48%	60%	35%	47%
Uzbekistan											
Total \$US	6,056	8,388	8,758	7,274	6,186	8,646	5,637	10,924	4,543	9,534 ^q	21,614
% by Channel											
Bilateral	7%	6%	10%	35%	24%	24%	12%	2%	9%	2%	1%
Multilateral	9%	8%	9%	31%	65%	65%	51%	74%	76%	90%	93%
NGO	83%	85%	82%	34%	11%	11%	38%	24%	14%	8%	5%
Vanuatu											
Total \$US	86	482	467	571	575	698	1,425	2,258	1,625	4,516	4,990
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	80%	100%	96%	69%	74%	70%	73%	44%	33%	29%
Multilateral	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
NGO	0%	20%	0%	4%	31%	26%	30%	27%	56%	67%	71%
Viet Nam											
Total \$US	15,486	21,441	31,479	89,889	77,259	60,877	88,001	108,382	105,659	137,837 ^q	106,003
% by Channel											
Bilateral	19%	37%	32%	40%	30%	67%	38%	38%	42%	35%	42%
Multilateral	20%	37%	29%	51%	40%	8%	15%	21%	15%	36%	26%
NGO	60%	26%	39%	9%	30%	25%	47%	41%	43%	29%	32%

- ^a Percentages have been rounded off and may not add to 100 per cent. Totals have been rounded off and may not add to Asia and the Pacific Total. A zero indicates no final expenditures, NA indicates no report for the country or region in that year. Negative numbers are due to adjustments made to the preceding year's figures and indicate that the amount of adjustment exceeded actual expenditure.
- ^b The regional distribution for the European Union, Germany, Italy and Luxembourg is estimated.
- ^c The channels for the European Union, Italy and Luxembourg are estimated.
- ^d 2002 data differ from the figures in the 2002 report, due to additional data received.
- ^e Since no 2003 data have been provided on projects/programmes by Denmark and Luxembourg, the channels have been estimated based on 2003 data.
- ^f Since no 2004 data have been provided on projects/programmes by Finland and the United States, the channels have been estimated based on 2003 data.
- ^g Since no 2005 data have been provided on projects/programmes by Finland, the channels have been estimated based on 2003 data.
- ^h 2005 data differ from the figures in the 2005 report, due to additional data received.
- ⁱ Since no 2006 data have been provided on projects/programmes by Italy, the channels have been estimated based on 2005 data.
- ^j 2007 data differ from the figures in previous reports, due to additional data received (updated July 2013).
- ^k 2009 data differ from the figures in previous reports, due to additional data received (updated July 2013).
- ^l United Kingdom; DFID revised the tracking method for development assistance, the data are therefore not comparable to previous years.
- ^m - Data from the Republic of Korea are included since 2010
 - Data for Germany are recalculated into \$US using the OECD exchange rate based on their request.
- ⁿ Data for Germany are recalculated into \$US using the OECD exchange rate based on their request.
- ^o 2011 data differ from the figures in the 2011 report, due to additional data received (updated July 2014).
- ^p Asia and the Pacific Total is composed of the sum of final expenditures for population activities conducted in more than one country (Regional) plus the sum of the final expenditures for the individual countries in the region.
- ^q Figure differs from the 2011 report due to additional data received (updated July 2014)
- ^r Regional total includes expenditures made to Nauru.
- ^s Regional total includes expenditures made to Wallis and Futuna, Macau and Nauru.
- ^t Regional total includes expenditures made to Wallis and Futuna and Nauru.

Table A.7. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, by channel of distribution, 2002-2012^a (Thousands of current \$US)

Country/Territory	2002 ^{b,c,d}	2003 ^e	2004 ^f	2005 ^h	2006 ⁱ	2007 ^j	2008 ^k	2009 ^m	2010 ⁿ	2011 ^{o,p}	2012 ^o
Latin America and the Caribbean Total^q											
Total \$US	255,666	221,948	236,173	352,678	391,772	393,779	518,754	673,911	626,878	570,381 ^r	523,122
% by Channel											
Bilateral	33%	14%	13%	37%	31%	39%	28%	26%	27%	25%	29%
Multilateral	24%	34%	30%	40%	36%	33%	38%	37%	35%	36%	33%
NGO	44%	52%	58%	23%	32%	27%	34%	37%	38%	39%	38%
Regional											
Total \$US	60,609	23,591	40,206	35,711	49,562	43,427	50,447	86,312	75,980	65,367 ^r	48,845
% by Channel											
Bilateral	46%	55%	5%	21%	15%	2%	16%	14%	23%	21%	29%
Multilateral	8%	21%	34%	28%	27%	33%	45%	43%	43%	43%	46%
NGO	47%	24%	61%	51%	58%	64%	38%	43%	35%	37%	25%
Anguilla											
Total \$US	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	55	0	0	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-
Multilateral	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-
NGO	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%	-	-	-
Antigua and Barbuda											
Total \$US	50	0	0	*	2	61	49	87	18	2	17
% by Channel											
Bilateral	100%	-	-	100%	100%	100%	100%	37%	100%	100%	100%
Multilateral	0%	-	-	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
NGO	0%	-	-	0%	0%	0%	0%	63%	0%	0%	0%
Argentina											
Total \$US	570	3,478	1,512	5,788	5,601	7,155	9,329	3,185	1,827	4,377 ^r	2,635
% by Channel											
Bilateral	2%	11%	53%	22%	58%	12%	23%	54%	37%	32%	41%
Multilateral	98%	89%	44%	70%	41%	79%	73%	29%	38%	56%	46%
NGO	0%	0%	3%	8%	1%	9%	4%	17%	25%	12%	13%
Aruba											
Total \$US	166	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NGO	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bahamas											
Total \$US	0	0	0	75	0	0	15	0	0	0	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	-	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-
Multilateral	-	-	-	100%	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-
NGO	-	-	-	0%	-	-	100%	-	-	-	-
Barbados											
Total \$US	0	85	0	80	207	362	530	223	350	0	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	-	0%	-	37%	100%	100%	100%	65%	96%	-	-
Multilateral	-	71%	-	63%	0%	0%	0%	8%	0%	-	-
NGO	-	29%	-	0%	0%	0%	0%	27%	4%	-	-

Table A.7. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, by channel of distribution, 2002-2012^a (Thousands of current \$US)

Country/Territory	2002 ^{b,c,d}	2003 ^e	2004 ^f	2005 ^h	2006 ⁱ	2007 ^j	2008 ^k	2009 ^m	2010 ⁿ	2011 ^{o,p}	2012 ^o
Belize											
Total \$US	325	409	323	452	572	527	460	-1,057	3,423	2,276	3,159
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	1%	0%	7%	7%	6%	7%	-12%	5%	8%	1%
Multilateral	84%	38%	89%	87%	76%	85%	69%	-54%	33%	28%	52%
NGO	16%	60%	11%	6%	17%	10%	24%	165%	62%	63%	47%
Bolivia											
Total \$US	25,513	11,248	11,668	16,736	16,779	15,447	32,420	33,794	37,991	33,222 ^r	24,727
% by Channel											
Bilateral	55%	25%	29%	38%	46%	60%	16%	17%	15%	21%	24%
Multilateral	13%	28%	23%	8%	31%	13%	19%	23%	18%	20%	24%
NGO	33%	48%	49%	54%	24%	26%	64%	60%	66%	60%	53%
Brazil											
Total \$US	12,256	11,489	18,779	6,195	17,509	7,690	29,166	23,634	21,465	19,201 ^r	18,143
% by Channel											
Bilateral	4%	9%	4%	16%	25%	47%	11%	14%	32%	23%	21%
Multilateral	8%	13%	6%	20%	5%	1%	56%	14%	13%	11%	15%
NGO	88%	78%	90%	64%	70%	52%	33%	72%	55%	66%	64%
Chile											
Total \$US	183	4,162	667	9,878	2,963	5,215	2,152	692	1,443	884 ^r	791
% by Channel											
Bilateral	3%	4%	63%	2%	17%	9%	17%	52%	62%	59%	45%
Multilateral	95%	88%	31%	97%	78%	86%	77%	42%	30%	14%	19%
NGO	2%	8%	6%	1%	5%	5%	6%	6%	8%	27%	36%
Colombia											
Total \$US	1,315	1,692	3,267	4,603	8,306	3,444	6,632	8,541	13,277	17,538 ^r	5,141
% by Channel											
Bilateral	2%	17%	17%	9%	18%	32%	18%	12%	15%	13%	19%
Multilateral	85%	29%	64%	73%	71%	32%	39%	71%	77%	75%	64%
NGO	13%	54%	19%	18%	11%	36%	43%	17%	8%	11%	17%
Costa Rica											
Total \$US	378	660	601	1,202	1,582	1,456	2,967	3,384	3,787	2,348 ^r	2,229
% by Channel											
Bilateral	7%	18%	1%	24%	40%	15%	12%	19%	13%	5%	6%
Multilateral	93%	74%	99%	75%	59%	50%	72%	29%	32%	25%	20%
NGO	0%	7%	0%	1%	2%	35%	16%	52%	55%	69%	73%
Cuba											
Total \$US	1,382	5,988	1,531	5,042	5,116	12,059	5,515	12,189	11,380	9,775 ^r	8,789
% by Channel											
Bilateral	2%	2%	38%	6%	8%	0%	7%	2%	4%	1%	0%
Multilateral	93%	94%	62%	91%	90%	94%	81%	93%	91%	88%	97%
NGO	5%	4%	0%	2%	2%	5%	11%	5%	4%	11%	3%
Dominica											
Total \$US	0	0	25	7	16	19	20	94	22	13	6
% by Channel											
Bilateral	-	-	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	19%	38%	100%	0%
Multilateral	-	-	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	20%	0%	0%	0%
NGO	-	-	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	61%	62%	0%	100%

Table A.7. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, by channel of distribution, 2002-2012^a (Thousands of current \$US)

Country/Territory	2002 ^{b,c,d}	2003 ^e	2004 ^f	2005 ^h	2006 ⁱ	2007 ^j	2008 ^k	2009 ^m	2010 ⁿ	2011 ^{o,p}	2012 ^o
Dominican Republic											
Total \$US	8,524	8,524	7,420	13,283	14,453	16,221	26,276	28,919	34,165	33,393 ^r	33,961
% by Channel											
Bilateral	13%	16%	12%	20%	12%	9%	8%	7%	13%	18%	27%
Multilateral	16%	12%	13%	72%	44%	61%	66%	60%	50%	41%	29%
NGO	71%	73%	75%	8%	44%	30%	26%	33%	37%	41%	44%
Ecuador											
Total \$US	5,132	3,492	4,041	9,610	11,128	11,666	14,068	12,177	8,928	9,166 ^r	5,955
% by Channel											
Bilateral	36%	30%	47%	47%	41%	55%	47%	21%	15%	14%	20%
Multilateral	29%	41%	36%	25%	42%	30%	20%	37%	45%	64%	55%
NGO	35%	30%	17%	27%	17%	15%	33%	42%	39%	22%	25%
El Salvador											
Total \$US	6,268	7,626	8,325	15,390	9,241	6,767	10,625	26,562	25,515	16,785 ^r	15,541
% by Channel											
Bilateral	50%	9%	22%	17%	42%	19%	14%	7%	20%	8%	8%
Multilateral	17%	18%	13%	62%	47%	39%	33%	53%	39%	40%	41%
NGO	33%	73%	17%	22%	11%	42%	53%	40%	41%	52%	50%
Grenada											
Total \$US	21	0	0	1,048	4	14	252	74	8	7	7
% by Channel											
Bilateral	100%	-	-	100%	100%	0%	97%	7%	49%	15%	0%
Multilateral	0%	-	-	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%
NGO	0%	-	-	0%	0%	100%	0%	93%	51%	85%	100%
Guatemala											
Total \$US	25,636	19,757	16,943	15,187	14,992	18,065	39,962	44,555	36,122	41,196 ^r	36,013
% by Channel											
Bilateral	14%	4%	12%	20%	36%	23%	11%	27%	10%	13%	13%
Multilateral	70%	55%	45%	39%	56%	64%	61%	28%	43%	50%	42%
NGO	15%	41%	43%	41%	8%	13%	28%	45%	46%	36%	45%
Guyana											
Total \$US	1,315	4,387	11,794	19,135	22,889	19,462	27,692	27,694	18,254	17,761	12,180
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	10%	0%	82%	39%	70%	38%	31%	45%	36%	44%
Multilateral	22%	5%	68%	14%	20%	12%	27%	39%	20%	38%	9%
NGO	77%	85%	32%	4%	42%	18%	35%	30%	34%	26%	46%
Haiti											
Total \$US	17,647	39,388	25,951	75,896	96,668	116,681	126,106	139,345	156,841	147,943 ^r	147,038
% by Channel											
Bilateral	20%	1%	3%	68%	39%	57%	47%	42%	53%	50%	49%
Multilateral	19%	41%	15%	26%	25%	25%	29%	28%	20%	18%	15%
NGO	61%	57%	81%	6%	35%	19%	23%	30%	27%	32%	36%
Honduras											
Total \$US	14,551	11,635	10,540	17,031	15,175	19,061	35,162	36,955	29,244	28,554 ^r	28,787
% by Channel											
Bilateral	42%	6%	17%	17%	31%	33%	39%	16%	22%	15%	17%
Multilateral	15%	48%	36%	59%	53%	38%	29%	44%	42%	47%	41%
NGO	42%	46%	47%	24%	15%	29%	32%	40%	36%	38%	42%

Table A.7. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, by channel of distribution, 2002-2012^a (Thousands of current \$US)

Country/Territory	2002 ^{b,c,d}	2003 ^e	2004 ^f	2005 ^h	2006 ⁱ	2007 ^j	2008 ^k	2009 ^m	2010 ⁿ	2011 ^{o,p}	2012 ^o
Jamaica											
Total \$US	6,544	4,677	5,000	7,170	7,396	7,021	11,326	10,586	14,053	16,672	8,021
% by Channel											
Bilateral	56%	5%	0%	4%	8%	19%	8%	3%	8%	9%	33%
Multilateral	4%	5%	14%	55%	82%	67%	70%	93%	85%	55%	43%
NGO	40%	89%	86%	41%	10%	14%	22%	4%	8%	35%	23%
Mexico											
Total \$US	16,318	15,646	13,028	8,127	11,322	7,654	8,610	17,186	19,261	20,199 ^r	26,432
% by Channel											
Bilateral	9%	9%	9%	10%	13%	35%	8%	9%	8%	9%	4%
Multilateral	29%	22%	17%	26%	19%	0%	12%	24%	30%	58%	50%
NGO	62%	68%	74%	65%	69%	64%	80%	67%	61%	33%	46%
Montserrat											
Total \$US	181	931	0	*	0	0	0	59	0	355	727
% by Channel											
Bilateral	100%	100%	-	100%	-	-	-	6%	-	100%	100%
Multilateral	0%	0%	-	0%	-	-	-	0%	-	0%	0%
NGO	0%	0%	-	0%	-	-	-	94%	-	0%	0%
Netherlands Antilles											
Total \$US	123	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	-
Multilateral	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	-
NGO	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%	-
Nicaragua											
Total \$US	18,477	15,823	20,728	23,018	29,598	36,729	37,280	53,490	46,552	33,764 ^r	31,360
% by Channel											
Bilateral	36%	13%	20%	54%	46%	49%	37%	22%	18%	13%	5%
Multilateral	30%	15%	27%	22%	34%	24%	25%	43%	45%	41%	53%
NGO	35%	72%	54%	24%	20%	27%	38%	35%	37%	46%	42%
Panama											
Total \$US	688	594	871	925	1,686	341	356	3,038	3,503	2,663 ^r	3,877
% by Channel											
Bilateral	22%	8%	25%	27%	17%	61%	71%	19%	4%	4%	2%
Multilateral	78%	77%	75%	73%	82%	0%	2%	27%	35%	41%	59%
NGO	0%	15%	0%	0%	0%	39%	26%	54%	60%	56%	39%
Paraguay											
Total \$US	3,552	4,167	3,673	4,373	5,189	5,340	7,534	12,046	13,455	10,928 ^r	9,496
% by Channel											
Bilateral	42%	27%	20%	52%	58%	52%	29%	14%	18%	25%	15%
Multilateral	19%	22%	29%	17%	20%	19%	30%	44%	38%	43%	55%
NGO	39%	51%	51%	31%	22%	29%	41%	43%	44%	32%	30%
Peru											
Total \$US	26,167	18,839	23,715	43,426	35,316	24,490	28,605	70,805	38,701	28,255 ^r	38,015
% by Channel											
Bilateral	29%	3%	7%	12%	18%	36%	15%	41%	8%	3%	49%
Multilateral	26%	32%	39%	65%	59%	36%	33%	27%	30%	18%	15%
NGO	45%	65%	54%	23%	24%	27%	52%	32%	62%	79%	36%

Table A.7. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, by channel of distribution, 2002-2012^a (Thousands of current \$US)

Country/Territory	2002 ^{b,c,d}	2003 ^e	2004 ^f	2005 ^h	2006 ⁱ	2007 ^j	2008 ^k	2009 ^m	2010 ⁿ	2011 ^{o,p}	2012 ^o
Puerto Rico											
Total \$US	0	36	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	-	0%	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral	-	0%	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-
NGO	-	100%	-	-	-	100%	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Kitts and Nevis											
Total \$US	0	5	0	*	*	0	0	80	0	0	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	-	100%	-	100%	100%	-	-	5%	-	-	-
Multilateral	-	0%	-	0%	0%	-	-	23%	-	-	-
NGO	-	0%	-	0%	0%	-	-	72%	-	-	-
Saint Lucia											
Total \$US	51	89	0	605	65	46	229	255	185	98	66
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	9%	-	10%	100%	85%	100%	24%	100%	100%	76%
Multilateral	100%	91%	-	88%	0%	0%	0%	54%	0%	0%	0%
NGO	0%	0%	-	3%	0%	15%	0%	22%	0%	0%	24%
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines											
Total \$US	0	0	0	913	32	258	15	395	61	13	136
% by Channel											
Bilateral	-	-	-	1%	100%	100%	100%	11%	60%	0%	97%
Multilateral	-	-	-	99%	0%	0%	0%	73%	0%	0%	0%
NGO	-	-	-	0%	0%	0%	0%	16%	40%	100%	3%
Suriname											
Total \$US	336	1,083	3,884	9,019	2,384	4,725	934	12,776	5,026	1,355	183
% by Channel											
Bilateral	51%	17%	96%	87%	55%	51%	31%	83%	82%	32%	18%
Multilateral	49%	72%	4%	13%	42%	48%	69%	16%	17%	64%	78%
NGO	0%	10%	0%	0%	3%	1%	0%	1%	2%	4%	4%
Trinidad and Tobago											
Total \$US	370	849	63	657	1,948	1,253	3,108	771	277	0	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	1%	28%	1%	39%	100%	100%	90%	100%	-	-
Multilateral	100%	71%	65%	99%	61%	0%	0%	2%	0%	-	-
NGO	0%	28%	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	8%	0%	-	-
Turks and Caicos Islands											
Total \$US	67	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	100%	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral	0%	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NGO	0%	-	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uruguay											
Total \$US	154	288	571	430	538	437	312	2,448	3,423	914 ^r	3,573
% by Channel											
Bilateral	5%	3%	32%	22%	41%	88%	89%	7%	11%	17%	5%
Multilateral	91%	72%	59%	75%	55%	8%	0%	91%	84%	69%	82%
NGO	4%	25%	8%	3%	4%	4%	11%	2%	5%	14%	13%

Table A.7. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, by channel of distribution, 2002-2012^a (Thousands of current \$US)

Country/Territory	2002 ^{b,c,d}	2003 ^e	2004 ^f	2005 ^h	2006 ⁱ	2007 ^j	2008 ^k	2009 ^m	2010 ⁿ	2011 ^{o,p}	2012 ^o
Venezuela											
Total \$US	779	1,312	1,028	1,665	3,534	677	597	2,562	2,338	5,331 ^r	7,272
% by Channel											
Bilateral	3%	0%	5%	33%	20%	68%	53%	11%	10%	5%	2%
Multilateral	97%	68%	95%	49%	78%	2%	0%	55%	69%	89%	88%
NGO	0%	32%	0%	19%	2%	30%	47%	34%	21%	6%	9%

^a Percentages have been rounded off and may not add to 100 per cent. Totals have been rounded off and may not add to Latin America and the Caribbean Total. A zero indicates no final expenditures, NA indicates no report for the country or region in that year. An asterisk in the Total \$US row indicates final expenditures of less than \$US 500. Negative numbers are due to adjustments made to the preceding year's figures and indicate that the amount of adjustment exceeded actual expenditure.

^b The regional distribution for the European Union, Germany, Italy and Luxembourg is estimated.

^c The channels for the European Union, Italy and Luxembourg are estimated.

^d 2002 data differ from the figures in the 2002 report, due to additional data received.

^e Since no 2003 data have been provided on projects/programmes by Denmark and Luxembourg, the channels have been estimated based on 2003 data.

^f Since no 2004 data have been provided on projects/programmes by Finland and the United States, the channels have been estimated based on 2003 data.

^g Since no 2005 data have been provided on projects/programmes by Finland, the channels have been estimated based on 2003 data.

^h 2005 data differ from the figures in the 2005 report, due to additional data received.

ⁱ Since no 2006 data have been provided on projects/programmes by Italy, the channels have been estimated based on 2005 data.

^j 2007 data differ from the figures in reports before the 2011 report, due to additional data received (updated July 2013).

^k 2008 data differ from the figures in reports before the 2011 report, due to additional data received (updated July 2013).

^l 2009 data differ from the figures in reports before the 2011 report, due to additional data received (updated July 2013).

^m United Kingdom; DFID revised the tracking method for development assistance, the data are therefore not comparable to previous years.

ⁿ - 2010 data differ from the figures in the 2010 report, due to additional data received (updated July 2013).

- Data from the Republic of Korea are included since 2010.

- Data for Germany are recalculated into \$US using the OECD exchange rate based on their request.

^o Data for Germany are recalculated into \$US using the OECD exchange rate based on their request.

^p 2011 data differ from the figures in the 2011 report, due to additional data received (updated July 2014).

^q Latin America and the Caribbean Total is composed of the sum of final expenditures for population activities conducted in more than one country (Regional) plus the sum of the final expenditures for the individual countries in the region.

^r Figure differs from the 2011 report due to additional data received (updated July 2014)

Table A.8. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries and territories of Western Asia and North Africa, by channel of distribution, 2002-2012^a (Thousands of current \$US)

Country/Territory	2002 ^{b,c,d}	2003 ^e	2004 ^f	2005 ^{g,h}	2006 ⁱ	2007 ^j	2008	2009 ^{k,l}	2010 ^m	2011 ^{n,o}	2012 ⁿ
Western Asia and North Africa Total^p											
Total \$US	149,374	141,638	143,544	162,804	280,946	237,009	288,347	340,632	330,865	261,709 ^q	271,609
% by Channel											
Bilateral	47%	17%	12%	27%	42%	48%	27%	20%	20%	17%	15%
Multilateral	14%	33%	24%	35%	28%	18%	32%	41%	40%	39%	46%
NGO	39%	51%	65%	38%	30%	35%	41%	39%	41%	44%	39%
Regional											
Total \$US	43,523	9,926	14,599	12,380	9,347	32,125	31,100	38,178	42,607	43,546 ^q	26,751
% by Channel											
Bilateral	76%	4%	2%	3%	25%	2%	18%	24%	21%	15%	21%
Multilateral	2%	94%	16%	13%	0%	3%	2%	42%	24%	53%	39%
NGO	21%	2%	81%	84%	74%	95%	80%	33%	55%	32%	40%
Algeria											
Total \$US	3,574	1,379	1,079	2,140	3,485	1,811	5,120	2,672	1,824	1,451 ^q	786
% by Channel											
Bilateral	56%	1%	44%	16%	22%	69%	31%	61%	74%	72%	53%
Multilateral	37%	90%	56%	83%	76%	23%	41%	25%	15%	22%	41%
NGO	7%	8%	0%	2%	1%	8%	28%	13%	11%	5%	6%
Bahrain											
Total \$US	0	15	5	0	0	0	52	0	0	0	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	-	0%	100%	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-
Multilateral	-	0%	0%	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-
NGO	-	100%	0%	-	-	-	100%	-	-	-	-
Cyprus											
Total \$US	0	5	4,827	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	-	100%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral	-	0%	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NGO	-	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Djibouti											
Total \$US	579	3,237	694	4,758	4,363	4,607	4,390	4,377	3,480	4,139 ^q	4,060
% by Channel											
Bilateral	1%	3%	47%	22%	5%	9%	11%	8%	14%	11%	33%
Multilateral	99%	93%	36%	74%	92%	88%	85%	73%	81%	84%	58%
NGO	0%	4%	17%	3%	3%	3%	5%	20%	6%	5%	9%
Egypt											
Total \$US	46,754	33,417	40,447	35,400	38,679	48,639	51,906	43,273	36,451	16,898 ^q	10,753
% by Channel											
Bilateral	32%	3%	1%	38%	68%	72%	29%	17%	20%	26%	29%
Multilateral	4%	12%	7%	6%	12%	1%	5%	16%	16%	18%	33%
NGO	64%	85%	92%	56%	20%	27%	66%	67%	64%	56%	38%
Iraq											
Total \$US	378	14,330	8,832	6,324	61,211	13,724	13,593	6,391	6,663	5,367 ^q	19,956
% by Channel											
Bilateral	4%	2%	4%	21%	39%	2%	52%	3%	10%	10%	4%
Multilateral	96%	61%	43%	78%	4%	29%	34%	83%	82%	79%	36%
NGO	0%	37%	54%	1%	57%	69%	14%	14%	8%	11%	60%

Table A.8. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries and territories of Western Asia and North Africa, by channel of distribution, 2001-2012^a (Thousands of current \$US)

Country/Territory	2002 ^{b,c,d}	2003 ^e	2004 ^f	2005 ^{g,h}	2006 ⁱ	2007 ^j	2008	2009 ^{k,l}	2010 ^m	2011 ^{n,o}	2012 ⁿ
Israel											
Total \$US	150	3	54	0	0	78	37	0	0	0	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	100%	100%	-	-	0%	0%	-	-	-	-
Multilateral	0%	0%	0%	-	-	0%	0%	-	-	-	-
NGO	100%	0%	0%	-	-	100%	100%	-	-	-	-
Jordan											
Total \$US	16,796	27,202	25,602	9,678	3,006	4,361	20,532	29,337	34,805	38,044 ^q	43,856
% by Channel											
Bilateral	52%	4%	1%	10%	70%	61%	11%	12%	11%	4%	1%
Multilateral	5%	4%	2%	11%	28%	29%	3%	10%	6%	4%	8%
NGO	44%	92%	96%	79%	2%	10%	87%	78%	83%	92%	91%
Lebanon											
Total \$US	1,383	1,261	1,702	1,615	5,527	4,179	5,065	3,609	4,786	4,168 ^q	4,602
% by Channel											
Bilateral	23%	29%	41%	9%	19%	44%	69%	33%	49%	54%	42%
Multilateral	76%	50%	47%	40%	55%	20%	0%	44%	31%	24%	42%
NGO	1%	22%	12%	51%	26%	36%	31%	23%	20%	22%	16%
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya											
Total \$US	69	0	53	3	536	1,539	11,206	4,342	114	8,859	894
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	-	100%	0%	98%	73%	63%	95%	100%	2%	3%
Multilateral	0%	-	0%	0%	2%	18%	10%	0%	0%	0%	89%
NGO	100%	-	0%	100%	0%	9%	27%	5%	0%	98%	8%
Morocco											
Total \$US	12,818	9,123	9,518	11,925	16,832	17,323	20,782	24,832	21,593	19,032 ^q	18,114
% by Channel											
Bilateral	59%	20%	41%	51%	66%	54%	55%	46%	44%	41%	29%
Multilateral	7%	49%	30%	46%	31%	26%	21%	34%	41%	43%	41%
NGO	34%	30%	29%	3%	3%	20%	25%	20%	15%	17%	31%
Oman											
Total \$US	36	162	6	79	6	11	30	866	503	656 ^q	616
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	3%	100%	100%	36%	1%	2%	0%	-
Multilateral	100%	100%	100%	97%	0%	0%	0%	99%	98%	100%	-
NGO	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	64%	0%	0%	0%	-
Palestine											
Total \$US	3,728	12,613	8,837	13,364	18,882	11,144	9,587	14,946	5,609	2,342 ^q	5,432
% by Channel											
Bilateral	26%	34%	29%	20%	10%	39%	15%	19%	16%	0%	0%
Multilateral	37%	18%	1%	36%	20%	45%	47%	55%	84%	82%	100%
NGO	36%	47%	71%	43%	70%	15%	38%	25%	0%	18%	0%

Table A.8. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries and territories of Western Asia and North Africa, by channel of distribution, 2002-2012^a (Thousands of current \$US)

Country/Territory	2002 ^{b,c,d}	2003 ^e	2004 ^f	2005 ^{g,h}	2006 ⁱ	2007 ^j	2008	2009 ^{k,l}	2010 ^m	2011 ^{n,o}	2012 ⁿ
Qatar											
Total \$US	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	-	-	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NGO	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia											
Total \$US	25	0	4	25	317	386	0	0	0	0	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	-	100%	100%	100%	100%	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral	100%	-	0%	0%	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-
NGO	0%	-	0%	0%	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-
Somalia											
Total \$US	1,256	3,240	1,380	6,032	8,854	8,747	5,936	20,148	20,238	33,488 ^q	48,070
% by Channel											
Bilateral	19%	66%	17%	3%	5%	2%	2%	3%	0%	0%	0%
Multilateral	58%	28%	43%	83%	80%	77%	74%	88%	83%	67%	79%
NGO	22%	5%	40%	14%	15%	21%	24%	9%	17%	33%	21%
Sudan											
Total \$US	6,064	11,875	9,550	22,425	43,513	22,058	68,086	89,507	94,414	50,226 ^q	39,513
% by Channel											
Bilateral	12%	53%	17%	6%	9%	26%	8%	10%	10%	12%	10%
Multilateral	37%	28%	45%	73%	71%	31%	72%	60%	55%	65%	70%
NGO	51%	19%	38%	21%	20%	43%	20%	30%	35%	23%	21%
Syrian Arab Republic											
Total \$US	4,062	3,550	2,538	3,304	3,367	2,257	2,311	8,379	7,668	5,192 ^q	4,498
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	26%	2%	43%	30%	97%	90%	50%	49%	25%	1%
Multilateral	100%	64%	94%	54%	69%	0%	9%	50%	45%	74%	96%
NGO	0%	10%	3%	3%	1%	3%	1%	0%	6%	1%	3%
Tunisia											
Total \$US	888	1,474	1,374	558	5,224	7,030	6,263	6,446	7,008	4,244 ^q	3,457
% by Channel											
Bilateral	55%	45%	30%	26%	91%	30%	71%	37%	24%	46%	39%
Multilateral	45%	47%	65%	74%	9%	68%	23%	57%	67%	48%	58%
NGO	0%	8%	5%	0%	0%	2%	6%	6%	10%	5%	3%
Turkey											
Total \$US	2,605	1,008	1,592	9,814	33,902	29,925	3,706	5,442	6,035	3,366 ^q	3,439
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	6%	18%	90%	91%	97%	108%	54%	20%	27%	27%
Multilateral	34%	93%	75%	8%	9%	3%	-12%	25%	41%	37%	53%
NGO	66%	0%	8%	1%	0%	0%	3%	38%	39%	36%	20%
United Arab Emirates											
Total \$US	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral	100%	100%	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NGO	0%	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table A.8. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries and territories of Western Asia and North Africa, by channel of distribution, 2001-2012^a (Thousands of current \$US)

Country/Territory	2002 ^{b,c,d}	2003 ^e	2004 ^f	2005 ^{g,h}	2006 ⁱ	2007 ^j	2008	2009 ^{k,l}	2010 ^m	2011 ^{n,o}	2012 ⁿ
Yemen											
Total \$US	4,684	7,816	10,836	22,981	23,896	27,065	28,646	37,888	37,068	20,691 ^q	36,812
% by Channel											
Bilateral	34%	50%	44%	24%	31%	61%	24%	42%	37%	32%	31%
Multilateral	60%	39%	51%	30%	35%	2%	35%	28%	26%	20%	14%
NGO	6%	11%	4%	46%	34%	37%	42%	29%	37%	47%	55%

^a Percentages have been rounded off and may not add to 100 per cent. Totals have been rounded off and may not add to Western Asia and North Africa Total. A zero indicates no final expenditures, NA indicates no report for the country or region in that year. Negative numbers are due to adjustments made to the preceding year's figures and indicate that the amount of adjustment exceeded actual expenditure.

^b The regional distribution for the European Union, Germany, Italy and Luxembourg is estimated.

^c The channels for the European Union, Italy and Luxembourg are estimated.

^d 2002 data differ from the figures in the 2002 report, due to additional data received.

^e Since no 2003 data have been provided on projects/programmes by Denmark and Luxembourg, the channels have been estimated based on 2003 data.

^f Since no 2004 data have been provided on projects/programmes by Finland and the United States, the channels have been estimated based on 2003 data.

^g Since no 2005 data have been provided on projects/programmes by Finland, the channels have been estimated based on 2003 data.

^h 2005 data differ from the figures in the 2005 report, due to additional data received.

ⁱ Since no 2006 data have been provided on projects/programmes by Italy, the channels have been estimated based on 2005 data.

^j 2007 data differ from the figures in reports before the 2011 report, due to additional data received (updated July 2013).

^k United Kingdom; DFID revised the tracking method for development assistance, the data are therefore not comparable to previous years.

^l 2009 data differ from the figures in reports before the 2011 report, due to additional data received (updated July 2013).

^m - 2010 data differ from the figures in the 2010 report, due to additional data received (updated July 2013).

- Data from the Republic of Korea are included since 2010

- Data for Germany are recalculated into \$US using the OECD exchange rate based on their request.

ⁿ Data for Germany are recalculated into \$US using the OECD exchange rate based on their request.

^o 2011 data differ from the figures in the 2011 report, due to additional data received (updated July 2014).

^p Western Asia and North Africa Total is composed of the sum of final expenditures for population activities conducted in more than one country (Regional) plus the sum of the final expenditures for the individual countries in the region.

^q Figure differs from the 2011 report due to additional data received (updated July 2014)

Table A.9. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries of Eastern and Southern Europe, by channel of distribution, 2002-2012^a (Thousands of current \$US)

Country/Territory	2002 ^{b,c,d}	2003 ^e	2004 ^f	2005 ^{g,h}	2006 ⁱ	2007 ^j	2008	2009 ^{k,l}	2010 ^m	2011 ^{n,o}	2012 ⁿ
Eastern and Southern Europe Total^p											
Total \$US	48,780	114,546	58,683	173,540	159,225	157,042	186,023	184,626	169,342	161,680 ^q	158,865
% by Channel											
Bilateral	32%	22%	27%	18%	7%	12%	10%	8%	9%	18%	17%
Multilateral	20%	28%	20%	51%	66%	74%	71%	71%	76%	62%	64%
NGO	48%	50%	53%	32%	26%	14%	20%	20%	16%	20%	19%
Regional											
Total \$US	12,226	41,038	8,791	80,782	14,384	15,861	15,591	16,359	12,301	8,821	9,319
% by Channel											
Bilateral	28%	1%	23%	19%	23%	16%	19%	17%	17%	8%	0%
Multilateral	22%	6%	34%	61%	9%	2%	10%	33%	56%	2%	42%
NGO	50%	92%	44%	21%	61%	82%	71%	50%	27%	91%	58%
Albania											
Total \$US	3,806	8,261	7,130	5,361	4,055	4,062	8,067	7,126	5,268	3,694 ^q	5,186
% by Channel											
Bilateral	29%	76%	64%	52%	43%	43%	28%	9%	18%	3%	9%
Multilateral	12%	5%	9%	8%	24%	39%	38%	58%	45%	57%	17%
NGO	59%	18%	27%	40%	34%	18%	34%	32%	37%	40%	74%
Belarus											
Total \$US	224	144	601	3,861	3,830	3,898	6,892	9,947	7,785	9,081 ^q	7,624
% by Channel											
Bilateral	1%	60%	35%	4%	1%	18%	10%	2%	2%	0%	1%
Multilateral	86%	25%	65%	91%	86%	82%	77%	95%	92%	97%	95%
NGO	14%	15%	0%	5%	13%	0%	13%	3%	6%	3%	4%
Bosnia and Herzegovina											
Total \$US	216	3,307	1,824	2,691	3,861	4,673	4,507	4,801	8,040	7,548 ^q	5,023
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	71%	67%	46%	30%	21%	11%	18%	10%	13%	23%
Multilateral	50%	24%	17%	25%	63%	70%	70%	56%	85%	81%	70%
NGO	50%	6%	16%	29%	8%	9%	19%	26%	5%	6%	7%
Bulgaria											
Total \$US	302	1,646	910	378	3,887	3,355	1,984	6,582	6,475	7,527 ^q	3,335
% by Channel											
Bilateral	9%	53%	59%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Multilateral	73%	42%	38%	100%	100%	99%	97%	100%	100%	100%	100%
NGO	18%	5%	3%	0%	0%	1%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Croatia											
Total \$US	184	1,312	286	2,055	1,644	237	535	20	29	0	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	7%	6%	0%	1%	4%	63%	91%	98%	98%	-	-
Multilateral	0%	84%	16%	95%	96%	0%	0%	0%	1%	-	-
NGO	93%	10%	84%	5%	0%	37%	9%	2%	2%	-	-
Czech Republic											
Total \$US	0	38	487	0	0	75	20	0	0	0	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	-	99%	89%	-	-	0%	0%	-	-	-	-
Multilateral	-	0%	0%	-	-	0%	0%	-	-	-	-
NGO	-	1%	11%	-	-	100%	100%	-	-	-	-

Table A.9. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries of Eastern and Southern Europe, by channel of distribution, 2002-2012³ (Thousands of current \$US)

Country/Territory	2002 ^{b,c,d}	2003 ^e	2004 ^f	2005 ^{g,h}	2006 ⁱ	2007 ^j	2008	2009 ^{k,l}	2010 ^m	2011 ^{n,o}	2012 ⁿ
Estonia											
Total \$US	66	1,077	43	0	2,548	2,836	-8	0	0	0	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	39%	0%	7%	-	0%	0%	0%	-	-	-	-
Multilateral	61%	95%	93%	-	100%	100%	100%	-	-	-	-
NGO	0%	5%	0%	-	0%	0%	0%	-	-	-	-
Georgia											
Total \$US	2,751	3,554	1,616	6,295	9,175	10,713	12,229	13,625	16,715	15,056 ^q	16,733
% by Channel											
Bilateral	51%	46%	18%	10%	2%	11%	13%	10%	10%	3%	2%
Multilateral	12%	34%	38%	58%	38%	74%	40%	57%	47%	54%	51%
NGO	37%	20%	44%	33%	60%	15%	47%	32%	44%	43%	47%
Hungary											
Total \$US	32	100	116	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	100%	35%	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral	0%	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NGO	0%	65%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kosovo											
Total \$US	NA	1,818	1,154	1,115	1,218	10	752	3,417	6,152	3,676 ^q	4,690
% by Channel											
Bilateral	NA	3%	17%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	9%	14%	33%
Multilateral	NA	97%	83%	97%	100%	0%	99%	63%	75%	57%	40%
NGO	NA	0%	0%	3%	0%	100%	1%	33%	16%	29%	27%
Latvia											
Total \$US	229	113	71	75	0	7	0	0	0	0	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	9%	4%	0%	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral	100%	78%	96%	100%	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-
NGO	0%	13%	0%	0%	-	100%	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania											
Total \$US	104	163	718	74	0	0	0	0	17	32	34
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	47%	43%	0%	-	-	-	-	0%	0%	0%
Multilateral	100%	37%	21%	100%	-	-	-	-	0%	0%	0%
NGO	0%	16%	36%	0%	-	-	-	-	100%	100%	100%
Macedonia											
Total \$US	138	1,074	881	1,708	3,658	2,535	3,043	2,040	2,508	4,520 ^q	2,087
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	68%	59%	11%	5%	10%	0%	4%	1%	0%	0%
Multilateral	36%	18%	26%	73%	78%	76%	94%	86%	91%	98%	91%
NGO	64%	13%	16%	16%	17%	15%	6%	10%	8%	2%	9%
Moldova, Republic of											
Total \$US	1,412	7,187	2,291	11,180	3,901	6,781	6,255	9,125	16,059	13,206 ^q	10,148
% by Channel											
Bilateral	40%	6%	67%	56%	7%	26%	46%	37%	21%	46%	27%
Multilateral	12%	89%	15%	39%	65%	68%	10%	44%	68%	42%	58%
NGO	47%	5%	18%	5%	28%	6%	45%	19%	11%	12%	15%

Table A.9. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries of Eastern and Southern Europe, by channel of distribution, 2002-2012^a (Thousands of current \$US)

Country/Territory	2002 ^{b,c,d}	2003 ^e	2004 ^f	2005 ^{g,h}	2006 ⁱ	2007 ^j	2008	2009 ^{k,l}	2010 ^m	2011 ^{n,o}	2012 ⁿ
Montenegro											
Total \$US	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,398	2,163	1,491	1,288	1,434	2,328	998
% by Channel											
Bilateral	NA	NA	NA	NA	30%	33%	5%	43%	0%	0%	0%
Multilateral	NA	NA	NA	NA	48%	47%	73%	45%	89%	67%	82%
NGO	NA	NA	NA	NA	22%	20%	22%	12%	11%	33%	17%
Poland											
Total \$US	85	343	498	101	10	10	201	0	0	180	183
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	52%	77%	0%	0%	0%	0%	-	-	0%	0%
Multilateral	90%	20%	21%	100%	100%	0%	0%	-	-	0%	0%
NGO	10%	28%	2%	0%	0%	100%	100%	-	-	100%	100%
Romania											
Total \$US	3,778	10,501	9,441	3,580	9,605	6,101	6,064	2,878	1,610	24 ^q	212
% by Channel											
Bilateral	49%	12%	15%	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Multilateral	13%	40%	7%	21%	51%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
NGO	37%	48%	78%	72%	49%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Russian Federation											
Total \$US	13,896	16,969	10,237	10,715	46,660	49,460	60,004	43,387	31,840	11,215 ^q	2,987
% by Channel											
Bilateral	27%	51%	7%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Multilateral	13%	10%	26%	22%	93%	100%	100%	99%	99%	100%	100%
NGO	59%	38%	67%	78%	7%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%
Serbia and Montenegro											
Total \$US	NA	1,401	735	4,513	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
% by Channel											
Bilateral	NA	14%	67%	40%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Multilateral	NA	76%	20%	23%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NGO	NA	9%	13%	37%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Serbia											
Total \$US	NA	NA	NA	NA	5,935	5,024	6,596	7,862	5,508	21,249 ^q	18,092
% by Channel											
Bilateral	NA	NA	NA	NA	29%	26%	22%	15%	15%	76%	77%
Multilateral	NA	NA	NA	NA	42%	58%	54%	73%	72%	20%	20%
NGO	NA	NA	NA	NA	29%	17%	24%	12%	13%	5%	3%
Slovakia											
Total \$US	0	47	481	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	-	79%	100%	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-
Multilateral	-	0%	0%	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-
NGO	-	21%	0%	-	-	-	100%	-	-	-	-
Slovenia											
Total \$US	0	2	28	0	0	40	0	0	0	0	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	-	100%	100%	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral	-	0%	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-
NGO	-	0%	0%	-	-	100%	-	-	-	-	-

Table A.9. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries of Eastern and Southern Europe, by channel of distribution, 2002-2012^a (Thousands of current \$US)

Country/Territory	2002 ^{b,c,d}	2003 ^e	2004 ^f	2005 ^{g,h}	2006 ⁱ	2007 ^j	2008	2009 ^{k,l}	2010 ^m	2011 ^{n,o}	2012 ⁿ
Ukraine											
Total \$US	7,106	14,181	10,345	39,056	43,455	39,200	51,798	56,167	47,601	53,524 ^q	72,214
% by Channel											
Bilateral	45%	8%	3%	6%	5%	18%	10%	8%	10%	8%	10%
Multilateral	12%	63%	8%	45%	63%	71%	71%	63%	72%	72%	78%
NGO	43%	29%	88%	50%	32%	11%	19%	29%	18%	20%	12%
Yugoslavia											
Total \$US	2,225	271	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
% by Channel											
Bilateral	4%	91%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Multilateral	87%	0%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NGO	9%	9%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

^a Percentages have been rounded off and may not add to 100 per cent. Totals have been rounded off and may not add to Eastern and Southern Europe Total. A zero indicates no final expenditures, NA indicates no report for the country or region in that year.

Negative numbers are due to adjustments made to the preceding year's figures and indicate that the amount of adjustment exceeded actual expenditure.

^b The regional distribution for the European Union, Germany, Italy and Luxembourg is estimated.

^c The channels for the European Union, Italy and Luxembourg are estimated.

^d 2002 data differ from the figures in the 2002 report, due to additional data received.

^e Since no 2003 data have been provided on projects/programmes by Denmark and Luxembourg, the channels have been estimated based on 2003 data.

^f Since no 2004 data have been provided on projects/programmes by Finland and the United States, the channels have been estimated based on 2003 data.

^g Since no 2005 data have been provided on projects/programmes by Finland, the channels have been estimated based on 2003 data.

^h 2005 data differ from the figures in the 2005 report, due to additional data received.

ⁱ Since no 2006 data have been provided on projects/programmes by Italy, the channels have been estimated based on 2005 data.

^j 2007 data differ from the figures in reports before the 2011 report, due to additional data received (updated July 2013).

^k United Kingdom; DFID revised the tracking method for development assistance, the data are therefore not comparable to previous years.

^l 2009 data differ from the figures in reports before the 2011 report, due to additional data received (updated July 2013).

^m - 2010 data differ from the figures in the 2010 report, due to additional data received (updated July 2013).

- Data from the Republic of Korea are included since 2010.

- Data for Germany are recalculated into \$US using the OECD exchange rate based on their request.

ⁿ Data for Germany are recalculated into \$US using the OECD exchange rate based on their request.

^o 2011 data differ from the figures in the 2011 report, due to additional data received (updated July 2014).

^p Eastern and Southern Europe Total is composed of the sum of final expenditures for population activities conducted in more than one country (Regional) plus the sum of the final expenditures for the individual countries in the region.

^q Figure differs from the 2011 report due to additional data received (updated July 2014)

Table A.10 Revised ICPD Cost Estimates, by Sub-Region, 2009-2015

(Millions of \$US)

Region/year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Global	48,980	64,724	67,762	68,196	68,629	69,593	69,810
Sexual/Reproductive Health/Family Planning	23,454	27,437	30,712	32,006	32,714	33,284	33,030
Family Planning Direct Costs	2,342	2,615	2,906	3,209	3,529	3,866	4,097
Maternal Health Direct Costs	6,114	7,868	9,488	11,376	13,462	15,746	18,002
Programmes and Systems Related	14,999	16,954	18,319	17,422	15,723	13,672	10,931
HIV/AIDS	23,975	32,450	33,107	33,951	34,734	35,444	36,189
Basic Research/ Data/Policy Analysis	1,551	4,837	3,943	2,239	1,181	864	591
Sub-Saharan Africa	20,063	27,075	29,473	29,869	30,292	30,022	28,980
Sexual/Reproductive Health/Family Planning	8,482	10,612	12,596	12,675	12,764	12,184	10,731
Family Planning Direct Costs	329	414	506	606	713	827	931
Maternal Health Direct Costs	1,429	1,833	2,280	2,771	3,306	3,883	4,411
Programmes and Systems Related	6,725	8,366	9,809	9,298	8,746	7,473	5,389
HIV/AIDS	11,228	15,891	16,227	16,746	17,243	17,638	18,110
Basic Research/ Data/Policy Analysis	353	571	651	449	285	200	139
Asia and the Pacific	17,549	23,281	23,923	23,788	23,862	24,415	25,245
Sexual/Reproductive Health/Family Planning	9,055	10,278	11,027	11,753	12,124	12,820	13,533
Family Planning Direct Costs	1,434	1,552	1,675	1,803	1,937	2,077	2,156
Maternal Health Direct Costs	2,799	3,664	4,299	5,110	6,018	7,024	8,054
Programmes and Systems Related	4,822	5,062	5,053	4,840	4,169	3,719	3,323
HIV/AIDS	7,853	10,687	10,848	11,048	11,207	11,409	11,525
Basic Research/ Data/Policy Analysis	641	2,316	2,048	987	530	186	187
Latin America and Caribbean	6,366	7,591	7,439	7,775	7,699	7,966	8,320
Sexual/Reproductive Health/Family Planning	3,132	3,401	3,627	3,837	3,922	4,119	4,347
Family Planning Direct Costs	310	343	378	414	452	492	518
Maternal Health Direct Costs	958	1,182	1,431	1,706	2,009	2,340	2,680
Programmes and Systems Related	1,864	1,876	1,818	1,717	1,461	1,286	1,150
HIV/AIDS	3,072	3,461	3,562	3,630	3,703	3,770	3,867
Basic Research/ Data/Policy Analysis	162	729	250	309	74	78	106
Western Asia and North Africa	2,795	3,685	3,418	3,538	3,501	3,865	3,721
Sexual/Reproductive Health/Family Planning	1,852	2,009	2,130	2,232	2,258	2,339	2,415
Family Planning Direct Costs	178	204	231	261	292	325	346
Maternal Health Direct Costs	603	735	873	1,019	1,171	1,328	1,471
Programmes and Systems Related	1,071	1,070	1,025	953	796	686	598
HIV/AIDS	798	1,095	1,112	1,131	1,146	1,163	1,183
Basic Research/ Data/Policy Analysis	145	582	177	174	97	363	123
Eastern and Southern Europe	2,204	3,091	3,508	3,226	3,275	3,326	3,542
Sexual/Reproductive Health/Family Planning	933	1,137	1,334	1,510	1,645	1,824	2,004
Family Planning Direct Costs	91	103	116	125	135	145	146
Maternal Health Direct Costs	324	454	605	771	960	1,171	1,386
Programmes and Systems Related	517	579	613	614	551	508	471
HIV/AIDS	1,023	1,316	1,358	1,397	1,435	1,465	1,503
Basic Research/ Data/Policy Analysis	248	638	816	320	195	38	35



United Nations Population Fund
605 Third Avenue
New York, NY 10158
www.unfpa.org

ISBN 978-0-89714-971-6
E/2014