



FINANCIAL RESOURCE FLOWS FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES IN 2007





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Foreword

For the first few years after the ICPD, there was little progress to report since annual increases in funding for population activities had been negligible. It appeared that we would never seriously begin to bridge the funding gap between resources mobilized and the Cairo financial agreements. It is only recently that we finally began to observe a definite increasing trend. The past few years have continued to see increases in both donor assistance and domestic resource mobilization for population activities. In 2007, population assistance stood at \$8.7 billion and domestic resources are estimated at \$18.5 billion.

Despite the recent increases in funding, the resources mobilized are far below the costs necessary to meet current needs which have grown considerably since the original targets were agreed upon. In response to the ICPD recommendation to review and update the cost estimates to ensure that needs are met, and to bring cost estimates more in line with funding needs for achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), UNFPA produced revised cost estimates for the four components of the ICPD costed population package that take into account both current needs and current costs and add new elements. It is now estimated that total costs for sexual and reproductive health, which include family planning and maternal health components, amount to \$23.5 billion in 2009. This figure includes health system investments that were only implicit in the initial estimates. We also included costs associated with care for people living in emergency situations and costs to address reproductive cancers. Revised costs for the HIV/AIDS component, consistent with UNGASS recommendations, include additional sub-components of prevention, treatment, care and support, and are estimated to be \$24 billion. Costs for the basic data, research and population and development policy analysis component, which include expenditures for censuses, surveys, civil registration and research and training, are expected to be \$1.6 billion. The total cost for all four components comes to \$64.7 billion in 2009.

It is clear that there is a significant gap between actual funding levels and the revised targets. This is true for all four components of the costed package, particularly for reproductive health and family planning. It is important to ensure that sufficient resources beyond the outdated targets are mobilized so that people everywhere, especially the poor, have access to the services they need, whether it be in the area of family planning, reproductive health, or STD/HIV/AIDS.

The impact of the current global financial crisis may set us back even further from the levels necessary to achieve the ICPD goals and the MDGs. The least developed countries will suffer the most. Indeed, if funding for family planning and reproductive health is not increased, it will undermine efforts to prevent unintended pregnancies, and reduce maternal and child mortality, especially in the poorest countries. This will affect progress towards the achievement not only of the ICPD, but of the Millennium Development Goals. Commitment to mobilize sufficient funding is now more important than ever.

For many developing countries that cannot generate sufficient resources, the lack of adequate funding remains the chief constraint to full implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action. The message is clear: given today's increasing needs and rising costs, current levels of resource mobilization are inadequate to achieve the Cairo objectives. Resource gaps are especially large in poor countries. The consequences of resource shortfalls include significant increases in unintended pregnancies, abortions, maternal morbidity and mortality, infant and child mortality, as well as AIDS-related morbidity and mortality.

We would like to take this opportunity to thank the Governments and relevant agencies and organizations of developing countries, as well as NGOs, foundations, multilateral organizations and agencies in developed countries, for providing the information contained in this report. We also wish to thank the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) Country Offices for their kind cooperation, the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) for their support and the Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI) for the excellent collaboration in the data collection.

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Financial Resource Flows for Population Activities in 2007

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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 22 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 22 donors are Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, 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 22 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 2007 is the twenty-first 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 1997 to 2007 and domestic resource flows to population activities in 2007.

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). 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. In addition, 15 case studies were conducted to supplement the information gathered in the inquiry. Real-time estimates are produced to complement existing trend analysis. A resource flows web site was created in April 1997 with information about the project, UNFPA's annual *Financial Resource Flows for Population Activities*, survey questionnaires and reports of the case studies.

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 was updated and now also includes, *inter alia*, a preview of the latest available data on international population assistance and a Resource Flows Newsletter that was launched in 2004 to disseminate additional information including unpublished data and reports of thematic studies.

Financial Resource Flows for Population Activities in 2007 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 the domestically generated resources and complementary resources from donors needed to finance population and reproductive health programmes.

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

SPECIAL THEME BOX 1. WHY MONITOR FINANCIAL RESOURCE FLOWS

Monitoring financial resources for population activities is an important component of budgeting, policy making and programme planning. Indeed, collecting, analyzing and using resource flow data for planning purposes is essential to identify funding gaps, improve aid effectiveness and donor harmonization, and ensure the most efficient use of limited resources. Reliable and timely data are essential to inform policy.

Tracking financial resources is also important for advocacy purposes to mobilize the required funds to finance population programmes in developing countries and to plan for an effective response to the AIDS pandemic. This is especially important given the current global financial crisis when the poorest countries stand to suffer the most from possible cutbacks in funding.

The situation has changed fifteen years after ICPD. As costs and needs escalate, the issue of cost effectiveness and programme efficiency has moved to the forefront. It is becoming increasingly important to ensure that resources are used where they are most needed. Tracking where and how funds are utilized is extremely important. There are increasing demands for timely data on population expenditures for policy and planning.

Accountability and budget transparency are essential to good governance. Better data are needed to ensure greater transparency. Donors require accurate and timely reporting about the use of funds and the results achieved.

With more players in the field, there is greater need to coordinate data collection activities. This is essential to ensure timely data, to guard against respondent fatigue, to avoid duplication and to ensure consistent reporting.

A more efficient and timely monitoring system to report financial flows for population activities is essential. Currently, both donors and developing countries lag behind in reporting expenditures in this area. Common constraints include respondent fatigue, lack of human and financial resources, and difficulty in disaggregating the population component integrated in social and health projects and sector-wide approaches and in disaggregating the four categories of the ICPD costed population package. Countries that maintain decentralized accounting systems are not readily able to provide data at lower administrative levels. As a result, provincial and local level expenditures often go unreported. Providing data by source of funding also presents a challenge when recording practices do not clearly differentiate between donor assistance, bank loans and domestic resources.

2 Highlights of the Report

- In 2007, primary funds for international population assistance totalled almost \$US 8.2 billion.² If development banks' loans are added, the primary funds totalled \$8.7 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 way 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 2007, primary funds from the 22 developed countries and the European Union (members of OECD/DAC) totaled \$7.5 billion. The top five donors were: the United States of America, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Sweden and the European Union accounting for just over 72 per cent of the primary funds in 2007.
- Population assistance from donor countries represented 6.93 per cent of official development assistance (ODA) in 2007, up from 6.07 per cent in 2006.
- According to the UNFPA/NIDI resource flows survey, a total of 166 countries and territories benefited from international assistance for population activities in 2007. Of the population assistance going to the five geographic regions, sub-Saharan Africa received the largest share of assistance (64 per cent), followed by Asia and the Pacific, which received 20 per cent; Latin America and the Caribbean (8 per cent); Western Asia and North Africa (5 per cent); and Eastern and Southern Europe (3 per cent).
- The majority of final donor expenditures for population activities went to STD/HIV/AIDS activities (75 per cent); followed by basic reproductive health services (17 per cent); family planning services (5 per cent), and basic research, data and population and development policy analysis (3 per cent). The proportion of funding for family planning services has decreased over the years with the largest and increasing share of total population assistance going to fund HIV/AIDS activities. This trend will have serious implications for countries' ability to address unmet need for such services and could undermine efforts to prevent unintended pregnancies and reduce maternal and infant mortality. In 2007, while the percentage share for family planning remained the same, the actual amount of funding increased to \$462 million in 2007 from \$394 million in 2006. While encouraging, this is still below the funds mobilized in the immediate post-ICPD years and far 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 2010 is almost \$65 billion (See Special Theme Box 7).
<http://daccessdds.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N09/215/67/PDF/N0921567.pdf?OpenElement>

SPECIAL THEME BOX 2. MAJOR POPULATION NEWS EVENT IN 2007

2007 marks the fifth anniversary of the Second World Assembly on Ageing and the adoption of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing. The international community gathered in Madrid in April 2002 to lay new ground in response to the challenges and opportunities of ageing in the twenty-first century. In adopting the Madrid Plan, governments committed themselves to pursue policies to facilitate the participation of older persons in their societies as citizens with full rights and to enable them to age with security and dignity.

The Madrid Plan called for changes in attitudes, policies and practices at all levels and in all sectors in order to improve the quality of life of older persons and ensure a society for all ages. Governments agreed on the need to link ageing to other frameworks for social and economic development and human rights, recognizing that ageing will be the dominant and most visible aspect of world population in the twenty-first century.

Indeed, population ageing can no longer be ignored. The numbers and proportions of older persons speak for themselves. Today, one in nine persons is aged 60 years or older ñ 11 per cent of the world's population. And by the year 2050, more than one in five persons will be aged 60 or over ñ 22 per cent of the world's population or about 2 billion people.

Population ageing is one of humanity's greatest achievements. As we celebrate increasing life expectancy, we cannot forget that population ageing is also a challenge. The challenge is to ensure that older persons can live out their remaining years in dignity and free from isolation and poverty.

Of particular concern are the millions of older persons throughout the world, especially women, who are struggling alone to make ends meet, who have no access to basic social and health services, and who suffer discrimination, violence and abuse. The many contributions of older persons are typically overlooked as society focuses on stereotypes of the elderly as frail and disabled.

In many developing countries, additional financial resources are required to support the inclusion of older persons in national development frameworks, poverty reduction strategies, and emergency relief operations. The lack of financial resources is typically cited as the main obstacle to effective implementation of programmes to meet the needs of older persons.

The ICPD Programme of Action did not cost out the financial requirements to address the challenges of population ageing in developing countries and the Millennium Declaration did not specifically mention older persons. But it is clear that the international community will never achieve the Millennium Development Goal of eradicating poverty without addressing the poverty of older persons.

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 99 key 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 58 organizations responded to the survey of 2007 financial resource flows, including 23 OECD/DAC donor countries and the European Union; 8 multilateral organizations; 16 major foundations, 9 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.

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

⁵ See Hendrik van Dalen and Mieke Reuser, *Assessing Size and Structure of Worldwide Funds for Population and AIDS Activities*, The Hague, 2004; Hendrik van Dalen and Mieke Reuser, *Projections of Funds for Population and AIDS Activities, 2004-2006* The Hague, 2005; Hendrik P. van Dalen and Daniel Reijer, *Projections of Funds for Population and AIDS Activities, 2005-2007*, The Hague, 2006; Marieke van der Pers and Erik Beekink, *Projections of Funds for Population and AIDS Activities, 2006-2008*, The Hague, 2007; and Erik Beekink and Annemarie Ersten, *Projections of Funds for Population and AIDS Activities, 2007-2009*, The Hague, 2008.

The Costed Population Package

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 transitional 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.

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 and +10 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.

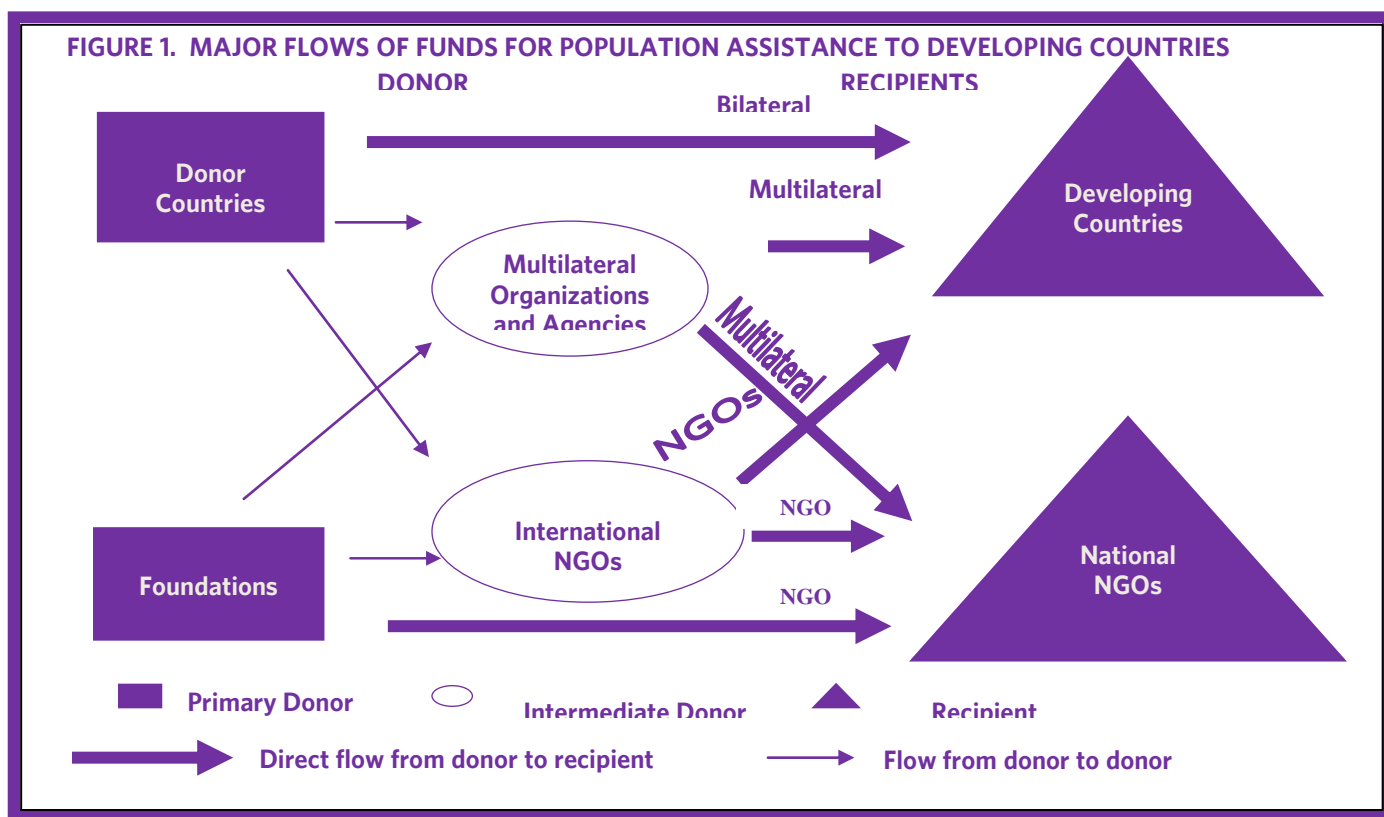
In addition to data collection, NIDI had the primary responsibility for the evaluation and editing of the data as well as the construction of tables, graphs and maps. NIDI examined the questionnaires for completeness, consistency of internal data and consistency of response between donor and recipient 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 166 countries and territories received population assistance in 2007.



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 1997 to 2007. 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	1997	1998	1999	2000 ^b	2001 ^c	2002 ^d	2003	2004 ^e	2005 ^{f,g}	2006	2007
Primary funds	1,694	1,707	1,691	1,975	2,060	2,878	4,189	5,166	6,977	7,267	8,155
Final expenditures	1,632	1,681	1,655	1,781	2,051	3,162	3,847	4,813	6,800	7,318	8,767

^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 2000 data differ from the figures in the 2000 report, due to additional data received. For primary funds, this change has been minor.

^c 2001 data differ from the figures in the 2001 report, due to additional data received. This change has been minor.

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

^e 2004 data differ from the figures in the 2004 report, due to additional data received. For primary funds, this change has been minor.

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

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

International financial resource flows for population activities - primary funds for international population assistance - totalled \$8.7 billion in 2007 (Table 2). This figure, which includes loans from development banks, increased from 2006. If development bank loans are excluded, primary funds increased from \$7.3 billion in 2006 to \$8.2 billion in 2007.

Developed countries and the European Union are the largest source of primary funds, accounting for 91.8 per cent of international financial resource flows for population activities, excluding loans from development banks. Foundations and NGOs contributed 6.9 per cent of the total, and the United Nations system accounted for 0.8 per cent. A total of 0.6 per cent of international population assistance came from development bank grants.

Trends in Population Assistance in Current and Constant Dollars

In *current* dollars, total population assistance, excluding development bank loans, has grown from \$1.7 billion in 1997 to \$8.2 billion in 2007, at an average rate of 16 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 \$1.5 billion in 1997 to \$5.7 billion in 2007, at 13 per cent annually (Table 2 and Figure 2).

Table 2. Primary funds for population assistance, by major donor category, 1997–2007^a
(Millions of current and constant \$US)

Donor category	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002 ^b	2003	2004 ^c	2005 ^d	2006	2007
Developed countries ^e	1,530	1,539	1,411	1,598	1,720	2,314	3,738	4,446 ^f	6,331 ^g	6,626 ^h	7,488 ⁱ
United Nations system ^j	49	35 ^k	31 ^l	77 ^l	96 ^m	31	43	61 ⁿ	96	105	62
Foundations/NGOs	106	124	240	299	241	531	380	432	364	406	554
Bank grants	9	10	9	1	3	2	28	227	186	131	52
Total											
(Current \$US)	1,694	1,707	1,691	1,975	2,060	2,878	4,189	5,166	6,977	7,267	8,155
(Constant 1993 \$US) ^o	1,525	1,513	1,467	1,657	1,680	2,312	3,289	3,952	5,162	5,209	5,683
Development banks^p											
World Bank IDA loans	142	284	265	368	349	232	239	75	127	65	370
World Bank IBRD loans	92	142	182	170	101	95	261	213	188	49	208
African Development Bank loans	NA	- ^q	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian Development Bank loans	33	- ^r	- ^s	66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inter-American Development Bank loans	NA	- ^t	93	-	12 ^u	-	-	73	52	0	-
Total											
(Current \$US)	266	426	540	604	461	328	501	361	367	113	577
(Constant 1993 \$US) ^o	239	378	468	506	376	263	393	276	271	81	402
Grand Total											
(Current \$US)	1,960	2,133	2,231	2,579	2,521	3,206	4,689	5,527	7,344	7,380	8,732
(Constant 1993 \$US) ^o	1,765	1,891	1,935	2,163	2,057	2,575	3,683	4,228	5,434	5,290	6,086

^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 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. Beginning with 1994, the European Union is included with developed countries.

^f Data for the United States are estimated at the 2003 level since information for 2004 was not submitted.

^g - 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.

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

^h - 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.

ⁱ 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.

^j 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.

^k UNICEF and WHO did not provide data on income.

^l WHO did not provide data on income.

^m UNICEF did not provide data on income.

ⁿ 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.

^o 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.

^p The development banks' primary funds are shown separately because they are in the form of loans, which must be repaid.

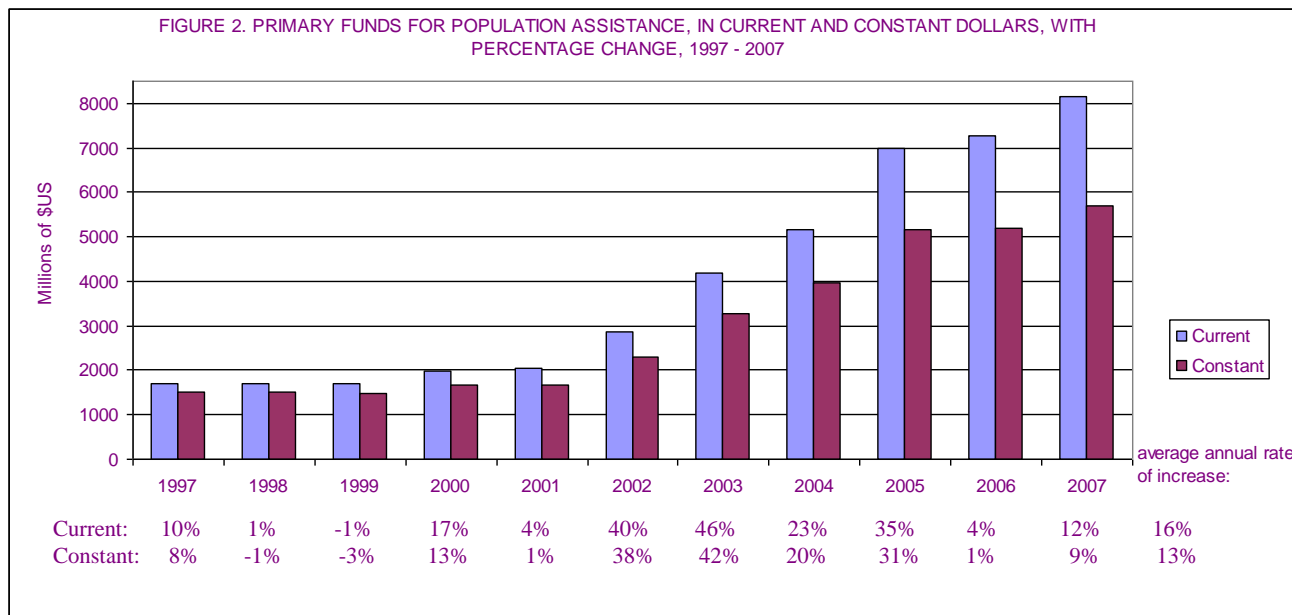
^q The African Development Bank reported approving loans of \$US48 million for broad population and health programmes.

^r The Asian Development Bank reported expending \$US183 million in loans for integrated health projects with a population component.

^s The Asian Development Bank reported expending \$US347 million in loans for primary health programmes for which an undetermined amount was earmarked for population activities.

^t The Inter-American Development Bank reported expending \$US128 million in loans for integrated health projects with a population component.

^u The Inter-American Development Bank reported expending \$US35 million in loans for integrated health projects with a population component. The figure of \$US12 million for population activities is an estimate.



Final Donor Expenditures

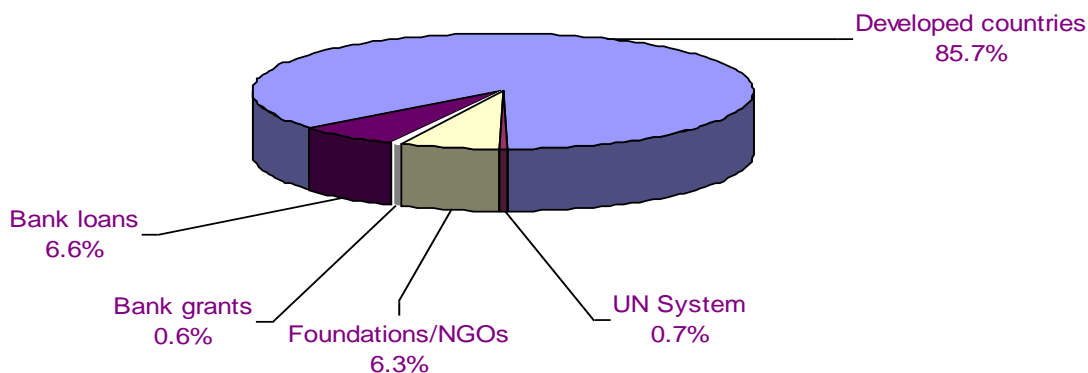
Final expenditures on population projects and programmes in recipient countries in 2007, excluding development bank loans, increased to \$8.8 billion (Table 1).

Trends in Bilateral Resource Flows

Overall Primary Funds

UNFPA monitors international population assistance from the 22 OECD/DAC donor countries and the European Union. Resource flows from the donor countries and the European Union totalled \$7.5 billion in 2007 and constituted 85.8 per cent of total resource flows, including development bank loans, or 92 per cent of resource flows excluding loans made available by development banks. Development bank loans accounted for 6.6 per cent of total population assistance in 2007 (Figure 3).

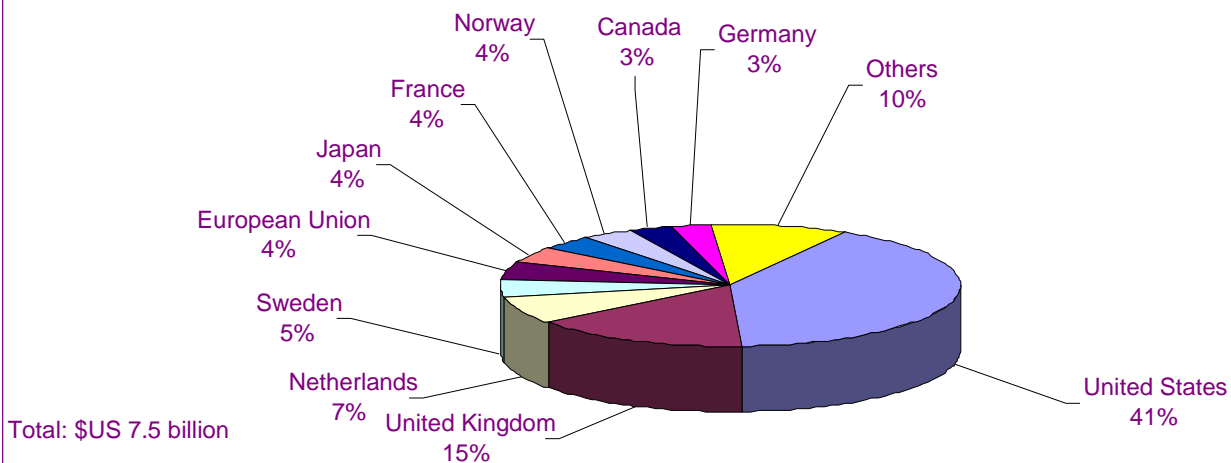
FIGURE 3. PRIMARY FUNDS FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE, BY TYPE OF SOURCE, IN PERCENTAGES, 2007



Total: \$US 8.7 billion

Resource flows from the 22 developed countries and the European Union increased from \$6.6 billion in 2006 to \$7.5 billion in 2007 (Table 2). Ten countries and the European Union accounted for 90 per cent of population assistance in 2007 (Figure 4).

FIGURE 4. PRIMARY FUNDS OF DONOR COUNTRIES FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE, IN PERCENTAGES*, 2007



Total: \$US 7.5 billion

* Percentages have been rounded off and may not add up to 100 per cent

The top donors in 2007 were (in descending order): the United States, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Sweden, the European Union, Japan, France, Norway, Canada and Germany.

Table 3. Primary funds of donor countries for population assistance, 2000-2007
(Thousands of current local currency)

Donor Country	Local Currency	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004 ^a	2005 ^b	2006	2007
Australia	Australian Dollar	25,198	25,286 ^c	39,075	59,763	74,483	96,104	126,717	99,319 ^d
Austria	Euro	12,972 ^e	15,053 ^{c,e}	1,611	2,417	2,756 ^f	3,876	6,339	7,996 ^d
Belgium	Euro	689,076 ^g	21,386 ^h	46,717	23,391	38,206	45,365	60,272	55,963 ^d
Canada	Canadian Dollar	55,603	19,652	130,055	79,087	131,339 ^f	385,236	341,201 ⁱ	231,143 ^d
Denmark	Danish Crown	360,824	406,595	581,340	391,628 ^j	538 ^k	552,791	617,356	755,561
Finland	Euro	127,295 ^l	157,670 ^l	25,798	20,997	20,997 ^m	19,022 ⁿ	40,577	38,829 ^d
France	Euro	87,818 ^o	9,211	88,652	50,114	157,480	147,010	199,681	224,151 ^f
Germany	Euro	204,266 ^q	121,429	113,096	117,037	108,535	145,999	121,017	193,151 ^d
Greece	Euro		4,798 ^r	62	8,234	4,863 ^f	8,413 ^s	10,864	12,188 ^d
Ireland	Euro	3618 ^t	6990.278 ^t	12,486	23,734	19,939 ^f	51,217	114,411	121,018 ^d
Italy	Euro	52,256,849 ^u	54,176,849 ^{c,u}	48,989,446 ^u	23,983	18,466 ^f	7,962	3,109 ^v	38,317 ^d
Japan	Japanese Yen	14,082,702	14,018,049	22,520,909	14,229,765	30,960,541	37,300,690	43,163,662	36,904,941
Luxembourg	Euro	468,743 ^w	253,653 ^{c,w}	7,900 ^x	7,309 ^j	10,122 ^f	10,381	16,412	28,896 ^d
Netherlands	Euro	405,973 ^y	147,547	174,058	244,049	338,721	385,221	435,490	403,178
New Zealand	New Zealand Dollar	5,047	5,112	7,085	10,167	12,080	15,247 ^d	17,663 ^d	13,848 ^d
Norway	Norwegian Crown	527,725	386,284	641,214	649,983	1,123,486	1,213,307	1,924,710	264,920 ^d
Portugal	Euro	400 ^d	689 ^d	571 ^d	1119.4296 ^d	3,979 ^d	5,268 ^d	6,807 ^d	5,778 ^d
Spain	Euro	1,118,668 ^z	16,069	3,486	26,537	28,372	53,768	53,721	139,496 ^d
Sweden	Swedish Crown	670,144	581,220	593,271	645,399	1,447,751	1,636,460	2,722,644	2,472,082
Switzerland	Swiss Franc	27,146	39,716	36,341	42,425	39,593	50,009	45,784	44,335
United Kingdom	British Pound Sterling	111,868	56,230	112,461	360,863	311,213	390,946	468,783	568,194
United States	United States Dollar	658,614	951,012	962,969	1,807,643	1,807,643 ^{aa}	3,010,627 ^{ab}	2,535,693	3,065,842

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

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

^c Information on expenditures for population projects/programmes was not provided or fully reported. Figures are estimated based on project/programme data from the year 2000.

^d United States dollar.

^e Austrian Shilling

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

^g Belgian Franc

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

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

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

^k Denmark reported in Dollars, the conversion rate used is 0.167.

^l Finnish Mark

^m No 2004 data have been provided; 2004 figures are estimated at the 2003 level.

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

^o French Franc

^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 German Mark

^r Greek Drachma

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

^t Irish Pound

^u Italian Lira

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

^w Luxembourg Franc

^x Project/programme expenditures for 2002 have been estimated by Luxembourg.

^y Netherlands Guilder

^z Spanish Peseta

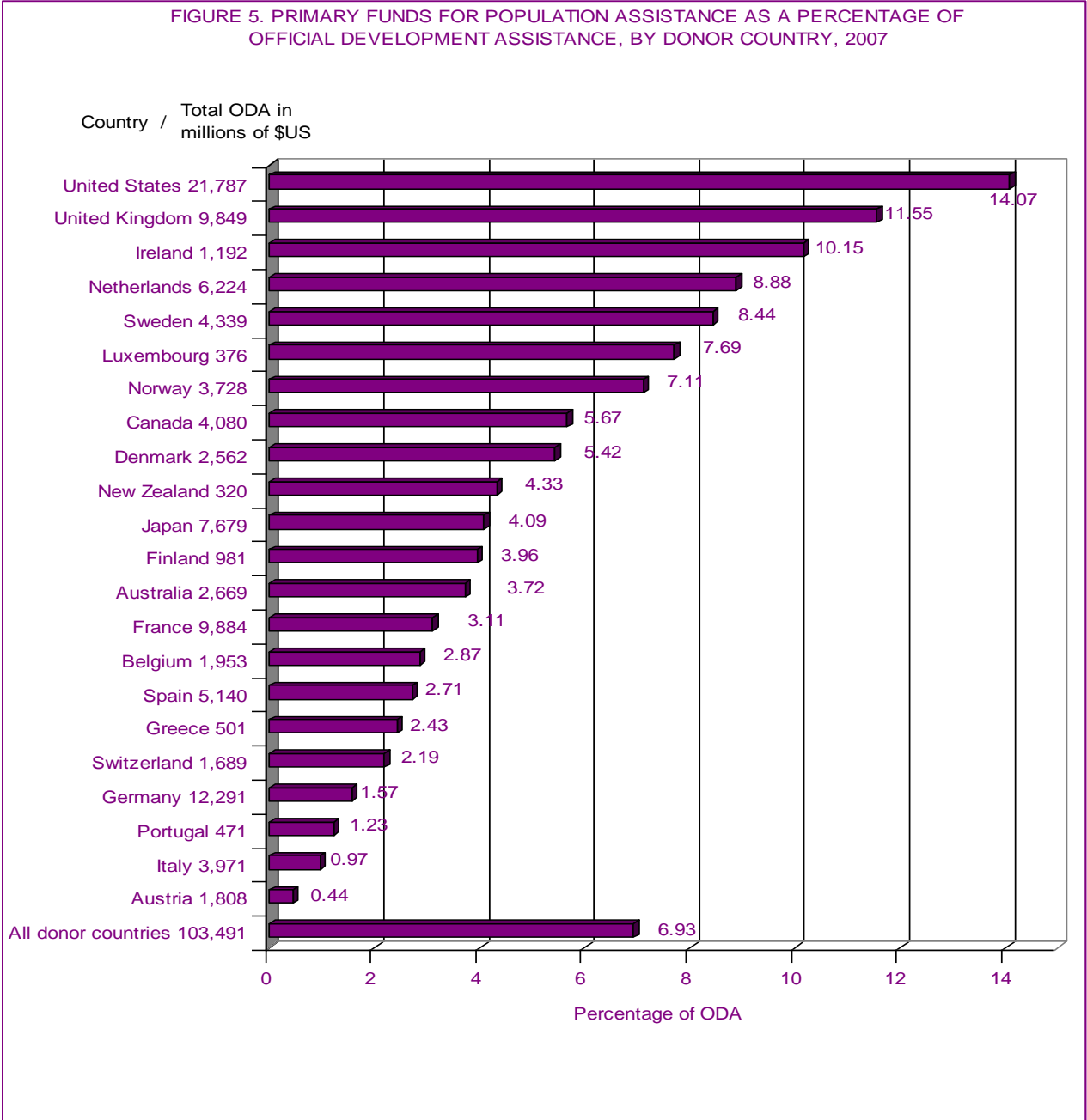
^{aa} Complete 2004 expenditure data were not provided by the publication deadline. As a result, 2004 figures are estimated at the 2003 level.

^{ab} The relative high increase for 2005 is the result of the incorporation of expenditures of the US PEPFAR programme.

Population Assistance as a Percentage of Official Development Assistance

Donor countries contributed 6.93 per cent of their total official development assistance (ODA) to population assistance in 2007 up from 6.07 per cent in 2006 (Figure 5 and Table A2). Total ODA decreased for the second year in a row to \$103.5 billion in 2007, down from \$104.4 billion in 2006.

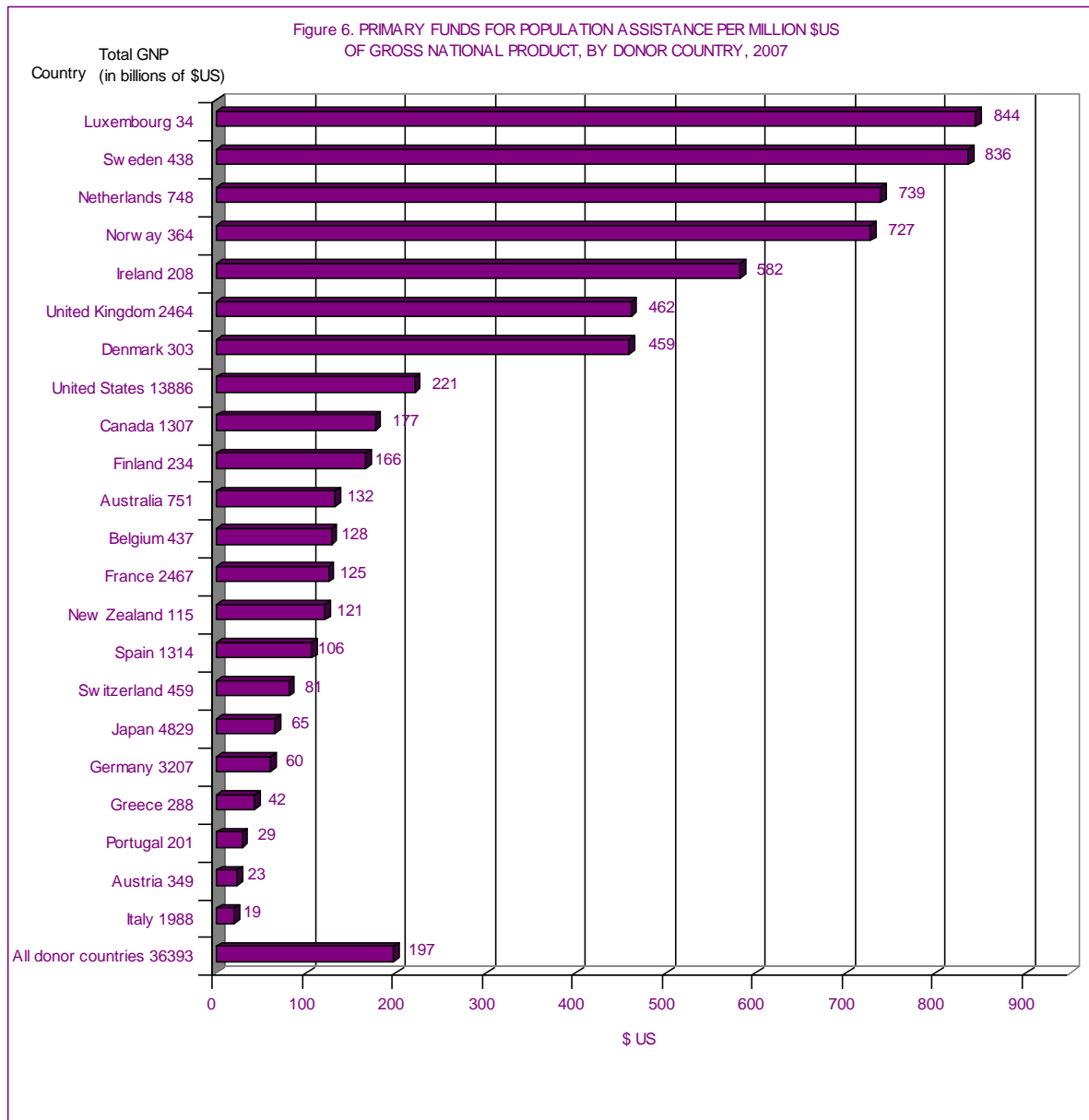
Donor countries vary greatly in the proportion of ODA contributed for population assistance: percentages ranged from 0.44 per cent to 14.07 per cent. Eleven countries contributed more than 4 per cent of their total ODA for population assistance in 2007: Canada, Denmark, Ireland, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States. The majority of countries contributed a smaller percentage of ODA for population assistance than they had in 2006; only nine countries increased their percentage of ODA for population assistance.



Population Assistance in Relation to Gross National Product

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 product (GNP). In 2007, donor countries contributed, on average, \$197 per million dollars of GNP for population assistance, up from \$181 per million dollars in 2006. (Figure 6 and Table A.3).

The average dollar amount conceals the large variation between countries, from \$19 to \$844 per million dollars of GNP. Fifteen countries spent over \$100 per million dollars of GNP in 2007, and two countries spent less than \$25 per million dollars of GNP. In 2007, Luxembourg led all donor countries in the total dollar contributions per million dollars of GNP to population assistance, earmarking \$844 for each million dollars of GNP for population activities. Denmark, 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

Multilateral sources originating in the United Nations system are mainly funds from UNAIDS, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), 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 \$62 million in 2007, decreasing from \$105 million in 2006 (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 2007, \$2.2 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 2007, UNFPA reported a total income of \$752.2 million as compared to \$605.5 million in 2006. This includes an income of \$457.1 million from regular funds, including voluntary contributions, and \$295.1 million from other resources, including trust funds and cost-sharing programme arrangements.

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 2007, UNFPA provided support to 159 developing and transitional countries and territories: 45 in sub-Saharan Africa, 42 in Latin America and the Caribbean, 36 in the Arab States, Europe and Central Asia, and 36 in Asia and the Pacific. The largest percentage of UNFPA assistance went to sub-Saharan Africa (\$95.3 million), followed by Asia and the Pacific (\$79.5 million), Arab States, Europe and Central Asia (\$34.3 million), Latin America and the Caribbean (\$25.4 million). Interregional and headquarters assistance totaled \$39.1 million. Of the total regular resourced expenditures, UNFPA provided \$146.6 million in assistance for reproductive health, \$52.2 million for population and development, \$20.8 million for gender equality and women's empowerment and \$54 million for programme coordination and assistance.

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.

NOTE: See UNFPA Annual Report 2007.

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 \$577 million in 2007 from \$113 million in 2006 (Table 2). Of this amount, 64 per cent, or \$370 million, comprised International Development Association (IDA) loans, made at highly concessional rates, and 36 per cent, or \$208 million, comprised International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) loans, made at rates closer to those prevailing in the market.

In recent years, it has become 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 \$52 million to intermediate donors for special grants programmes in population in 2007.

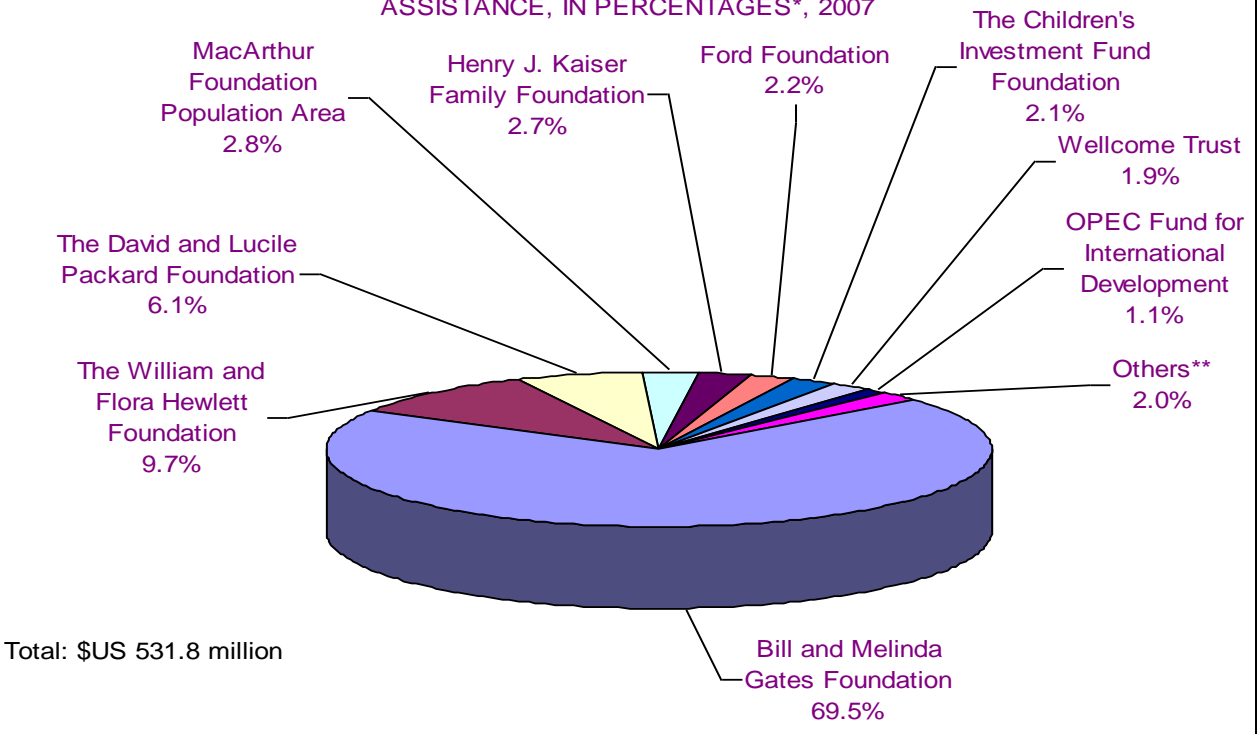
Trends in Resource Flows for Population Activities from Foundations and Non-Governmental Organizations

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 \$554 million for population assistance in 2007, up from \$406 million in 2006 (Table 2).

Major Foundations

Major foundations provided \$532 million in grants for population activities in 2007. The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation accounted for 69.5 per cent of the funding that foundations made available for population activities in 2007. Other foundations that provided funds include, in descending order, the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation, the David and Lucile Packard Foundation, the MacArthur Foundation, the Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation, the Ford Foundation, the Children's Investment Fund Foundation, the Wellcome Trust, and the OPEC Fund for International Development. These 9 foundations accounted for almost 98 per cent of the total population assistance from foundations in 2007 (Figure 7).

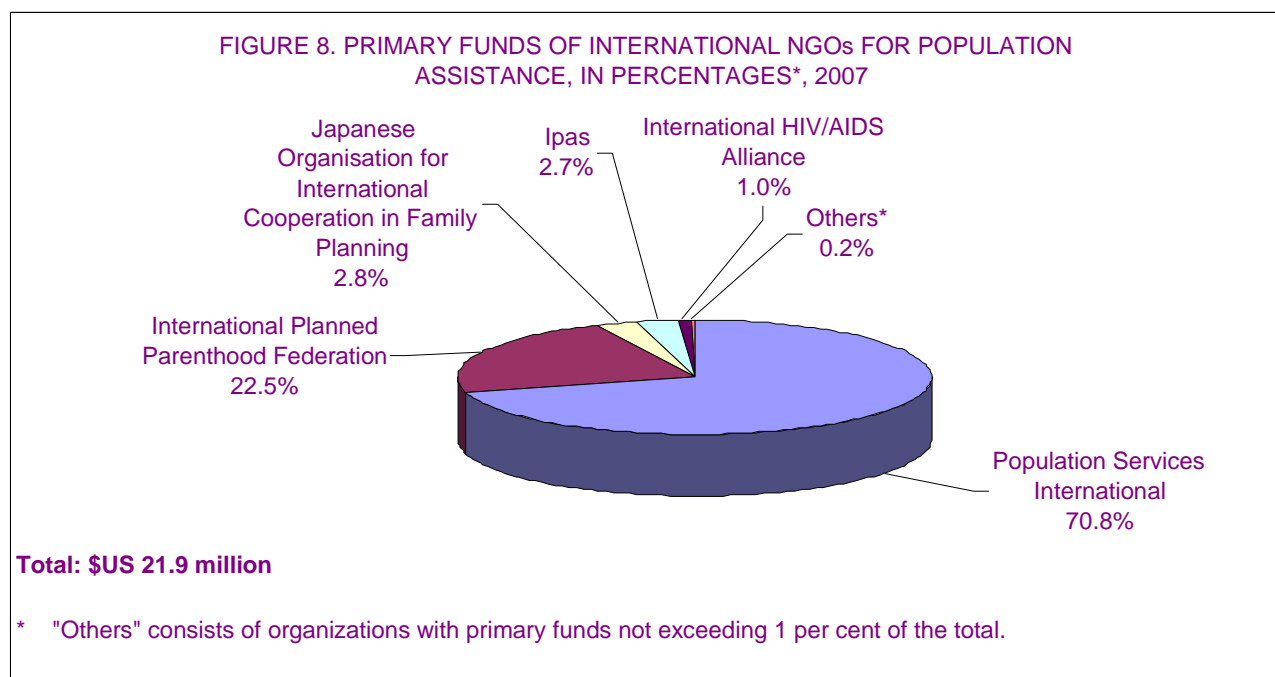
FIGURE 7. PRIMARY FUNDS OF FOUNDATIONS FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE, IN PERCENTAGES*, 2007



* Percentages have been rounded off and may not add up to 100 per cent.
 ** "Others" consists of organizations with primary funds not exceeding 1 per cent of the total.

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 2007, \$21.9 million was earmarked for population activities in this way, of which 71 per cent from Population Services International, 22 per cent from the International Planned Parenthood Federation, 3 per cent from the Japanese Organisation for International Cooperation in Family Planning, 3 per cent from Ipas and 1 per cent from the International HIV/AIDS Alliance. (Figure 8).



Final Donor Expenditures for Population Activities

According to the UNFPA/NIDI survey, a total of 166 countries and territories benefited from the \$8.8 billion in final donor expenditures for population activities in 2007 (Tables A.5-A.9).

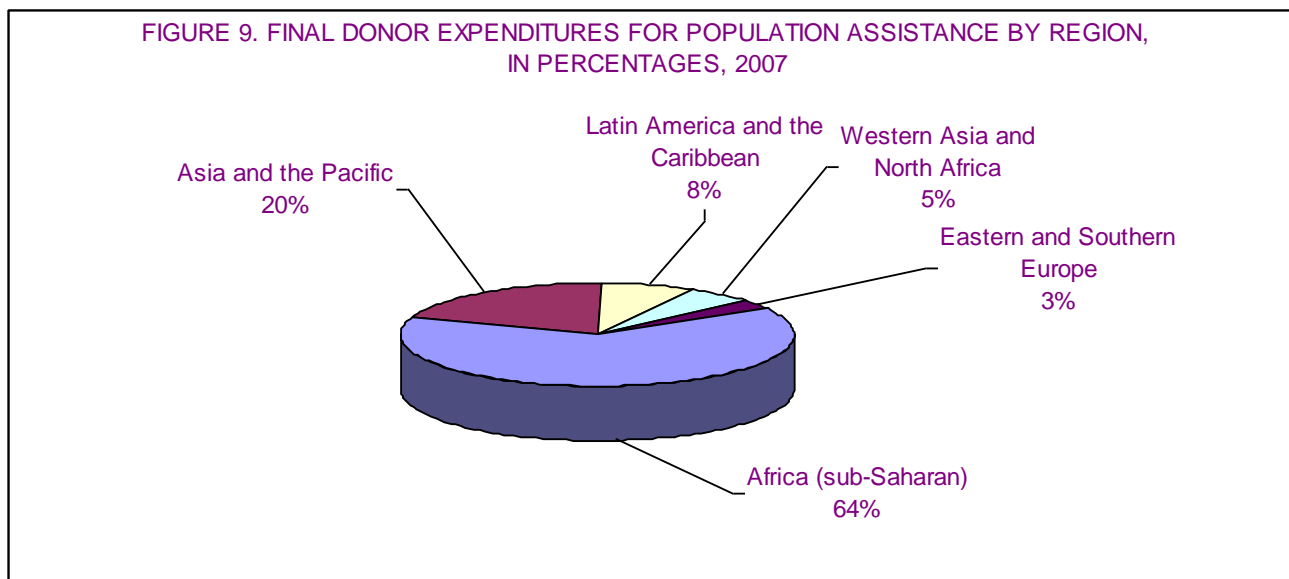
Final Donor Expenditures for Population Activities by Region

Of the five geographical regions, sub-Saharan Africa was the largest recipient of population assistance in 2007, followed by Asia and the Pacific. The distribution of population assistance among the regions was as follows: sub-Saharan Africa, 64 per cent; Asia and the Pacific, 20 per cent; Latin America and the Caribbean, 8 per cent; Western Asia and North Africa, 5 per cent; and Eastern and Southern Europe, 3 per cent.

In recent years, global and interregional population activities received an increasingly larger share of total international assistance, from 18 per cent in the pre-ICPD period in 1993 to 43 per cent in 2007. (Table A.4 and Figure 9). Compared with 2006 figures, the 2007 final expenditures by region were as follows:

- Sub-Saharan Africa - \$3.2 billion in 2007, up from the 2006 level of \$2.5 billion;
- Asia and the Pacific - \$971 million in 2007, down from the 2006 level of \$1.0 billion;
- Latin America and the Caribbean - \$395 million in 2007, up from the 2006 level of \$392 million;

- Western Asia and North Africa - \$268 million in 2007, down from the 2006 level of \$281 million;
- Eastern and Southern Europe - \$157 million in 2007, down from the 2006 level of \$159 million; and
- Global and Interregional - \$3.8 billion in 2007, up from the 2006 level of \$2.9 billion.



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 2007, 49 per cent was channelled through bilateral programmes, while 27 per cent was channelled through multilateral organizations and 24 per cent was spent by international NGOs (Table 4).

- Final expenditures of bilateral organizations totalled \$4.3 billion in 2007, up from \$2.8 billion in 2006;
- Final expenditures of multilateral organizations and agencies totalled \$2.3 billion in 2007, up from \$1.9 billion in 2006; and
- Final expenditures of NGOs totalled \$2.1 billion in 2007, down from \$2.7 billion in 2006.

Table 4. Final donor expenditures for population assistance, by channel of distribution, 1997-2007^a
(Millions of current \$US)

Channel of	1997	1998	1999	2000 ^b	2001	2002 ^{c,d,e}	2003	2004 ^{f,g}	2005 ^{h,i}	2006 ^j	2007 ^k
Bilateral	373	432	422	398	375	781	1,118	1,249	3,797	2,774	4,331
% of total	23%	26%	25%	22%	18%	25%	29%	26%	56%	38%	49%
Multilateral^l	411	406	417	410	455	573	871 ^m	1,478	1,649	1,868	2,332
% of total	25%	24%	25%	23%	22%	18%	23%	31%	24%	26%	27%
NGO	848	843	816	973	1,221	1,808	1,858 ^m	2,086	1,355	2,667	2,104
% of total	52%	50%	49%	55%	60%	57%	48%	43%	20%	36%	24%
Grand total	1,632	1,681	1,655	1,781	2,051	3,162	3,847	4,813	6,800	7,318	8,767

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

^b 2000 data differ from the figures in the 2000 report, due to additional information received.

^c The channels from Luxembourg are estimated based on 2001 data. The channels from Italy are estimated based on 2000 data.

^d The channels from 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.

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

^f Since no 2004 data have been provided on general contributions to intermediate organizations, the channels from Austria, Canada, Greece, Ireland, Italy, and Luxembourg are estimated at the 2003 level.

^g Since no 2004 data have been provided on expenditures, channels from Finland and the United States are estimated at the 2003 level.

^h - 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.

- 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 data received.

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

- 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.

^k 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.

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

^m The Global Fund is a non-UN multilateral organization. Therefore, since 2003, funds channeled through The Global Fund are included in the multilateral channel. In 2002 these funds were considered NGO channel.

Figures 10 to 15 indicate the trends in final donor expenditures for population activities by channel of distribution and region. In 2007, 49 per cent of all population assistance went through the bilateral channel. Twenty-seven per cent of population assistance was channelled by multilateral sources and 24 per cent flowed through the NGO channel.

- In sub-Saharan Africa, the NGO channel predominated every year except 2005, when the bilateral channel provided the most population assistance. The NGO channel peaked at 63 per cent in 2001. The most assistance provided by the multilateral channel was in 2004. In 2007, 51 per cent of population assistance flowed through the bilateral channel, 26 per cent through the multilateral channel and 22 per cent through the NGO channel.
- In Asia and the Pacific, the NGO channel provided the most population assistance every year except in 2002 when the bilateral channel predominated, and 2005, when the multilateral channel predominated. The most assistance provided by the multilateral channel was in 2006. In 2007, 39 per cent of population assistance flowed through the bilateral channel, 32 per cent through the multilateral channel and 29 per cent through the NGO channel.
- In Latin America and the Caribbean, the NGO channel predominated in the past decade except in 1997 and 2005, when the multilateral channel provided the most population assistance and again in

2006 and 2007 when the bilateral channel predominated. The multilateral channel fluctuated between a low of 15 per cent in 2000 and a high of 40 per cent of final expenditures for population in 2005. In 2007, 39 per cent of population assistance flowed through the bilateral channel, 34 per cent through the multilateral channel and 27 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 1997 and 2002 and again in 2006 and 2007. The multilateral channel fluctuated between a low of 14 per cent in 2002 and a high of 35 per cent in 2005. In 2007, 54 per cent of population assistance flowed through the bilateral channel, 16 per cent through the multilateral channel and 31 per cent through the NGO channel.
- In Eastern and Southern Europe, the NGO channel was strongest in 2001, accounting for 59 per cent of population assistance. The bilateral channel was strongest in 2000, when it accounted for 35 per cent of assistance. The multilateral channel fluctuated over the years with a low of 20 per cent in the years 2000, 2002 and 2004 and a high of 74 per cent in 2007. In 2007, 12 per cent of population assistance flowed through the bilateral channel, 74 per cent through the multilateral channel and 14 per cent through the NGO channel.
- Assistance to global and interregional population activities flowed chiefly through NGO channels from 1997 to 2003. The NGO channel accounted for well over half of the total final donor expenditures for global and interregional activities during most of this period, peaking at 74 per cent in 2002. The bilateral channel accounted for a small percentage of expenditures, while 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 2007, 53 per cent of population assistance flowed through the bilateral channel, 24 per cent through the multilateral channel and 24 per cent through the NGO channel.

FIGURE 10. FINAL DONOR EXPENDITURES FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE IN AFRICA (SUB-SAHARAN), BY CHANNEL OF DISTRIBUTION, 1997-2007

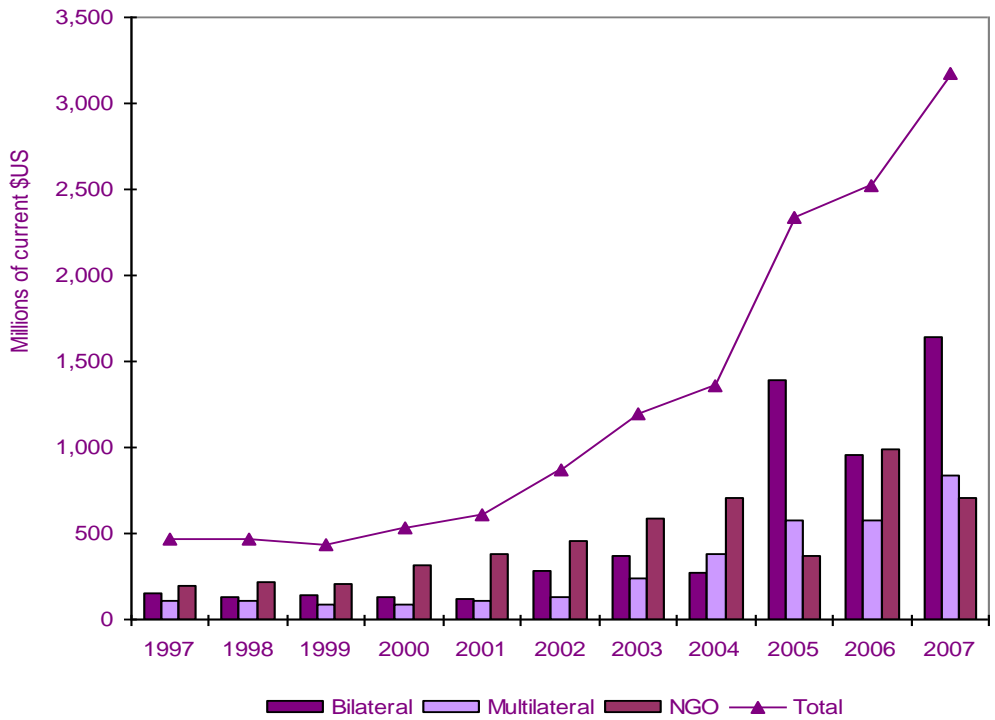


FIGURE 11. FINAL DONOR EXPENDITURES FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC, BY CHANNEL OF DISTRIBUTION, 1997 - 2007

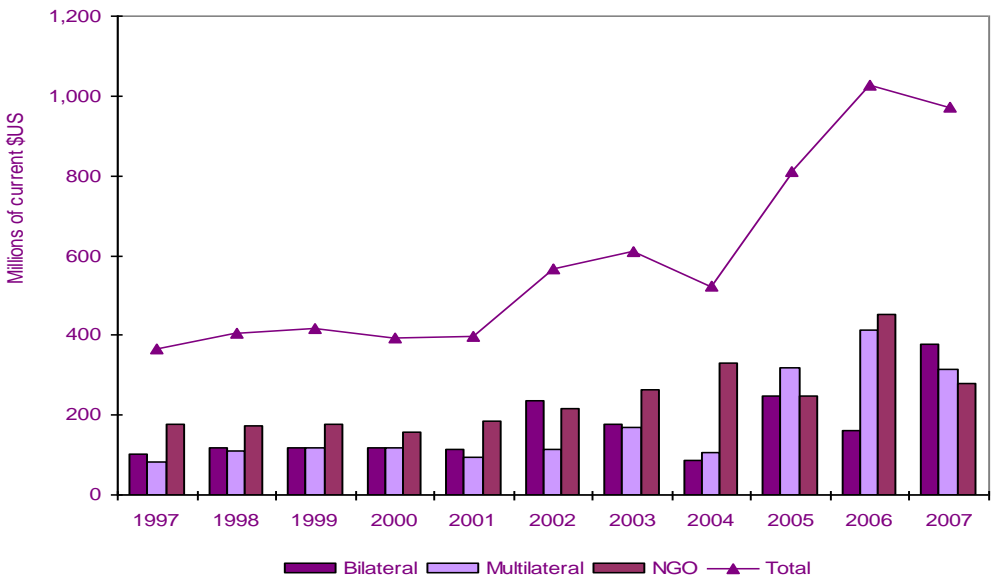


FIGURE 12. FINAL DONOR EXPENDITURES FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN, BY CHANNEL OF DISTRIBUTION, 1997 - 2007

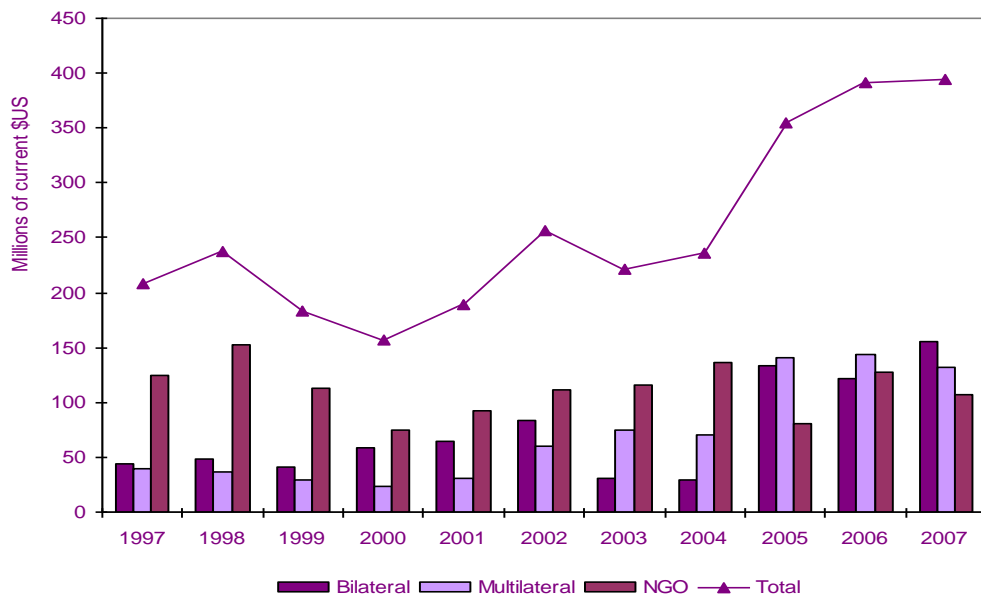


FIGURE 13. FINAL DONOR EXPENDITURES FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE IN WESTERN ASIA AND NORTH AFRICA, BY CHANNEL OF DISTRIBUTION, 1997 - 2007

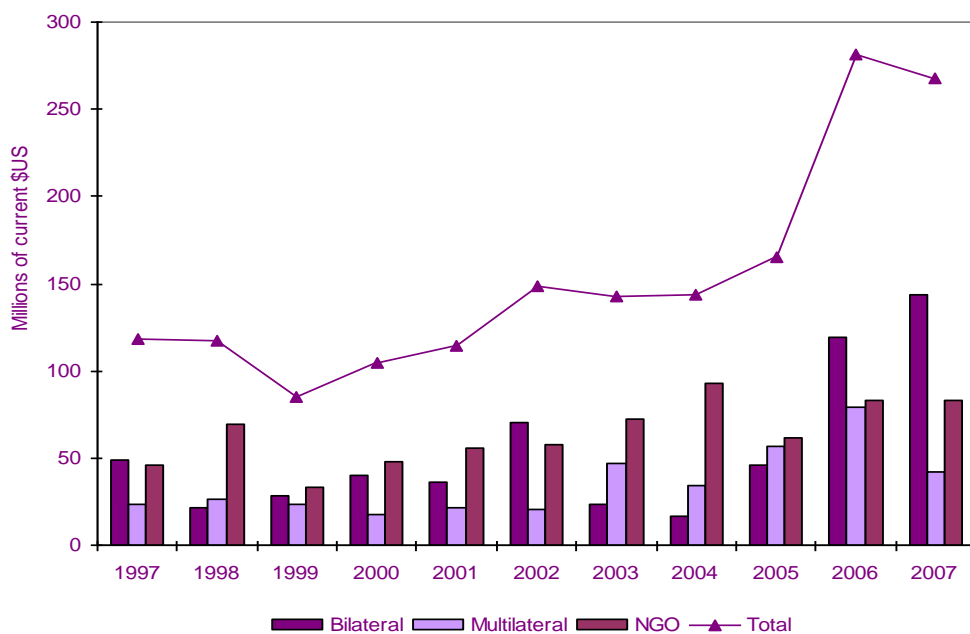


FIGURE 14. FINAL DONOR EXPENDITURES FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE IN EASTERN AND SOUTHERN EUROPE, BY CHANNEL OF DISTRIBUTION, 1997 - 2007

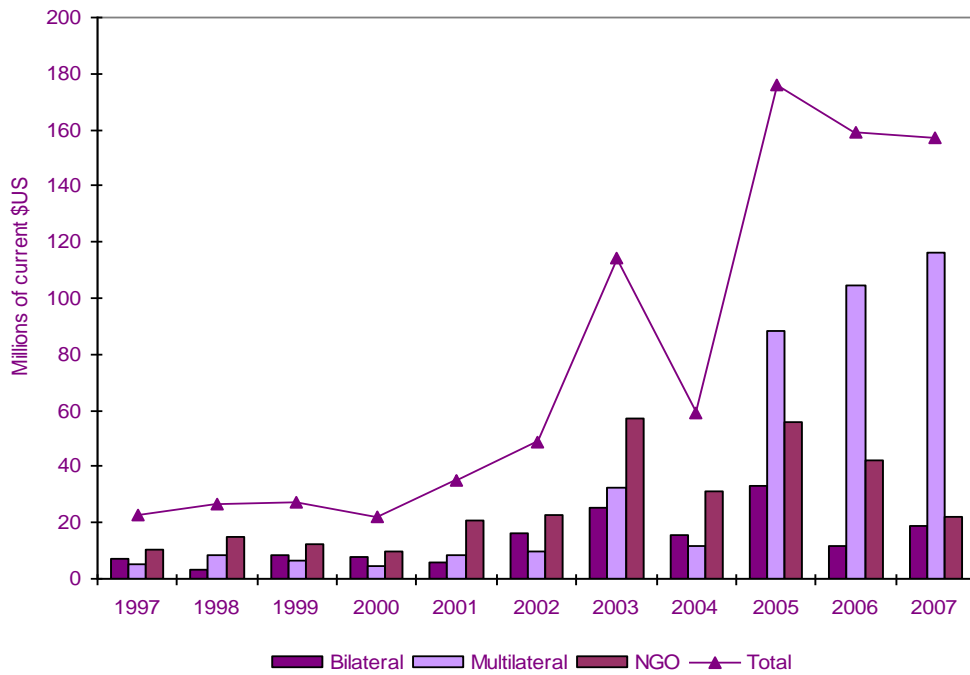
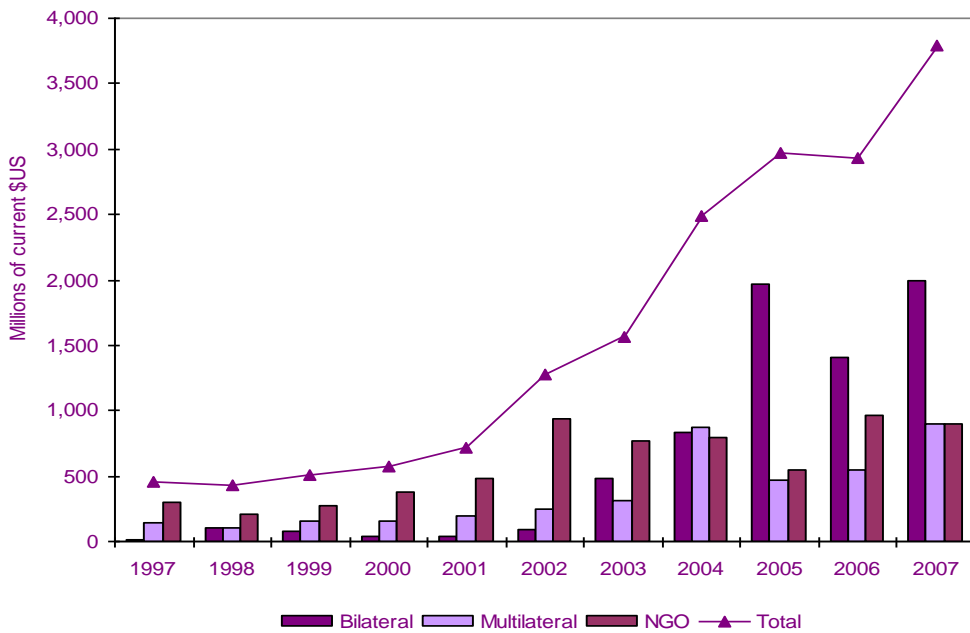
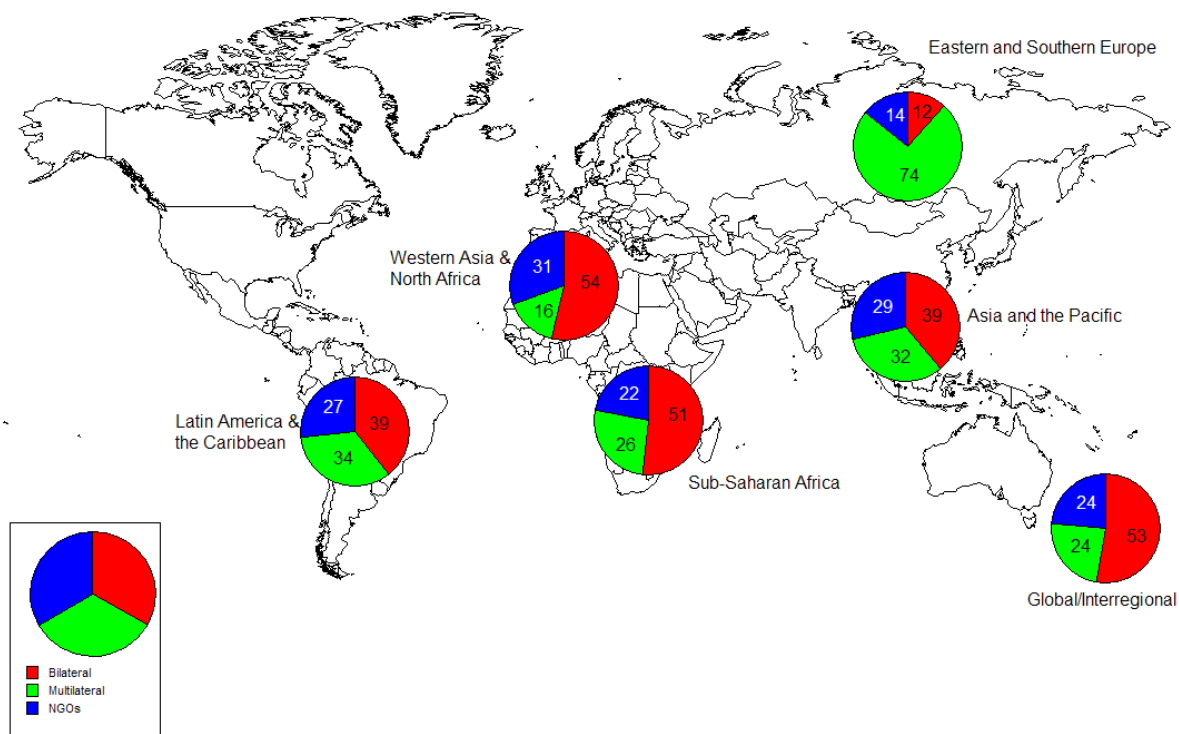


FIGURE 15. FINAL DONOR EXPENDITURES FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE TO GLOBAL/INTERREGIONAL ACTIVITIES, BY CHANNEL OF DISTRIBUTION, 1997 - 2007



Map 1. Final Donor Expenditures for Population Assistance, by Region and Channel of Distribution, 2007 (percentages)



Final Donor Expenditures for Population Activities by Category of Activity

Seventy-five per cent of all population assistance in 2007 was expended for STD/HIV/AIDS activities. A total of 5 per cent of population assistance was expended for family planning services, 17 per cent for basic reproductive health services and 3 per cent was spent on basic research, data and population and development policy analysis. Compared to 1995, the percentage of funding for STD/HIV/AIDS increased from 9 per cent of total population assistance to 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 17 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. In actual dollar amounts, funding for family planning has decreased as compared to 1997, the only component to register a decrease over the period. Funding for basic research, data and population and development policy analysis is just barely larger than the 1997 figure and will not be sufficient to cover the costs of the upcoming round of 2010 censuses (Table 5 and Figure 16). As can be seen from the revised cost estimates, the needs have increased in all four ICPD areas, but the actual funding levels have not kept pace. This has resulted in an increasing gap between the actual resources mobilized and the new cost estimates which more accurately reflect current needs in developing countries.

Table 5. Final donor expenditures for population assistance, by category of population activity, 1997 - 2007^{a,b}
(in millions of current \$US and percentages)

	1997	1998	1999	2000 ^c	2001	2002 ^{d,e,f}	2003	2004 ^g	2005 ^{h,i}	2006 ^j	2007
Family planning services											
Millions of current \$US	653	723	612	518	605	725	405	445	501	394	438
	40%	43%	37%	29%	30%	23%	11%	9%	7%	5%	5%
Basic reproductive health services											
Millions of current \$US	441	370	497	516	492	782	1,091	1,037	1,136	1,478	1,490
	27%	22% ^k	30% ^k	29% ^k	24%	25%	28%	22%	17%	20% ^l	17% ^l
Sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS activities											
Millions of current \$US	294	336	381	575	794	1,339	1,862	2,755	4,885	5,102	6,575
	18%	20%	23%	32%	39%	42%	48%	57%	72%	70%	75%
Basic research, data and population and development policy analysis											
Millions of current \$US	245	252	182	163	156	316	489	576	278	342	263
	15%	15%	11%	9%	8%	10%	13%	12%	4%	5%	3%
Total activities											
Millions of Current \$US	1,632	1,681	1,655	1,781	2,051	3,162	3,847	4,813	6,800	7,318	8,767
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

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

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

^c 2000 data differ from the figures in the 2000 report, due to additional information received.

^d 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.

^e 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.

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

^g Since no data has been provided on expenditures, distribution for Finland and the United States has been estimated at the 2003 level.

^h - 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

- 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.

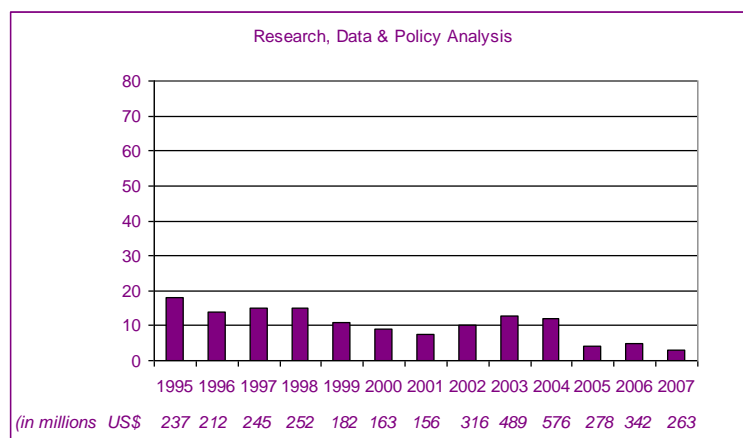
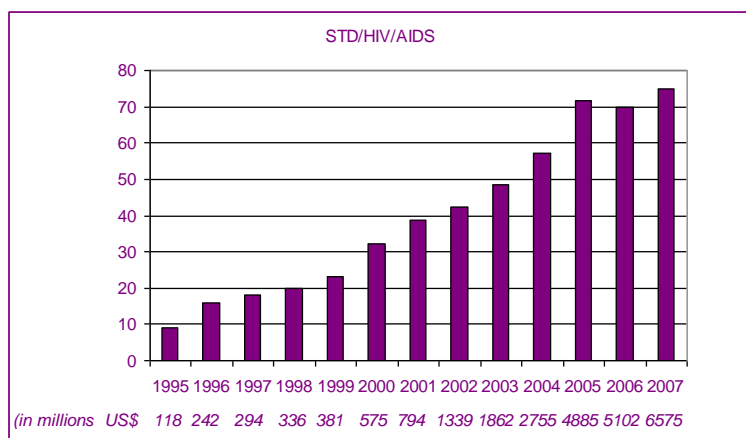
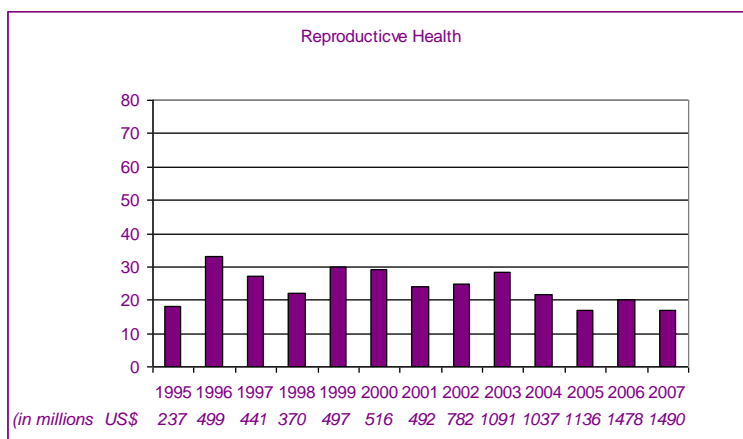
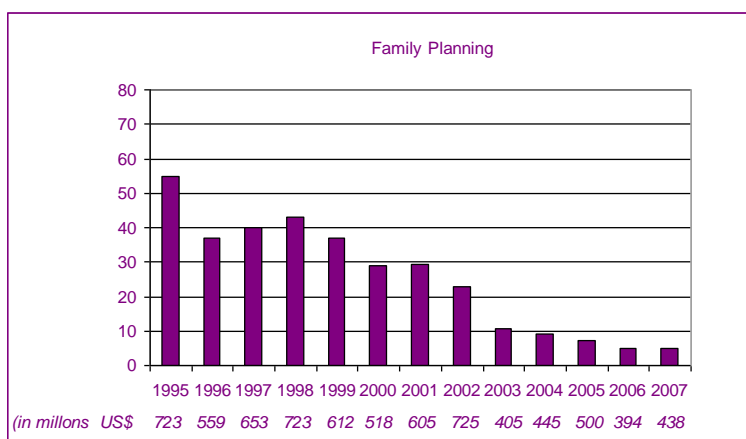
- Canada; Information on general contributions to intermediate organizations was not reported. As a result, 2006 figures on general contributions are estimated at the 2005 level

- The 2006 data was adjusted caused by changes in the EU, Norway and Ford Foundation data

^k Basic reproductive health care services for Sweden included family planning services.

^l 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, 1995-2007



SPECIAL THEME BOX 5. ESTIMATES OF DONOR ASSISTANCE: 2008 AND 2009

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 2008 and 2009 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 \$10.6 billion in 2008 and \$10.7 billion in 2009. If development bank loans are included -estimated at the 2007 level, the latest year for which data are currently available - then the estimated total international population assistance would be \$11.1 billion in 2008 and \$11.2 billion in 2009.

The trend towards increasing assistance to HIV/AIDS activities continues in 2008 and 2009, with donors indicating a large increase in the share of assistance in that area.

In addition to supplying the information needed by UNFPA and UNAIDS for tracking and reporting purposes, the data for 2008 and 2009 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.

NOTE: See Erik Beekink and Annemarie Ernsten, "Projections of Funds for Population and AIDS Activities, 2007-2009", The Hague, 2008.

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 were recruited to work with government authorities and non-governmental organizations in completing the questionnaires. UNAIDS Country Offices assisted in the selection of government departments and NGOs that provided data on HIV/AIDS expenditures. Respondents were requested to focus on the ICPD costed population package and to report only domestic financial resources, not to include international donor assistance.

Surveys of domestic expenditures were initially conducted on an annual basis but, subsequently, to reduce the burden on financial and human resources, countries were surveyed on a two-yearly basis. Country case studies were conducted as part of the Resource Flows Project to supplement the mail inquiry. Despite intensive follow-up, it was becoming increasingly difficult to track progress of developing countries towards achieving the ICPD financial targets. Each year, fewer countries provided information on domestic expenditures for population activities. Many Governments, including several of the most populous countries, were unable to supply the requested data because of funding, staffing and time constraints. In addition, countries that did not have well-developed systems for monitoring resource flows were unable to provide the requested information, especially when funding was pooled in integrated social and health projects and sector-wide approaches. Furthermore, countries with decentralized accounting systems could only supply data on national expenditures and were unable to provide information on expenditures for population at sub-national (lower administrative) levels. The survey is currently conducted annually and focuses only on a core group of countries selected on the basis of population size, amount of population and AIDS expenditures, HIV/AIDS prevalence and regional representation. For fiscal year 2007, all countries were included in the survey so that the information provided could feed into the ICPD at 15 review.

Total global domestic expenditures for population activities for fiscal year 2007 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 \$18.5 billion (Table 6).

⁶ See Hendrik van Dalen and Mieke Reuser, *Assessing Size and Structure of Worldwide Funds for Population and AIDS Activities*, The Hague, 2004; Hendrik van Dalen and Mieke Reuser, *Projections of Funds for Population and AIDS Activities, 2004-2006*. The Hague, 2005; Hendrik P. van Dalen and Daniel Reijer, *Projections of Funds for Population and AIDS Activities, 2005-2007*, The Hague, 2006, Marieke van der Pers and Erik Beekink, *Projections of Funds for Population and AIDS Activities, 2006-2008*, The Hague, 2007 and Erik Beekink and Annemarie Ersten, *Projections of Funds for Population and AIDS Activities, 2007-2009*, The Hague, 2008. Available on the Resource Flows web site (www.resourceflows.org).

Table 6. Estimate of Global Domestic Expenditures for Population Activities, 2007
(thousands of \$US)

Region	Source of Funds			Total	Percentage spent on STD/HIV/AIDS
	Government	NGO	Consumers *		
Africa (sub-Saharan)	1,359,816	118,814	1,490,314	2,968,944	92%
Asia and the Pacific	3,169,144	135,987	7,872,153	11,177,284	22%
Latin America and the Caribbean	1,594,955	129,196	826,184	2,550,335	85%
Western Asia and North Africa	479,915	49,543	309,545	839,003	29%
Eastern and Southern Europe	598,943	14,373	308,456	921,772	75%
Total	7,202,773	447,913	10,806,651	18,457,338	45%

* Consumer spending on population activities covers only out-of-pocket expenditures and is based on the average amount per region measured by the WHO (2004) 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 and Annemarie Ernten, *Projections of Funds for Population and AIDS Activities, 2007-2009*, The Hague, 2008.

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. COMPONENTS OF DOMESTIC FUNDING FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES

Governments play a major role in financing population programmes. They are considered to be responsible for most domestic expenditures for population activities. However, since the level of government funding usually depends on the level of national income, governments in less developed countries are least likely to afford large outlays for population activities. Poor countries that are faced with many competing development priorities are not able to afford the necessary investments in population. As a result, population issues are often excluded from social and health sector programmes because there are not enough funds to go around or because new priorities are surfacing without safeguards to ensure sustainability and expansion of existing programmes.

National NGOs also contribute to the funding of population activities, but the majority of them are highly dependent on international resources. Their main role lies in advocacy work and in reaching people at the grass-roots level.

National governments and NGOs are not the only sources of domestic expenditures for population activities. In fact, it is the consumers who actually spend the most. Private consumer expenditures account for a large percentage of total funding for health care. Although exact amounts of worldwide health-care spending for population activities are not known, if one uses out-of-pocket health expenditures of households from the national health account figures as collected by the World Health Organization and if one assumes that out-of-pocket health expenditures are in line with out-of-pocket expenditures for family planning, reproductive health and HIV/AIDS goods and services, then consumer spending represents the largest part of resources spent on population activities. Of course, there are great variations between regions and countries and, in some cases, changes over time in the share of consumer spending within countries themselves.

6 Conclusion

Financial Resource Flows for Population Activities in 2007 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 SWAPs 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 estimated that in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, the implementation of programmes in the area of reproductive health, including those related to family planning, maternal health and the prevention of STDs, as well as programmes that address the collection and analysis of population data, will cost \$20.5 billion by the year 2010. Approximately two thirds of the projected costs in developing countries were expected to come from domestic sources and one third, or \$6.8 billion in 2010, from the international donor community.

In 2007, population assistance stood at \$8.7 billion. However, it is important to point out that even with the increase in the flow of financial resources, the funding is still not sufficient to meet current needs, which have grown dramatically since the targets were agreed upon in 1994. The actual resources mobilized are way below the revised cost estimates which were produced by UNFPA in 2009 to more adequately reflect the current needs and costs (Special Theme Box 7). According to the new estimates, almost \$65 billion would be required to meet the needs and costs in 2010.

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 remains one of the chief constraints to the full implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action.

Future Resource Requirements

The ICPD financial targets were fixed some 15 years ago and do not meet current needs that have grown dramatically since the targets were agreed upon. At that time, the population and health situation in the world was much different than it is today. The HIV/AIDS pandemic has reached proportions that were never anticipated, and maternal and newborn mortality remains unacceptably high in many parts of the world. Health-care costs have increased dramatically and the lack of progress on ICPD targets has been identified as being linked to a number of issues including the lack of investment in the development and support of health systems and programmes. In addition, the value of the dollar today is far lower than it was in 1993. As a result, the original ICPD targets are simply not sufficient to meet current developing-country needs in the area of family planning, reproductive health, STD/HIV/AIDS and basic research, data and population and development policy analysis.

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 (forthcoming), *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, social and economic outcomes, especially the child, maternal, HIV/AIDS, gender and poverty goals. 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 continue to 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.

New 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 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. Continued implementation of the 20/20 Initiative to provide increased resources for broader poverty eradication objectives, including population and social-sector objectives, is also necessary.

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. Of particular concern is the decreasing proportion of funding for family planning services which, if not reversed, may have serious implications for countries' ability to address unmet need for such services and could undermine efforts to prevent unintended pregnancies and reduce maternal and infant mortality.

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 challenge is to mobilize sufficient resources to meet growing needs. This is particularly important given the current 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.

ANNEX TABLES

Table A.1. Primary funds of donor countries for population assistance, by channel of distribution, 1997-2007^a
(Thousands of current \$US)

Country	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004 ^b	2005 ^c	2006	2007
Australia											
Total \$US	45,235	44,562	30,530 ^d	14,673	13,088 ^e	21,257	38,966	54,894	73,423	95,463	99,319
% by Channel											
Bilateral	62%	73%	59%	56%	56%	54%	67%	70%	79%	8%	13%
MultiBi	7%	4%	16%	14%	14%	16%	13%	4%	0%	13%	16%
Multilateral	8%	7%	10%	12%	13%	8%	11%	22%	19%	0%	6%
NGO	23%	16%	15%	18%	17%	21%	10%	4%	2%	78%	65%
Austria											
Total \$US	577	1,784	1,449 ^f	870	979 ^e	1,520	2,727	3,598 ^g	4,822	7,959	7,996
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	-7%	0%	8%	7%	19%	30%	6%	2%	6%	7%
MultiBi	-	0%	0%	8%	7%	10%	1%	6%	14%	31%	32%
Multilateral	97%	107%	100%	80%	83%	34%	37%	33%	34%	33%	26%
NGO	3%	0%	0%	4%	4%	38%	31%	55%	51%	31%	35%
Belgium											
Total \$US	9,814	10,148	10,443	15,768	19,138 ^h	44,101	26,400	49,877	56,438	75,677	55,963
% by Channel											
Bilateral	40%	42%	50%	3%	34%	10%	26%	25%	30%	28%	43%
MultiBi	6%	1%	0%	44%	19%	39%	3%	1%	10%	12%	19%
Multilateral	43%	54%	49%	51%	37%	26%	50%	60%	38%	32%	10%
NGO	10%	3%	1%	2%	10%	26%	21%	14%	22%	28%	28%
Canada											
Total \$US	34,520	38,568	37,212	37,441	12,689	82,845	56,626	101,131 ^g	318,123	300,868 ⁱ	231,143
% by Channel											
Bilateral	25%	1%	9%	13%	5%	21%	19%	11%	18%	16%	18%
MultiBi	10%	12%	16%	23%	18%	28%	11%	44%	18%	7%	49%
Multilateral	27%	30%	30%	24%	68%	18%	65%	39%	57%	64%	10%
NGO	38%	56%	45%	40%	8%	33%	6%	6%	8%	13%	23%
Denmark											
Total \$US	46,990	60,114	54,877	44,640	48,852	73,830	59,527 ^j	89,798	92,338	103,910	138,992
% by Channel											
Bilateral	NA	2%	4%	0%	13%	10%	15%	13%	18%	20%	25%
MultiBi	-	0%	0%	1%	0%	14%	21%	0%	0%	0%	2%
Multilateral	73%	72%	71%	75%	67%	43%	64%	72%	64%	71%	36%
NGO	27%	26%	25%	24%	19%	33%	0%	16%	18%	8%	36%
European Union											
Total \$US	79,387 ^k	79,387 ^l	33,400 ^m	28,883 ⁿ	28,054 ^o	184,891 ^p	228,737	159,248	226,446	290,322	318,033
% by Channel											
Bilateral	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	91%	10%	32%	76%	67%	67%
MultiBi	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0%	6%	0%	0%	10%	21%
Multilateral	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0%	82%	68%	6%	4%	1%
NGO	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	9%	3%	0%	18%	18%	11%
Finland											
Total \$US	17,335	23,114	19,957	19,766	23,730	24,353	23,697	27,410 ^q	23,665 ^r	50,948	38,829
% by Channel											
Bilateral	3%	23%	6%	6%	7%	11%	8%	8%	8%	12%	4%
MultiBi	10%	2%	7%	8%	5%	4%	0%	0%	0%	7%	7%
Multilateral	77%	67%	75%	75%	81%	77%	91%	91%	92%	78%	62%
NGO	11%	9%	12%	11%	7%	9%	1%	1%	0%	4%	27%
France											
Total \$US	16,500 ^s	16,500 ^t	7,977 ^f	12,360	8,242	83,687	56,559	205,583	182,895	250,720	307,194 ^u
% by Channel											
Bilateral	67%	67%	0%	43%	51%	24%	26%	10%	9%	8%	18%
MultiBi	4%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Multilateral	5%	5%	100%	54%	46%	11%	74%	90%	91%	92%	82%
NGO	24%	24%	0%	3%	3%	65%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Table A.1. Primary funds of donor countries for population assistance, by channel of distribution, 1997-2007^a
(Thousands of current \$US)

Country	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004 ^b	2005 ^c	2006	2007
Germany											
Total \$US	122,460 ^v	124,806	119,764	96,398	108,660	106,763	132,088	141,688	181,638	151,949	193,151
% by Channel											
Bilateral	44%	70%	61%	82%	81%	70%	61%	55%	47%	62%	68%
MultiBi	-	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	3%	2%
Multilateral	52%	26%	25%	15%	16%	18%	33%	40%	46%	24%	15%
NGO	4%	4%	14%	2%	3%	12%	4%	5%	7%	12%	14%
Greece											
Total \$US	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,300	5820	9293	6,349 ^g	10,467 ^w	13,641	12,188
% by Channel											
Bilateral	NA	NA	NA	NA	0%	0%	98%	78%	80%	94%	95%
MultiBi	NA	NA	NA	NA	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%
Multilateral	NA	NA	NA	NA	100%	100%	2%	3%	2%	2%	1%
NGO	NA	NA	NA	NA	0%	0%	0%	19%	18%	4%	4%
Ireland											
Total \$US	0	0	2,673	4,240	6,255	11,787	26,786	26,029 ^g	63,719	143,654	121,018
% by Channel											
Bilateral	-	-	39%	47%	69%	41%	77%	76%	65%	78%	25%
MultiBi	-	-	10%	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	11%
Multilateral	-	-	41%	34%	31%	49%	20%	24%	17%	22%	13%
NGO	-	-	9%	13%	0%	10%	2%	0%	18%	0%	51%
Italy											
Total \$US	2,203	6,385	10,042 ^x	24,921	25,038 ^e	22,641 ^{f,z}	27,068	24,107 ^g	7,962	3,904 ^{aa}	38,317
% by Channel											
Bilateral	26%	11%	26%	32%	31%	34%	74%	53%	11%	22%	36%
MultiBi	-	4%	5%	35%	34%	38%	2%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Multilateral	53%	52%	55%	31%	33%	26%	23%	30%	89%	78%	44%
NGO	21%	32%	14%	3%	3%	3%	0%	17%	0%	0%	20%
Japan											
Total \$US	93,760 ^{ab}	88,879	111,691	130,674	115,346	180,167	128,068	278,645	339,094	371,241	313,695
% by Channel											
Bilateral	17%	25%	20%	10%	20%	28%	17%	8%	13%	13%	32%
MultiBi	-	0%	3%	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%	1%	2%
Multilateral	60%	75%	59%	53%	63%	34%	67%	83%	82%	81%	22%
NGO	23%	0%	17%	37%	16%	34%	15%	9%	5%	4%	44%
Luxembourg											
Total \$US	1,176 ^s	4,257	3,313	10,726	5,627 ^e	7,458 ^{ac}	8,249 ^j	13,214 ^g	12,915	20,607	28,896
% by Channel											
Bilateral	54%	74%	50%	78%	67%	42%	45%	47%	21%	28%	18%
MultiBi	-	0%	3%	10%	18%	11%	12%	23%	59%	39%	58%
Multilateral	22%	24%	29%	9%	10%	18%	39%	28%	13%	14%	7%
NGO	24%	2%	18%	3%	5%	29%	4%	2%	7%	19%	17%
Netherlands											
Total \$US	146,428	119,230	115,781	170,077	132,032	164,310	275,434	442,186	479,253	546,801	552,546
% by Channel											
Bilateral	13%	36%	35%	17%	11%	34%	32%	23%	36%	17%	17%
MultiBi	8%	11%	6%	30%	1%	0%	1%	3%	1%	18%	12%
Multilateral	55%	46%	50%	46%	82%	61%	49%	50%	36%	33%	30%
NGO	24%	7%	9%	7%	6%	5%	19%	23%	26%	30%	41%
New Zealand											
Total \$US	1,806	2,316	2,316	2,308	2,150	3,288	5,917	8,021	15,247	17,663	13,848
% by Channel											
Bilateral	8%	0%	2%	0%	0%	1%	32%	48%	16%	30%	54%
MultiBi	-	10%	6%	1%	19%	12%	1%	0%	23%	12%	0%
Multilateral	48%	40%	42%	59%	49%	54%	51%	41%	33%	35%	39%
NGO	44%	50%	50%	40%	33%	33%	16%	11%	28%	24%	7%

Table A.1. Primary funds of donor countries for population assistance, by channel of distribution, 1997-2007^a
(Thousands of current \$US)

Country	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004 ^b	2005 ^c	2006	2007
Norway											
Total \$US	54,296	71,394	61,671	59,957	42,960	80,793	91,648	166,276	188,402	300,405	264,920
% by Channel											
Bilateral	2%	3%	2%	7%	1%	8%	6%	12%	3%	6%	7%
MultiBi	32%	19%	10%	8%	9%	13%	5%	7%	10%	7%	15%
Multilateral	52%	64%	68%	66%	78%	49%	76%	66%	70%	65%	40%
NGO	14%	15%	19%	20%	12%	30%	13%	14%	17%	21%	38%
Portugal											
Total \$US	414	1,244	440	400	689	571	1,119	3,979	5,268	6,807	5,778
% by Channel											
Bilateral	63%	16%	54%	51%	67%	28%	59%	32%	44%	39%	49%
MultiBi	0%	0%	0%	-	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%
Multilateral	10%	80%	46%	49%	33%	72%	41%	68%	52%	56%	17%
NGO	28%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	4%	35%
Spain											
Total \$US	7,438 ^s	4320	9,466	6,208	14,380	3,291	29,949	37,039	66,893	67,452	139,496
% by Channel											
Bilateral	45%	30%	50%	82%	92%	0%	18%	76%	74%	92%	11%
MultiBi	55%	70%	50%	0%	1%	28%	0%	0%	0%	1%	39%
Multilateral	0%	0%	0%	18%	7%	0%	82%	24%	26%	8%	14%
NGO	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	36%
Sweden											
Total \$US	53,177	78,270	61,602	73,142	56,270	61,107	80,029	196,894	219,670	369,569	366,182
% by Channel											
Bilateral	37%	51%	30%	6%	10%	38%	8%	2%	30%	8%	35%
MultiBi	-	7%	6%	25%	16%	1%	7%	3%	12%	7%	5%
Multilateral	40%	28%	47%	41%	48%	49%	65%	72%	41%	60%	43%
NGO	24%	15%	17%	28%	26%	12%	20%	24%	18%	25%	16%
Switzerland											
Total \$US	16,626	17,818	17,796	16,074	23,534	23,403	31,522	31,872	40,234	36,540	36,974
% by Channel											
Bilateral	9%	15%	24%	22%	15%	17%	45%	35%	30%	15%	13%
MultiBi	3%	3%	4%	2%	3%	3%	0%	1%	0%	2%	3%
Multilateral	64%	72%	68%	71%	57%	62%	55%	61%	63%	67%	52%
NGO	25%	11%	4%	4%	25%	18%	0%	3%	7%	16%	32%
United Kingdom											
Total \$US	117,431	125,934	95,703	169,602	80,971	168,803	589,650	570,142 ^{ac}	711,677	863,793	1,137,342
% by Channel											
Bilateral	62%	40%	29%	36%	18%	61%	66%	75%	74%	71%	77%
MultiBi	3%	8%	3%	1%	0%	7%	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Multilateral	24%	16%	34%	40%	82%	20%	18%	21%	22%	25%	11%
NGO	11%	37%	34%	23%	0%	12%	10%	0%	0%	0%	10%
United States											
Total \$US	662,360	619,729	603,003	658,614	951,012	962,969	1,807,643	1,807,643 ^{ac}	3,010,627	2,535,693	3,065,842
% by Channel											
Bilateral	20%	20%	32%	24%	18%	22%	20%	20%	81%	53%	82%
MultiBi	-	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%
Multilateral	7%	6%	3%	6%	5%	2%	13%	13%	7%	1%	0%
NGO	73%	74%	65%	70%	78%	75%	67%	67%	11%	45%	18%
TOTAL \$US	1,529,936	1,538,760	1,411,106	1,597,743	1,719,708 ^g	2,313,893	3,737,702	4,445,624	6,331,217	6,625,586	7,487,660
% by Channel^{ae}											
Bilateral	24% ^{af}	28% ^{af}	30% ^{af}	25%	22%	34%	30%	28%	60%	42%	58%
MultiBi	3%	3%	3%	7%	2%	4%	3%	2%	2%	4%	6%
Multilateral	26%	25%	27%	28%	27%	18%	30%	37%	27%	28%	15%
NGO	41%	39%	38%	40%	48%	44%	37%	33%	11%	26%	21%

- ^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 The 1999 figure for Australia only includes expenditures for projects exclusively dedicated to population activities and excludes expenditures for the population component in integrated development projects.
- ^e Information on expenditures for population projects/programmes was not provided or fully reported. As a result, 2001 project/programme figures are estimated at the 2000 level.
- ^f Austria and France only reported information on contributions to multilateral donors in 1999. No information on project expenditures was reported.
- ^g Information on general contributions to intermediate organizations was not reported. As a result, 2004 figures on general contributions are estimated at the 2003 level.
- ^h 2001 data differ from the figures in the 2001 report, due to additional data received.
- ⁱ Information on general contributions to intermediate organizations was not reported. As a result, 2006 figures on general contributions are estimated at the 2005 level.
- ^j Information on project/programme expenditures was not reported. As a result, project/programme figures are estimated based on 2002 data.
- ^k Data for the European Union are a global estimate based on known payment credits for population, reproductive health and AIDS activities.
- ^l Figures on expenditures for population assistance for 1998 were not provided. As a result, 1998 figures are estimated at the 1997 level.
- ^m Data for the European Union are a global estimate based only on the European Commission's commitments for reproductive health and AIDS activities.
- ⁿ Figures on expenditures for population assistance for 2000 were not provided. As a result, 2000 figures are estimated at the 1999 level.
- ^o Figures on expenditures for population assistance for 2001 were not provided. As a result, 2001 figures are estimated at the 1999 level.
- ^p 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.
- ^q No 2004 data have been provided; 2004 figures are estimated at the 2003 level.
- ^r Information on project/programme expenditures was not reported. As a result, project/programme figures are estimated based on 2003 data.
- ^s Figures on expenditures for population assistance for 1997 were not provided. As a result, 1997 figures are estimated at the 1996 level.
- ^t Figures on expenditures for population assistance for 1998 were not provided. As a result, 1998 figures are estimated at the 1996 level, the latest year for which figures were reported.
- ^u Information on general contributions to intermediate organizations was not reported. As a result, 2007 figures on general contributions are estimated at the 2006 level.
- ^v The figure for Germany only includes expenditures for population projects and programmes and excludes expenditures for the population component in integrated development projects.
- ^w Information on general contributions to intermediate organizations was not reported. As a result, 2005 figures on general contributions are estimated at the 2003 level.
- ^x 1999 data for Italy differ from the figures in the 1999 report, due to revised figures received.
- ^y Since 2002 exchange rates have not been available, the respective 2001 rates were used.
- ^z Project/programme expenditures and channels are estimated based on 2000 data.
- ^{aa} Information on project/programme expenditures was not reported. As a result, project/programme figures are estimated based on 2005 data.
- ^{ab} Figures on expenditures for population assistance for 1997 were not provided. As a result, 1997 figures are estimated at the 1995 level, the latest year for which figures were reported.
- ^{ac} Project/programme expenditures for 2002 have been estimated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Luxembourg. Channels are estimated based on 2001 data.
- ^{ad} Data on expenditures for 2004 were not submitted by the publication deadline. As a result, 2004 figures are estimated at the 2003 level.
- ^{ae} Figures have been rounded off and may not add to totals.
- ^{af} The total percentages do not add up to 100 per cent because the European Union expenditure data were not available by channel of distribution.

Table A.2. Primary funds of donor countries for population assistance as a percentage of official development assistance, 1997-2007^a

Country	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004 ^b	2005 ^c	2006	2007
Australia	4.26	4.64	3.11 ^d	1.49	1.50 ^e	2.15	3.15	3.76	4.37	4.50	3.72
Austria	0.11	0.39	0.27 ^f	0.21	0.18 ^h	0.29	0.54	0.53 ^g	0.31	0.53	0.44
Belgium	1.28	1.15	2.20	1.92	2.21 ^h	4.12	1.40	3.41	2.87	3.83	2.87
Canada	1.69	2.28	0.83	2.15	0.83	4.13	2.56	3.89 ^g	8.47	8.17 ⁱ	5.67
Denmark	2.87	3.53	2.99	2.68	2.99	4.49	3.41 ^j	4.41	4.38	4.65	5.42
Finland	4.57	5.84	6.10	5.33	6.10	5.27	4.26	4.18 ^k	2.62 ^l	6.11	3.96
France	0.26 ^m	0.29 ⁿ	0.14 ^f	0.30	0.20	1.53	0.77	2.43	1.82	2.37	3.11 ^o
Germany	2.09	2.24	2.18	1.92	2.18	2.01	1.97	1.88	1.80	1.46	1.57
Greece					0.01 ^h	0.02	2.57	1.37 ^g	2.72 ^p	3.22	2.43
Ireland	0.00	0.00	2.18	1.80	2.18	2.96	5.26	4.29 ^g	8.86	14.06	10.15
Italy	0.17	0.28	0.56	1.81	1.54 ^e	0.97 ^q	1.11	0.98 ^g	0.16 ^r	0.11 ^s	0.97
Japan	1.00 ^t	0.84	1.17	0.97	1.17	1.94	1.44	3.13	2.58	3.32	4.09
Luxembourg	1.24 ^m	3.80	3.99	8.45	3.99 ^e	5.07 ^u	4.37 ^j	5.61 ^g	5.04	7.09	7.69
Netherlands	4.97	3.92	4.16	5.43	4.16	4.92	6.79	10.52	9.37	10.03	8.88
New Zealand	1.17	1.78	1.92	2.04	1.92	2.70	3.50	3.78	5.57	6.83	4.33
Norway	4.16	5.40	3.19	4.74	3.19	4.76	4.49	7.56	6.76	10.17	7.11
Portugal	0.17	0.48	0.26	0.15	0.26	0.18	0.35	0.39	1.40	1.72	1.23
Spain	0.60 ^m	0.31	0.83	0.52	0.83	0.19	1.48	1.52	2.22	1.77	2.71
Sweden	3.07	4.98	3.38	4.07	3.38	3.07	3.81	7.23	6.53	9.34	8.44
Switzerland	1.83	1.98	2.59	1.81	2.59	2.49	2.43	2.06	2.28	2.22	2.19
United Kingdom	3.42	3.26	1.77	3.77	1.77	3.43	9.56	7.23 ^v	6.61	6.93	11.55
United States	9.63	7.05	8.32	6.62	8.32	7.25	11.45	9.17 ^v	10.90	10.78	14.07
All donor countries	3.18	2.82	2.45	2.93	3.23 ^h	3.65	5.12	5.39	5.72	6.07	6.93

^a Figures for official development assistance (ODA) are drawn from www.oecd.org/dac/htm/dacstats.htm.

^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 The 1999 figure for Australia only includes expenditures for projects exclusively dedicated to population activities and excludes expenditures for the population component in integrated projects.

^e Information on expenditures for population projects/programmes was not provided or fully reported. As a result, 2001 project/programme figures are estimated based on 2000 data.

^f Austria and France only reported information on contributions to multilateral donors in 1999. No information on project expenditures was reported.

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

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

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

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

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

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

^m Figures on expenditures for population assistance for 1997 were not provided. As a result, 1997 figures are estimated at the 1996 level.

ⁿ Figures on expenditures for population assistance for 1998 were not provided. As a result, 1998 figures are estimated at the 1996 level, the latest year for which figures were reported.

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

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

^q Information on project/programme expenditures is based on 2000 data.

^r Information on project/programme expenditures was not reported. As a result, project/programme figures are estimated based on 2004 data.

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

^t Figures on expenditures for population assistance in 1997 were not provided. As a result, 1997 figures are estimated at the 1995 level, the latest year for which figures were reported.

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

^v Data on expenditures for 2004 were not submitted by the publication deadline. As a result, 2004 figures are estimated at the 2003 level.

Table A.3. Primary funds of donor countries for population assistance per million \$US of gross national product, 1997-2007^a (\$US)

Country	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 ^b	2006	2007
Australia	119	126	80 ^c	40	38 ^d	55	79	92	108	129	132
Austria	3	8	7 ^e	5	5 ^d	7	11	12 ^f	16	24	23
Belgium	40	40	42	69	81 ^g	178	86	140	151	187	128
Canada	57	67	60	54	18	115	66	104 ^f	286	251 ^h	177
Denmark	278	351	319	284	308	433	285 ⁱ	373	355	367	459
Finland	151	185	157	165	197	185	148	148 ^j	121	234	166
France	12 ^k	11 ^l	6 ^e	10	6	58	32	100	86	109	125 ^m
Germany	59	58	57	52	59	54	55	52	65	50	60
Greece					* ⁿ	* ⁿ	54	31 ^f	47	45	42
Ireland	0	0	34	54	72	119	210	167 ^f	372	751	582
Italy	2	5	9	24	23 ^d	19 ^o	19	14 ^f	5	2 ^p	19
Japan	22 ^q	23	25	27	27	44	29	59	73	75	65
Luxembourg	68 ^k	247	184	600	328 ^d	391 ^r	344 ⁱ	468 ^f	433	626	844
Netherlands	402	313	292	456	342	399	551	772	767	777	739
New Zealand	30	47	46	51	49	60	81	89	151	158	121
Norway	358	493	409	379	264	423	412	661	634	942	727
Portugal	4	12	4	4	6	5	8	24	29	36	29
Spain	14 ^k	8	16	11	25	5	36	36	60	56	106
Sweden	243	356	264	325	273	256	265	562	616	935	836
Switzerland	62	64	65	61	88	79	94	85	101	84	81
United Kingdom	89	89	66	121	57	106	322	262 ^s	312	352	462
United States	87	73	65	66	94	92	165	155 ^s	244 ^t	189	221
All donor countries	72	67	59	66	71 ^g	86	126	139	188	181	197

^a Figures for gross national product (GNP) are drawn from www.oecd.org/dac/hm/dacstats.htm.

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

^c The 1999 figure for Australia only includes expenditures for projects exclusively dedicated to population activities and excludes expenditures for the population component in integrated projects.

^d Information on expenditures for population projects/programmes was not provided or fully reported. As a result, 2001 project/programme figures are estimated at the 2000 level.

^e Austria and France only reported information on contributions to multilateral donors in 1999. No information on project expenditures was reported.

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

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

^h Information on general contributions to intermediate organizations was not reported, figures are estimated based on 2005 data.

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

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

^k Figures on expenditures for population assistance for 1997 were not provided. As a result, 1997 figures are estimated at the 1996 level.

^l Figures on expenditures for population assistance for 1998 were not provided. As a result, 1998 figures are estimated at the 1996 level, the latest year for which figures were reported.

^m Information on general contributions to intermediate organizations was not reported, figures are estimated based on 2006 data.

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

^o Project/programme expenditures are estimated based on 2000 data.

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

^q Figures on expenditures for population assistance in 1997 were not provided. As a result, 1997 figures are estimated at the 1995 level, the latest year for which figures were reported.

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

^s Data on expenditures for 2004 were not submitted by the publication deadline. As a result, 2004 figures are estimated at the 2003 level.

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

Table A.4. Final donor expenditures for population assistance, by region and channel of distribution, 1997-2007^a
(Thousands of current \$US)

Region	1997	1998	1999	2000 ^b	2001 ^c	2002 ^{d,e,f}	2003	2004 ^{g,h}	2005 ^{i,j}	2006 ^k	2007 ^l
Africa (sub-Saharan)											
Total \$US	463,855	468,618	431,968	528,024	605,466	869,139	1,195,052	1,357,517	2,327,383	2,526,098	3,179,335
% by Channel											
Bilateral	33%	28%	33%	25%	19%	33%	31%	20%	59%	38%	51%
Multilateral	24%	24%	19%	16%	18%	15%	20%	28%	25%	23%	26%
NGO	43%	48%	47%	59%	63%	52%	49%	52%	16%	39%	22%
Asia and the Pacific											
Total \$US	365,118	405,287	415,124	391,829	396,994	566,261	609,901	522,000	809,444	1,026,897	971,340
% by Channel											
Bilateral	28%	29%	29%	30%	29%	42%	29%	17%	30%	16%	39%
Multilateral	23%	28%	28%	30%	24%	20%	28%	20%	39%	40%	32%
NGO	48%	43%	43%	40%	47%	38%	43%	63%	31%	44%	29%
Latin America and the Caribbean											
Total \$US	208,676	237,075	182,603	156,534	188,603	255,666	221,948	236,173	352,678	391,772	394,650
% by Channel											
Bilateral	21%	20%	22%	37%	34%	33%	14%	13%	37%	31%	39%
Multilateral	19%	16%	16%	15%	16%	24%	34%	30%	40%	36%	34%
NGO	60%	64%	62%	48%	49%	44%	52%	58%	23%	32%	27%
Western Asia and North Africa											
Total \$US	118,098	116,967	85,322	105,009	114,072	149,374	141,638	143,544	162,804	280,946	267,747
% by Channel											
Bilateral	41%	18%	33%	38%	32%	47%	17%	12%	27%	42%	54%
Multilateral	20%	23%	28%	17%	19%	14%	33%	24%	35%	28%	16%
NGO	39%	59%	39%	46%	49%	39%	51%	65%	38%	30%	31%
Eastern and Southern Europe											
Total \$US	22,533	26,859	27,196	22,089	35,259	48,780	114,546	58,683	173,540	159,225	157,321
% by Channel											
Bilateral	31%	13%	31%	35%	16%	32%	22%	27%	18%	7%	12%
Multilateral	24%	32%	25%	20%	25%	20%	28%	20%	51%	66%	74%
NGO	45%	55%	44%	44%	59%	48%	50%	53%	32%	26%	14%
Global/Interregional											
Total \$US	453,774	425,714	512,925	577,259	710,668	1,272,814	1,563,816	2,495,324	2,974,254	2,932,670	3,796,498
% by Channel											
Bilateral	3%	25%	16%	7%	6%	7%	31%	33%	66%	48%	53%
Multilateral	32%	26%	30%	28%	27%	19%	20%	35%	16%	19%	24%
NGO	65%	49%	54%	65%	68%	74%	49%	32%	18%	33%	24%
TOTAL \$US	1,632,053	1,680,520	1,655,138	1,780,743	2,051,062	3,162,035	3,846,900	4,813,241	6,800,102	7,317,607	8,766,891
% by Channel											
Bilateral	23%	26%	25%	22%	18%	25%	29%	26%	56%	38%	49%
Multilateral	25%	24%	25%	23%	22%	18%	23%	31%	24%	26%	27%
NGO	52%	50%	49%	55%	60%	57%	48%	43%	20%	36%	24%

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

^b 2000 data differ from the figures in the 2000 report, due to additional information received.

^c 2001 data differ from the figures in the 2001 report, due to a change in the data.

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

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

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

^g Since no 2004 data have been provided on general contributions to intermediate organizations by Austria, Canada, Greece, Ireland, Italy, and Luxembourg, their channels have been estimated at the 2003 level.

^h Since no 2004 data have been provided on projects/programmes nor on general contributions to intermediate organizations by Finland and the United States, the channels and the regional distributions have been estimated based on 2003 data.

ⁱ Since no 2005 data have been provided on projects/programmes nor on general contributions to intermediate organizations by Finland and Greece, the channels and the regional distributions have been estimated based on 2003 data.

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

^k Since no 2006 data have been provided on projects/programmes by Italy and on general contributions to intermediate organizations by Canada, the channels have been estimated based on 2005 data.

^l Since no 2007 data have been provided on general contributions to intermediate organizations by France, the channels have been estimated based on 2006 data.

**Table A.5. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries of Africa (sub-Saharan),
by channel of distribution, 1997-2007^a (Thousands of current \$US)**

Country	1997	1998	1999	2000 ^b	2001	2002 ^{c,d,e}	2003	2004 ^{f,g}	2005 ^{h,i}	2006 ^j	2007 ^k
Africa (sub-Saharan) Total^l	463,855	468,618	431,968	528,024	605,466	869,139	1,195,052	1,357,517	2,327,378	2,526,098	3,179,335
% by Channel											
Bilateral	33%	28%	33%	25%	19%	33%	31%	20%	59%	38%	51%
Multilateral	24%	24%	19%	16%	18%	15%	20%	28%	25%	23%	26%
NGO	43%	48%	47%	59%	63%	52%	49%	52%	16%	39%	22%
Regional											
Total \$US	65,986	64,131	62,872	103,548	122,832	240,425	148,903	304,564	211,471	309,353	292,780
% by Channel											
Bilateral	15%	19%	24%	14%	9%	44%	25%	4%	22%	18%	29%
Multilateral	25%	17%	9%	19%	13%	8%	14%	29%	13%	6%	15%
NGO	60%	64%	67%	67%	79%	48%	61%	67%	66%	76%	56%
Angola											
Total \$US	5,443	6,778	5,569	7,015	8,057	9,519	18,807	11,793	30,618	30,640	25,739
% by Channel											
Bilateral	35%	45%	46%	33%	30%	28%	26%	20%	17%	24%	40%
Multilateral	46%	52%	50%	26%	28%	28%	39%	22%	77%	42%	36%
NGO	20%	4%	4%	41%	42%	43%	35%	58%	6%	34%	24%
Benin											
Total \$US	5,808	6,469	5,929	5,390	7,766	10,107	14,760	20,046	15,702	23,852	13,329
% by Channel											
Bilateral	13%	33%	38%	19%	6%	17%	13%	13%	15%	21%	27%
Multilateral	51%	41%	24%	13%	28%	43%	21%	39%	67%	62%	47%
NGO	36%	27%	38%	67%	66%	40%	66%	48%	18%	18%	26%
Botswana											
Total \$US	2,505	1,590	1,075	1,159	2,692	11,449	21,193	13,224	45,854	27,676	45,435
% by Channel											
Bilateral	2%	3%	29%	7%	42%	1%	0%	1%	96%	89%	97%
Multilateral	36%	69%	68%	80%	52%	15%	12%	19%	2%	5%	0%
NGO	61%	28%	3%	13%	6%	84%	88%	80%	1%	6%	3%
Burkina Faso											
Total \$US	9,133	9,078	5,796	7,306	6,691	6,236	15,072	14,842	30,972	30,649	34,995
% by Channel											
Bilateral	27%	36%	47%	62%	50%	51%	57%	63%	28%	60%	62%
Multilateral	36%	41%	46%	31%	34%	34%	21%	28%	37%	23%	23%
NGO	37%	22%	7%	7%	16%	15%	22%	8%	35%	13%	15%
Burundi											
Total \$US	5,530	1,601	740	1,146	2,255	2,090	2,960	7,971	7,666	11,942	10,494
% by Channel											
Bilateral	48%	23%	-40%	10%	21%	11%	12%	17%	23%	23%	17%
Multilateral	26%	90%	127%	77%	74%	80%	76%	82%	70%	52%	51%
NGO	26%	-13%	13%	13%	5%	9%	13%	1%	6%	25%	32%
Cameroon											
Total \$US	6,647	4,175	1,759	4,541	3,343	4,610	8,391	7,904	12,820	19,919	35,825
% by Channel											
Bilateral	10%	13%	8%	14%	19%	41%	40%	60%	39%	24%	24%
Multilateral	27%	34%	38%	36%	45%	55%	42%	38%	57%	69%	67%
NGO	64%	53%	54%	50%	36%	4%	18%	3%	4%	7%	9%

Table A.5. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries of Africa (sub-Saharan), by channel of distribution, 1997-2007^a (Thousands of current \$US)

Country	1997	1998	1999	2000 ^b	2001	2002 ^{c,d,e}	2003	2004 ^{f,g}	2005 ^{h,i}	2006 ^j	2007 ^k
Cape Verde											
Total \$US	1,197	1,920	1,159	771	1,373	1,051	1,099	1,578	1,682	1,321	953
% by Channel											
Bilateral	25%	17%	27%	39%	30%	32%	36%	58%	59%	94%	91%
Multilateral	74%	51%	59%	61%	70%	68%	55%	43%	38%	3%	0%
NGO	1%	32%	13%	0%	0%	0%	9%	0%	3%	3%	9%
Central African Republic											
Total \$US	2,546	1,211	1,429	833	982	1,406	5,371	2,322	11,305	12,268	1,133
% by Channel											
Bilateral	31%	59%	23%	-4%	-1%	22%	9%	22%	9%	3%	16%
Multilateral	37%	41%	77%	90%	101%	78%	85%	77%	81%	87%	71%
NGO	33%	0%	1%	14%	0%	0%	6%	1%	10%	10%	12%
Chad											
Total \$US	4,024	2,602	2,984	3,044	2,675	2,902	4,202	5,713	9,124	8,325	3,935
% by Channel											
Bilateral	34%	50%	51%	62%	58%	0%	48%	53%	45%	45%	68%
Multilateral	33%	47%	45%	34%	35%	93%	48%	45%	50%	53%	18%
NGO	32%	3%	5%	4%	7%	7%	5%	2%	5%	3%	14%
Comoros											
Total \$US	585	834	502	473	780	626	1,216	741	390	539	25,172
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	46%	29%	8%	99%
Multilateral	94%	100%	100%	100%	63%	100%	85%	53%	68%	88%	1%
NGO	6%	0%	0%	0%	37%	0%	14%	1%	3%	4%	0%
Congo											
Total \$US	1,021	1,244	2,217	863	928	4,715	2,184	8,427	6,571	1,429	3,648
% by Channel											
Bilateral	75%	46%	84%	15%	25%	8%	45%	15%	14%	0%	7%
Multilateral	22%	54%	12%	27%	38%	18%	31%	83%	25%	66%	79%
NGO	3%	0%	4%	58%	37%	74%	24%	2%	61%	34%	14%
Congo, Democratic Republic of the											
Total \$US	1,945	1,006	1,837	3,182	8,783	5,536	22,886	100,235	36,141	90,486	47,699
% by Channel											
Bilateral	59%	52%	62%	15%	10%	20%	43%	12%	21%	18%	34%
Multilateral	7%	41%	27%	23%	25%	31%	19%	80%	65%	73%	43%
NGO	34%	7%	11%	62%	65%	49%	39%	8%	14%	10%	24%
Cote d'Ivoire											
Total \$US	8,279	5,874	4,667	3,276	4,014	3,170	20,375	15,058	48,288	35,229	45,687
% by Channel											
Bilateral	47%	55%	57%	57%	59%	11%	22%	27%	70%	68%	72%
Multilateral	23%	38%	33%	41%	40%	73%	37%	17%	26%	23%	26%
NGO	30%	7%	10%	1%	1%	16%	41%	56%	4%	9%	2%
Equatorial Guinea											
Total \$US	1,006	699	440	508	1,025	550	980	2,042	4,070	3,275	1,157
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	0%	49%	0%	0%	37%	24%	32%	22%
Multilateral	100%	100%	100%	100%	51%	100%	91%	63%	76%	67%	36%
NGO	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	9%	0%	0%	1%	42%
Eritrea											
Total \$US	4,459	4,043	3,518	3,028	6,774	9,345	8,183	8,743	17,260	9,974	10,061
% by Channel											
Bilateral	22%	15%	48%	42%	21%	24%	16%	2%	1%	7%	28%
Multilateral	46%	56%	49%	28%	45%	32%	31%	48%	98%	80%	66%
NGO	32%	29%	4%	30%	34%	44%	52%	50%	1%	13%	6%

**Table A.5. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries of Africa (sub-Saharan),
by channel of distribution, 1997-2007^a (Thousands of current \$US)**

Country	1997	1998	1999	2000 ^b	2001	2002 ^{c,d,e}	2003	2004 ^{f,g}	2005 ^{h,i}	2006 ^j	2007 ^k
Ethiopia											
Total \$US	29,130	22,209	24,731	31,619	43,125	52,648	68,629	64,956	192,603	233,235	334,223
% by Channel											
Bilateral	14%	38%	40%	16%	20%	23%	19%	13%	49%	22%	27%
Multilateral	28%	16%	7%	15%	12%	12%	39%	13%	32%	42%	56%
NGO	58%	47%	53%	69%	68%	65%	42%	73%	19%	36%	18%
Gabon											
Total \$US	677	555	683	435	3,069	710	758	704	908	2,242	3,069
% by Channel											
Bilateral	28%	34%	0%	18%	2%	64%	24%	65%	33%	16%	17%
Multilateral	72%	66%	68%	55%	8%	36%	53%	35%	67%	80%	80%
NGO	0%	0%	32%	27%	89%	0%	22%	0%	0%	4%	3%
Gambia											
Total \$US	1,802	1,339	1,321	801	690	614	1,634	1,001	4,592	3,091	3,404
% by Channel											
Bilateral	34%	43%	39%	48%	41%	2%	12%	20%	5%	10%	12%
Multilateral	59%	28%	50%	46%	59%	98%	55%	80%	93%	89%	78%
NGO	7%	30%	12%	6%	0%	0%	32%	0%	2%	1%	10%
Ghana											
Total \$US	16,050	17,551	22,323	17,485	21,753	32,061	34,123	37,007	29,784	53,639	70,247
% by Channel											
Bilateral	49%	9%	27%	18%	13%	45%	58%	65%	44%	60%	48%
Multilateral	18%	34%	16%	16%	19%	11%	21%	14%	36%	25%	43%
NGO	33%	57%	57%	66%	68%	45%	20%	21%	20%	15%	9%
Guinea											
Total \$US	10,443	5,325	9,574	7,187	6,176	9,009	12,807	12,221	7,080	13,184	5,846
% by Channel											
Bilateral	52%	20%	36%	44%	29%	22%	18%	20%	64%	29%	67%
Multilateral	10%	17%	9%	8%	14%	7%	24%	18%	15%	14%	25%
NGO	39%	63%	55%	48%	57%	70%	58%	62%	21%	56%	8%
Guinea-Bissau											
Total \$US	1,802	1,272	157	574	562	1,045	1,506	5,251	1,984	2,342	2,516
% by Channel											
Bilateral	18%	76%	55%	32%	10%	33%	7%	12%	32%	23%	52%
Multilateral	55%	22%	45%	34%	90%	67%	77%	88%	47%	74%	27%
NGO	27%	2%	0%	34%	0%	0%	17%	0%	21%	2%	21%
Kenya											
Total \$US	29,270	29,047	35,108	33,697	38,134	52,114	70,577	65,493	168,523	169,443	239,215
% by Channel											
Bilateral	55%	35%	34%	26%	33%	28%	23%	16%	85%	40%	69%
Multilateral	10%	7%	13%	6%	8%	11%	13%	5%	2%	3%	10%
NGO	35%	58%	53%	68%	59%	62%	64%	80%	13%	58%	21%
Lesotho											
Total \$US	1,050	984	381	753	967	1,577	4,802	2,995	8,572	10,647	20,814
% by Channel											
Bilateral	20%	71%	18%	73%	67%	19%	47%	63%	31%	48%	38%
Multilateral	71%	9%	71%	24%	25%	28%	43%	28%	63%	48%	51%
NGO	9%	20%	11%	3%	8%	53%	10%	10%	6%	3%	12%
Liberia											
Total \$US	934	994	1,591	2,433	1,626	1,961	2,675	1,810	6,152	7,069	10,544
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	2%	23%	15%	0%	37%	18%	9%	7%	7%	8%
Multilateral	7%	69%	70%	30%	63%	29%	47%	47%	70%	76%	60%
NGO	93%	30%	8%	54%	37%	34%	35%	44%	23%	17%	33%

**Table A.5. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries of Africa (sub-Saharan),
by channel of distribution, 1997-2007^a (Thousands of current \$US)**

Country	1997	1998	1999	2000 ^b	2001	2002 ^{c,d,e}	2003	2004 ^{f,g}	2005 ^{h,i}	2006 ^j	2007 ^k
Madagascar											
Total \$US	11,162	9,625	9,159	7,386	10,208	12,424	16,043	13,630	13,635	13,038	14,475
% by Channel											
Bilateral	54%	41%	11%	29%	11%	22%	6%	12%	29%	24%	52%
Multilateral	15%	29%	24%	23%	21%	17%	32%	17%	31%	39%	31%
NGO	30%	29%	66%	47%	68%	61%	62%	71%	40%	37%	17%
Malawi											
Total \$US	22,654	22,148	16,516	25,616	22,230	36,003	68,418	41,608	35,040	74,439	119,991
% by Channel											
Bilateral	46%	26%	33%	48%	19%	51%	78%	14%	23%	29%	29%
Multilateral	21%	25%	17%	7%	17%	10%	7%	48%	55%	40%	57%
NGO	33%	49%	50%	45%	64%	38%	15%	37%	22%	31%	15%
Mali											
Total \$US	12,779	14,660	16,851	11,804	14,171	20,358	25,070	48,841	33,543	32,393	39,870
% by Channel											
Bilateral	49%	56%	28%	50%	40%	45%	10%	15%	55%	59%	48%
Multilateral	18%	12%	7%	9%	17%	11%	10%	45%	19%	25%	43%
NGO	33%	32%	65%	42%	43%	44%	79%	40%	27%	16%	9%
Mauritania											
Total \$US	1,045	1,045	862	1,965	2,061	5,095	3,978	12,027	2,759	4,869	4,621
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	5%	5%	7%	4%	14%	28%	31%	87%
Multilateral	97%	89%	100%	79%	63%	86%	85%	86%	61%	67%	0%
NGO	3%	11%	0%	16%	32%	7%	11%	1%	11%	1%	13%
Mauritius											
Total \$US	324	254	72	91	193	157	139	2,081	66	794	1,197
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	77%	84%	99%
Multilateral	90%	97%	100%	97%	100%	100%	45%	100%	23%	15%	0%
NGO	10%	3%	0%	3%	0%	0%	54%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Mozambique											
Total \$US	22,119	20,853	17,790	23,388	29,800	41,172	68,671	59,436	112,030	136,904	199,056
% by Channel											
Bilateral	29%	23%	42%	30%	27%	39%	40%	29%	84%	53%	52%
Multilateral	30%	39%	33%	26%	28%	22%	19%	17%	9%	20%	27%
NGO	41%	38%	25%	44%	45%	38%	40%	54%	6%	27%	21%
Namibia											
Total \$US	2,265	2,498	2,583	3,571	4,080	4,774	12,092	13,824	54,340	70,473	85,019
% by Channel											
Bilateral	6%	11%	44%	24%	20%	18%	27%	33%	79%	43%	54%
Multilateral	93%	81%	52%	37%	36%	32%	10%	13%	17%	28%	29%
NGO	1%	8%	4%	39%	44%	50%	63%	54%	4%	29%	17%
Niger											
Total \$US	6,473	8,814	4,291	2,827	3,979	3,480	6,175	7,595	11,266	15,906	18,167
% by Channel											
Bilateral	37%	33%	23%	56%	35%	15%	34%	52%	41%	55%	36%
Multilateral	42%	50%	48%	39%	62%	82%	63%	45%	55%	41%	53%
NGO	21%	17%	29%	5%	3%	3%	3%	3%	4%	4%	11%
Nigeria											
Total \$US	18,678	21,698	16,693	39,741	35,933	54,824	81,796	109,036	207,745	215,845	236,978
% by Channel											
Bilateral	44%	3%	15%	11%	4%	19%	17%	47%	77%	45%	61%
Multilateral	15%	20%	23%	10%	19%	18%	20%	8%	14%	13%	9%
NGO	41%	77%	62%	79%	77%	63%	63%	45%	9%	42%	30%

Table A.5. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries of Africa (sub-Saharan),
by channel of distribution, 1997-2007^a (Thousands of current \$US)

Country	1997	1998	1999	2000 ^b	2001	2002 ^{c,d,e}	2003	2004 ^{f,g}	2005 ^{h,i}	2006 ^j	2007 ^k
Rwanda											
Total \$US	5,586	7,886	8,266	11,007	14,044	10,695	24,016	21,636	82,427	69,902	105,790
% by Channel											
Bilateral	41%	54%	72%	41%	11%	12%	29%	18%	63%	34%	42%
Multilateral	27%	12%	23%	11%	13%	17%	15%	13%	32%	24%	35%
NGO	33%	34%	5%	48%	76%	71%	57%	69%	5%	41%	23%
Sao Tome and Principe											
Total \$US	479	259	528	327	974	427	516	2,102	621	849	565
% by Channel											
Bilateral	2%	4%	2%	15%	11%	18%	35%	13%	39%	15%	35%
Multilateral	98%	96%	98%	85%	60%	66%	51%	87%	61%	64%	29%
NGO	0%	0%	0%	0%	29%	16%	13%	0%	0%	21%	36%
Senegal											
Total \$US	9,571	14,762	15,198	12,603	17,082	12,084	26,130	24,305	15,560	25,804	23,125
% by Channel											
Bilateral	18%	47%	34%	13%	33%	19%	17%	14%	35%	31%	39%
Multilateral	32%	7%	13%	9%	14%	20%	10%	10%	28%	42%	40%
NGO	51%	46%	53%	78%	52%	62%	72%	77%	36%	27%	21%
Seychelles											
Total \$US	101	111	86	72	59	50	155	17	77	71	25
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	38%	0%	37%	39%	100%
Multilateral	100%	100%	100%	72%	100%	100%	25%	100%	63%	61%	0%
NGO	0%	0%	0%	28%	0%	0%	36%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Sierra Leone											
Total \$US	400	1,579	481	1,120	889	2,373	6,803	2,934	8,832	8,437	8,591
% by Channel											
Bilateral	23%	26%	22%	36%	0%	25%	39%	23%	31%	36%	39%
Multilateral	67%	40%	41%	20%	63%	48%	47%	69%	63%	58%	40%
NGO	10%	34%	37%	44%	37%	27%	14%	8%	7%	5%	22%
South Africa											
Total \$US	20,263	21,286	19,449	28,171	29,267	39,628	96,542	41,025	195,513	185,064	284,019
% by Channel											
Bilateral	18%	57%	19%	22%	21%	14%	37%	17%	74%	48%	71%
Multilateral	6%	4%	8%	4%	8%	10%	18%	1%	15%	8%	11%
NGO	76%	39%	73%	74%	70%	76%	45%	82%	11%	44%	17%
Swaziland											
Total \$US	1,190	722	597	557	635	2,044	7,069	2,190	21,808	13,022	20,019
% by Channel											
Bilateral	31%	39%	4%	27%	1%	2%	9%	36%	4%	14%	26%
Multilateral	57%	54%	95%	62%	77%	44%	88%	40%	94%	83%	71%
NGO	12%	7%	1%	11%	22%	54%	3%	25%	2%	3%	3%
Tanzania, United Republic of											
Total \$US	35,037	42,070	30,502	27,746	31,019	39,429	64,268	92,191	209,317	164,834	223,909
% by Channel											
Bilateral	42%	45%	42%	39%	29%	44%	38%	27%	62%	48%	64%
Multilateral	17%	18%	20%	11%	21%	19%	14%	37%	29%	22%	19%
NGO	41%	37%	38%	50%	50%	37%	48%	35%	8%	29%	18%
Togo											
Total \$US	2,073	2,964	1,540	1,601	2,695	2,719	6,365	2,196	8,224	9,587	12,703
% by Channel											
Bilateral	38%	24%	4%	18%	5%	45%	12%	30%	13%	14%	16%
Multilateral	35%	38%	54%	40%	56%	54%	80%	70%	82%	81%	81%
NGO	28%	38%	42%	42%	39%	1%	8%	0%	5%	5%	3%

Table A.5. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries of Africa (sub-Saharan), by channel of distribution, 1997-2007^a (Thousands of current \$US)

Country	1997	1998	1999	2000 ^b	2001	2002 ^{c,d,e}	2003	2004 ^{f,g}	2005 ^{h,i}	2006 ^j	2007 ^k
Uganda											
Total \$US	31,133	43,324	37,394	37,590	42,399	54,011	61,945	53,973	197,560	174,668	251,540
% by Channel											
Bilateral	40%	5%	35%	25%	14%	17%	27%	11%	74%	50%	66%
Multilateral	16%	28%	24%	12%	14%	12%	15%	12%	21%	4%	18%
NGO	44%	67%	40%	63%	72%	71%	59%	77%	5%	46%	17%
Zambia											
Total \$US	19,954	17,636	17,092	28,041	29,312	43,214	80,514	69,017	182,075	148,100	166,147
% by Channel											
Bilateral	49%	15%	38%	33%	28%	33%	43%	35%	75%	43%	57%
Multilateral	16%	13%	7%	14%	9%	7%	6%	3%	19%	12%	13%
NGO	36%	72%	55%	53%	63%	60%	52%	61%	6%	44%	29%
Zimbabwe											
Total \$US	23,301	21,891	17,659	21,733	17,364	18,699	44,253	21,212	24,815	49,333	75,608
% by Channel											
Bilateral	30%	23%	45%	31%	5%	48%	32%	8%	36%	33%	56%
Multilateral	35%	32%	15%	6%	14%	9%	5%	9%	37%	15%	23%
NGO	34%	44%	39%	63%	81%	43%	62%	83%	27%	52%	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. Negative numbers are due to adjustments made to the preceding year's figures and indicate that the amount of adjustment exceeded actual expenditure.

^b 2000 data differ from the figures in the 2000 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 2002 data differ from the figures in the 2002 report, due to additional data received.

^f Since no 2004 data have been provided on general contributions to intermediate organizations by Austria, Canada, Greece, Ireland, Italy, and Luxembourg, their channels have been estimated at the 2003 level.

^g Since no 2004 data have been provided on projects/programmes nor on general contributions to intermediate organizations by Finland, the United Kingdom and the United States, the channels and the regional distributions have been estimated based on 2003 data.

^h Since no 2005 data have been provided on projects/programmes nor on general contributions to intermediate organizations by Finland, and Greece the channels and the regional distributions have been estimated based on 2003 data, and for Italy on 2004 data.

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

^j Since no 2006 data have been provided on projects/programmes by Italy and on general contributions to intermediate organizations by Canada, the channels have been estimated based on 2005 data.

^k Since no 2007 data have been provided on general contributions to intermediate organizations by France, the channels have been estimated based on 2006 data.

^l 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.

Table A.6. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries and territories of Asia and the Pacific, by channel of distribution, 1997-2007^a (Thousands of current \$US)

Country/Territory	1997	1998	1999	2000 ^b	2001	2002 ^{c,d,e}	2003	2004 ^{f,g}	2005 ^{h,i}	2006 ^j	2007 ^k
Asia and the Pacific Total^l											
Total \$US	365,118	405,287	415,124	391,829	396,994	566,261	609,901	522,000	809,444	1,026,897	971,340
% by Channel											
Bilateral	28%	29%	29%	30%	29%	42%	29%	17%	30%	16%	39%
Multilateral	23%	28%	28%	30%	24%	20%	28%	20%	39%	40%	32%
NGO	48%	43%	43%	40%	47%	38%	43%	63%	31%	44%	29%
Regional											
Total \$US	30,034	37,686	33,060	19,473	36,815	151,240	40,002	77,222	119,709	126,634	155,229
% by Channel											
Bilateral	5%	17%	20%	5%	3%	75%	26%	4%	10%	7%	23%
Multilateral	29%	23%	41%	55%	37%	9%	43%	19%	40%	20%	4%
NGO	66%	60%	39%	40%	60%	16%	31%	77%	50%	72%	73%
Afghanistan											
Total \$US	1,060	813	1,937	1,928	1,491	12,739	21,652	15,074	31,253	45,845	48,360
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	16%	0%	30%	4%	12%	21%	39%	11%	41%
Multilateral	61%	42%	26%	39%	52%	71%	49%	23%	16%	44%	50%
NGO	39%	58%	57%	61%	19%	25%	39%	56%	45%	45%	9%
Armenia											
Total \$US	2,040	3,164	520	1,876	3,721	3,871	2,445	1,773	5,024	3,015	5,344
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	85%	4%	37%	30%	48%	5%	19%	2%	18%	64%
Multilateral	24%	11%	33%	6%	7%	8%	71%	46%	69%	45%	23%
NGO	76%	4%	62%	57%	63%	44%	24%	35%	29%	37%	14%
Azerbaijan											
Total \$US	1,247	1,160	941	1,473	1,887	1,876	994	1,142	4,118	9,615	4,090
% by Channel											
Bilateral	2%	0%	4%	37%	38%	35%	2%	3%	8%	1%	52%
Multilateral	57%	61%	52%	42%	41%	40%	61%	58%	40%	63%	40%
NGO	41%	39%	45%	21%	21%	25%	37%	39%	52%	36%	9%
Bangladesh											
Total \$US	93,145	87,699	89,494	84,736	75,909	65,742	85,760	49,044	94,260	87,061	79,053
% by Channel											
Bilateral	31%	16%	16%	29%	35%	48%	36%	2%	48%	8%	31%
Multilateral	11%	36%	31%	44%	22%	16%	29%	16%	20%	50%	40%
NGO	59%	48%	53%	28%	43%	36%	36%	82%	32%	41%	29%
Bhutan											
Total \$US	1,076	924	1,274	1,431	632	529	870	4,713	3,349	4,289	2,530
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	13%	15%	36%	20%	28%
Multilateral	100%	100%	100%	100%	99%	100%	86%	85%	64%	78%	66%
NGO	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	2%	6%
Cambodia											
Total \$US	19,756	21,806	21,362	20,117	24,787	29,120	36,969	33,671	29,083	47,442	54,407
% by Channel											
Bilateral	49%	30%	52%	41%	12%	21%	14%	21%	25%	23%	42%
Multilateral	21%	37%	17%	18%	14%	14%	24%	9%	50%	40%	28%
NGO	30%	32%	30%	41%	74%	65%	62%	70%	25%	37%	30%
China											
Total \$US	4,110	6,693	11,465	12,305	22,176	15,590	32,141	14,511	43,725	57,521	78,604
% by Channel											
Bilateral	7%	17%	11%	13%	46%	36%	64%	32%	27%	11%	19%
Multilateral	3%	7%	63%	35%	26%	37%	19%	6%	60%	70%	65%
NGO	90%	77%	26%	52%	28%	27%	17%	62%	13%	19%	15%
Cook Islands											
Total \$US	77	81	105	55	50	69	161	164	136	726	176
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	93%	100%	100%	99%	100%
Multilateral	100%	100%	95%	100%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
NGO	0%	0%	5%	0%	0%	0%	7%	0%	0%	1%	0%

Table A.6. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries and territories of Asia and the Pacific, by channel of distribution, 1997-2007^a (Thousands of current \$US)

Country/Territory	1997	1998	1999	2000 ^b	2001	2002 ^{c,d,e}	2003	2004 ^{f,g}	2005 ^{h,i}	2006 ^j	2007 ^k
Fiji											
Total \$US	1,322	810	274	112	152	312	1,190	1,425	2,387	2,520	719
% by Channel											
Bilateral	14%	0%	0%	0%	0%	7%	86%	84%	30%	10%	28%
Multilateral	85%	100%	100%	97%	76%	69%	10%	9%	69%	77%	0%
NGO	1%	0%	0%	3%	24%	25%	4%	7%	1%	13%	72%
French Polynesia											
Total \$US	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	0	0	0	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%	-	-	-	-
Multilateral	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-
NGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-
India											
Total \$US	45,648	58,134	57,247	78,993	57,199	70,432	99,471	85,116	96,153	142,473	139,007
% by Channel											
Bilateral	37%	33%	35%	37%	31%	20%	14%	7%	33%	25%	31%
Multilateral	19%	15%	14%	19%	21%	22%	14%	15%	26%	33%	55%
NGO	44%	52%	51%	44%	48%	58%	72%	78%	41%	42%	14%
Indonesia											
Total \$US	32,152	32,848	38,285	33,099	34,244	47,720	48,084	51,823	68,400	115,126	43,821
% by Channel											
Bilateral	27%	35%	31%	14%	21%	25%	29%	27%	37%	14%	43%
Multilateral	15%	17%	24%	29%	21%	21%	23%	15%	39%	25%	5%
NGO	58%	47%	44%	58%	58%	54%	49%	59%	24%	61%	53%
Iran, Islamic Republic of											
Total \$US	1,791	2,127	1,249	1,539	2,276	9,111	2,472	2,380	3,096	3,502	2,325
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%	3%	3%	2%
Multilateral	100%	95%	99%	89%	100%	100%	97%	94%	97%	93%	98%
NGO	0%	5%	1%	11%	0%	0%	3%	1%	0%	4%	0%
Kazakhstan											
Total \$US	1,270	2,418	2,809	3,047	6,169	4,193	5,265	3,917	8,215	9,323	4,232
% by Channel											
Bilateral	29%	10%	37%	15%	22%	7%	12%	1%	6%	5%	32%
Multilateral	18%	53%	15%	32%	17%	24%	30%	23%	81%	64%	67%
NGO	53%	37%	48%	53%	62%	69%	58%	76%	14%	31%	1%
Kiribati											
Total \$US	65	62	102	75	12	48	26	127	294	178	390
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	100%	83%	84%
Multilateral	100%	100%	92%	96%	84%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	16%
NGO	0%	0%	8%	4%	16%	0%	0%	0%	0%	17%	0%
Korea, Dem.											
Total \$US	2,337	676	561	354	1,198	3,261	2,550	1,419	1,367	1,120	330
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	11%	0%	40%	4%	1%	10%	8%	12%	2%
Multilateral	100%	92%	82%	100%	60%	40%	40%	83%	88%	87%	57%
NGO	0%	8%	8%	0%	0%	56%	58%	7%	3%	1%	41%
Korea, Republic of											
Total \$US	119	203	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	28%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral	0%	72%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NGO	100%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table A.6. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries and territories of Asia and the Pacific, by channel of distribution, 1997-2007^a (Thousands of current \$US)

Country/Territory	1997	1998	1999	2000 ^b	2001	2002 ^{c,d,e}	2003	2004 ^{f,g}	2005 ^{h,i}	2006 ^j	2007 ^k
Kyrgyzstan											
Total \$US	1,730	1,324	1,402	1,518	2,593	8,494	3,395	2,648	7,588	7,001	8,466
% by Channel											
Bilateral	17%	0%	7%	0%	3%	70%	17%	21%	33%	9%	37%
Multilateral	60%	56%	42%	29%	18%	7%	44%	31%	56%	79%	58%
NGO	24%	44%	51%	71%	80%	23%	39%	48%	11%	12%	5%
Lao, People's											
Total \$US	3,409	3,542	2,104	2,490	2,244	3,964	3,351	2,718	12,974	9,882	7,364
% by Channel											
Bilateral	24%	67%	17%	19%	0%	6%	21%	29%	25%	27%	35%
Multilateral	13%	32%	66%	79%	100%	53%	65%	49%	73%	61%	60%
NGO	63%	2%	16%	2%	0%	41%	14%	22%	2%	12%	5%
Malaysia											
Total \$US	843	251	670	206	156	441	700	3,989	597	381	98
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	42%	0%	0%	21%	27%	100%
Multilateral	29%	57%	37%	75%	91%	34%	52%	100%	79%	33%	0%
NGO	71%	41%	63%	25%	9%	24%	48%	0%	0%	40%	0%
Maldives											
Total \$US	942	497	622	861	733	503	805	579	1,654	1,363	1,454
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	39%	0%	2%	3%	7%
Multilateral	100%	98%	100%	100%	100%	100%	53%	100%	98%	97%	87%
NGO	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	8%	0%	0%	0%	6%
Marshall Islands											
Total \$US	250	60	107	105	50	52	436	517	184	785	945
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	16%	100%	100%	100%
Multilateral	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
NGO	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	84%	0%	0%	0%
Micronesia, Federated States of											
Total \$US	183	103	83	58	66	86	948	928	456	1,708	1,821
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	100%
Multilateral	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%
NGO	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	98%	100%	0%	0%	0%
Mongolia											
Total \$US	971	3,229	3,956	2,372	3,989	3,334	3,881	2,115	4,346	4,764	4,822
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	10%	45%	14%	10%	17%	31%	37%	29%	36%	40%
Multilateral	88%	76%	45%	60%	55%	60%	60%	51%	62%	61%	49%
NGO	12%	14%	10%	25%	35%	23%	9%	12%	9%	3%	11%
Myanmar											
Total \$US	884	2,424	1,886	3,135	4,688	13,097	14,340	5,273	18,643	8,771	8,085
% by Channel											
Bilateral	3%	20%	8%	1%	0%	55%	50%	39%	33%	13%	50%
Multilateral	58%	41%	55%	31%	45%	25%	33%	33%	55%	50%	28%
NGO	39%	39%	37%	67%	55%	20%	17%	27%	12%	36%	22%
Nepal											
Total \$US	16,948	22,051	25,073	18,189	19,820	27,137	26,421	25,368	26,895	53,153	24,483
% by Channel											
Bilateral	22%	22%	23%	24%	23%	39%	19%	12%	22%	12%	51%
Multilateral	29%	34%	30%	24%	27%	14%	18%	25%	53%	22%	14%
NGO	50%	45%	46%	52%	50%	47%	63%	63%	25%	66%	34%

Table A.6. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries and territories of Asia and the Pacific, by channel of distribution, 1997-2007^a (Thousands of current \$US)

Country/Territory	1997	1998	1999	2000 ^b	2001	2002 ^{c,d,e}	2003	2004 ^{f,g}	2005 ^{h,i}	2006 ^j	2007 ^k
Niue											
Total \$US	18	4	15	0	0	0	0	103	1,090	229	101
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	84%	99%	100%	100%
Multilateral	100%	100%	14%	-	-	-	-	0%	0%	0%	0%
NGO	0%	0%	86%	-	-	-	-	16%	1%	0%	0%
Pakistan											
Total \$US	15,967	28,561	28,144	23,089	13,415	20,520	57,075	9,925	32,312	30,266	75,584
% by Channel											
Bilateral	50%	52%	42%	25%	4%	40%	56%	14%	9%	8%	91%
Multilateral	41%	27%	34%	33%	27%	22%	34%	55%	47%	48%	5%
NGO	9%	21%	25%	42%	69%	38%	11%	31%	44%	44%	3%
Palau											
Total \$US	44	8	0	0	0	0	158	2,088	147	240	57
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	0%	4%	100%	100%	100%
Multilateral	100%	100%	-	-	-	-	0%	89%	0%	0%	0%
NGO	0	0	-	-	-	-	100%	8%	0%	0%	0%
Papua New Guinea											
Total \$US	5,158	6,312	7,288	6,955	6,157	4,770	11,287	14,300	19,770	52,325	42,741
% by Channel											
Bilateral	63%	88%	89%	89%	89%	83%	91%	92%	79%	15%	20%
Multilateral	36%	11%	9%	10%	9%	16%	5%	8%	19%	53%	14%
NGO	0%	1%	2%	1%	2%	1%	3%	0%	2%	32%	66%
Philippines											
Total \$US	47,906	46,625	47,144	45,899	46,523	32,188	36,120	43,538	43,804	47,541	43,396
% by Channel											
Bilateral	21%	35%	30%	51%	53%	33%	14%	14%	17%	5%	55%
Multilateral	20%	12%	15%	7%	7%	11%	14%	11%	16%	17%	36%
NGO	59%	53%	55%	41%	41%	56%	72%	75%	66%	78%	9%
Samoa											
Total \$US	62	56	80	28	50	99	405	325	544	1,048	334
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	38%	72%	100%	86%	30%	77%
Multilateral	84%	77%	100%	86%	100%	62%	9%	0%	14%	3%	0%
NGO	16%	23%	0%	14%	0%	0%	20%	0%	0%	67%	23%
Singapore											
Total \$US	8	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	-	-	-	-	-	100%	-	-	-	-
Multilateral	0%	-	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-
NGO	100%	-	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-
Solomon Islands											
Total \$US	376	365	644	239	280	120	1,158	2,054	2,165	1,846	1,923
% by Channel											
Bilateral	66%	0%	0%	0%	3%	2%	87%	95%	97%	84%	72%
Multilateral	30%	18%	48%	24%	28%	64%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
NGO	4%	82%	52%	76%	69%	34%	13%	5%	3%	16%	28%
Sri Lanka											
Total \$US	2,186	3,942	2,804	3,139	2,074	3,664	15,862	3,164	4,404	7,019	2,354
% by Channel											
Bilateral	19%	16%	13%	5%	0%	14%	17%	29%	16%	11%	58%
Multilateral	67%	68%	58%	43%	69%	36%	71%	60%	78%	88%	22%
NGO	15%	16%	29%	53%	31%	50%	12%	11%	6%	1%	20%
Tajikistan											
Total \$US	943	568	892	369	805	4,072	3,253	2,529	4,747	5,304	8,704
% by Channel											
Bilateral	9%	0%	15%	0%	0%	1%	14%	16%	6%	8%	26%
Multilateral	81%	69%	78%	100%	78%	55%	40%	28%	51%	63%	55%
NGO	10%	31%	6%	0%	22%	43%	46%	56%	42%	29%	19%

Table A.6. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries and territories of Asia and the Pacific, by channel of distribution, 1997-2007^a (Thousands of current \$US)

Country/Territory	1997	1998	1999	2000 ^b	2001	2002 ^{c,d,e}	2003	2004 ^{f,g}	2005 ^{h,i}	2006 ^j	2007 ^k
Thailand											
Total \$US	8,490	4,249	11,039	2,841	2,466	5,167	16,109	10,349	12,245	45,630	45,477
% by Channel											
Bilateral	29%	31%	23%	3%	2%	46%	3%	7%	18%	16%	24%
Multilateral	43%	5%	7%	33%	68%	12%	53%	13%	71%	77%	74%
NGO	29%	64%	71%	64%	31%	42%	45%	80%	11%	7%	2%
Timor Leste											
Total \$US	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,680	3,546	3,606	0	3,611
% by Channel											
Bilateral	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7%	9%	59%	-	38%
Multilateral	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	87%	91%	41%	-	49%
NGO	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6%	0%	1%	-	12%
Tokelau											
Total \$US	21	11	0	0	0	0	46	86	18	0	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	100%	100%	100%	-	-
Multilateral	100%	100%	-	-	-	-	0%	0%	0%	-	-
NGO	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	0%	0%	0%	-	-
Tonga											
Total \$US	69	45	16	48	36	116	226	352	2,191	667	338
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	81%	100%	100%	92%	91%
Multilateral	77%	91%	81%	96%	67%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
NGO	23%	9%	19%	4%	33%	0%	19%	0%	0%	8%	9%
Trust Territory of											
Total \$US	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	183	182
% by Channel											
Bilateral	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	0%
Multilateral	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	0%
NGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%	100%
Turkmenistan											
Total \$US	1,012	730	719	684	1,027	843	1,322	1,197	735	622	156
% by Channel											
Bilateral	4%	0%	0%	0%	6%	1%	0%	0%	0%	7%	89%
Multilateral	95%	94%	74%	62%	68%	75%	44%	38%	74%	92%	0%
NGO	1%	6%	26%	38%	27%	24%	56%	62%	26%	1%	11%
Tuvalu											
Total \$US	22	27	64	35	2	112	518	85	28	0	6
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	82%	100%	100%	-	100%
Multilateral	100%	100%	100%	100%	-3%	90%	0%	0%	0%	-	0%
NGO	0%	0%	0%	0%	103%	10%	18%	0%	0%	-	0%
Uzbekistan											
Total \$US	2,849	2,350	2,592	1,444	4,624	6,056	8,388	8,758	7,274	6,186	8,646
% by Channel											
Bilateral	71%	23%	52%	23%	17%	7%	6%	10%	35%	24%	24%
Multilateral	22%	62%	35%	38%	16%	9%	8%	9%	31%	65%	65%
NGO	7%	15%	13%	39%	68%	83%	85%	82%	34%	11%	11%
Vanuatu											
Total \$US	202	32	56	80	86	86	482	467	571	575	698
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%	80%	100%	96%	69%	74%
Multilateral	45%	88%	93%	99%	83%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
NGO	55%	12%	7%	1%	13%	0%	20%	0%	4%	31%	26%
Viet Nam											
Total \$US	16,358	20,616	17,039	17,433	16,392	15,486	21,441	31,479	89,889	77,259	60,877
% by Channel											
Bilateral	33%	49%	40%	34%	46%	19%	37%	32%	40%	30%	67%
Multilateral	33%	37%	43%	39%	31%	20%	37%	29%	51%	40%	8%
NGO	34%	14%	18%	27%	23%	60%	26%	39%	9%	30%	25%

- ^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. An asterisk in the percentage row indicates final expenditures of less than 0.5 per cent. An asterisk in the Total \$US row indicates final expenditures of less than \$US 500. 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 2000 data differ from the figures in the 2000 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 2002 data differ from the figures in the 2002 report, due to additional data received.
- ^f Since no 2004 data have been provided on general contributions to intermediate organizations by Austria, Canada, Greece, Ireland, Italy, and Luxembourg, their channels have been estimated at the 2003 level.
- ^g Since no 2004 data have been provided on projects/programmes nor on general contributions to intermediate organizations by Finland, the United Kingdom and the United States, the channels and the regional distributions have been estimated based on 2003 data.
- ^h Since no 2005 data have been provided on projects/programmes nor on general contributions to intermediate organizations by Finland, and Greece the channels and the regional distributions have been estimated based on 2003 data, and for Italy on 2004 data.
- ⁱ 2005 data differ from the figures in the 2005 report, due to additional data received.
- ^j Since no 2006 data have been provided on projects/programmes by Italy and on general contributions to intermediate organizations by Canada, the channels have been estimated based on 2005 data.
- ^k Since no 2007 data have been provided on general contributions to intermediate organizations by France, the channels have been estimated based on 2006 data.
- ^l 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.

Table A.7. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, by channel of distribution, 1997-2007^a (Thousands of current \$US)

Country	1997	1998	1999	2000 ^b	2001	2002 ^c	2003	2004 ^d	2005 ^{e,f}	2006 ^g	2007 ^h
Latin America and the Caribbean											
Totalⁱ											
Total \$US	208,676	237,075	182,603	156,534	188,603	255,666	221,948	236,173	352,678	391,772	394,650
% by Channel											
Bilateral	21%	20%	22%	37%	34%	33%	14%	13%	37%	31%	39%
Multilateral	19%	16%	16%	15%	16%	24%	34%	30%	40%	36%	34%
NGO	60%	64%	62%	48%	49%	44%	52%	58%	23%	32%	27%
Regional											
Total \$US	33,081	39,548	23,605	15,694	21,208	60,609	23,591	40,206	35,711	49,562	43,464
% by Channel											
Bilateral	10%	20%	21%	11%	4%	46%	55%	5%	21%	15%	2%
Multilateral	29%	23%	29%	30%	16%	8%	21%	34%	28%	27%	33%
NGO	60%	57%	50%	59%	80%	47%	24%	61%	51%	58%	64%
Anguilla											
Total \$US	0	0	0	116	44	20	0	0	0	0	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral	-	-	-	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-
NGO	-	-	-	0%	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-
Antigua and Barbuda											
Total \$US	13	13	20	0	0	50	0	0	*	2	61
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	-	-	100%	-	-	100%	100%	100%
Multilateral	0%	0%	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	0%	0%
NGO	100%	100%	100%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	0%	0%
Argentina											
Total \$US	1,652	1,239	1,558	1,045	865	570	3,478	1,512	5,788	5,601	7,176
% by Channel											
Bilateral	75%	92%	95%	84%	57%	2%	11%	53%	22%	58%	12%
Multilateral	4%	4%	4%	16%	40%	98%	89%	44%	70%	41%	78%
NGO	21%	4%	2%	0%	3%	0%	0%	3%	8%	1%	9%
Aruba											
Total \$US	6	63	153	170	208	166	0	0	0	0	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral	0%	0%	0%	0%	24%	0%	-	-	-	-	-
NGO	100%	100%	100%	100%	76%	100%	-	-	-	-	-
Bahamas											
Total \$US	17	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	75	0	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-
Multilateral	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%	-	-
NGO	100%	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-
Barbados											
Total \$US	55	241	1	0	0	0	85	0	80	207	362
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	-	-	-	0%	-	37%	100%	100%
Multilateral	69%	100%	100%	-	-	-	71%	-	63%	0%	0%
NGO	31%	0%	0%	-	-	-	29%	-	0%	0%	0%
Belize											
Total \$US	79	112	205	122	278	325	409	323	452	572	527
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	0%	18%	0%	1%	0%	7%	7%	6%
Multilateral	83%	81%	92%	100%	79%	84%	38%	89%	87%	76%	85%
NGO	17%	19%	8%	0%	2%	16%	60%	11%	6%	17%	10%

Table A.7. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, by channel of distribution, 1997-2007^a (Thousands of current \$US)

Country	1997	1998	1999	2000 ^b	2001	2002 ^c	2003	2004 ^d	2005 ^{e,f}	2006 ^g	2007 ^h
Bolivia											
Total \$US	21,718	28,818	19,230	17,015	25,576	25,513	11,248	11,668	16,736	16,779	15,447
% by Channel											
Bilateral	49%	36%	21%	51%	54%	55%	25%	29%	38%	46%	60%
Multilateral	13%	8%	10%	12%	11%	13%	28%	23%	8%	31%	13%
NGO	39%	56%	69%	37%	35%	33%	48%	49%	54%	24%	26%
Brazil											
Total \$US	20,543	17,684	12,595	10,602	7,545	12,256	11,489	18,779	6,195	17,509	7,718
% by Channel											
Bilateral	2%	10%	31%	17%	2%	4%	9%	4%	16%	25%	47%
Multilateral	11%	14%	11%	8%	19%	8%	13%	6%	20%	5%	1%
NGO	88%	76%	58%	75%	79%	88%	78%	90%	64%	70%	52%
Chile											
Total \$US	4,354	1,091	415	108	112	183	4,162	667	9,878	2,963	5,218
% by Channel											
Bilateral	1%	0%	0%	11%	1%	3%	4%	63%	2%	17%	9%
Multilateral	72%	24%	12%	57%	99%	95%	88%	31%	97%	78%	86%
NGO	27%	76%	88%	32%	0%	2%	8%	6%	1%	5%	5%
Colombia											
Total \$US	2,559	2,297	2,181	1,652	1,427	1,315	1,692	3,267	4,603	8,306	3,773
% by Channel											
Bilateral	38%	38%	32%	39%	21%	2%	17%	17%	9%	18%	29%
Multilateral	31%	19%	17%	23%	68%	85%	29%	64%	73%	71%	37%
NGO	31%	43%	51%	38%	11%	13%	54%	19%	18%	11%	35%
Costa Rica											
Total \$US	520	239	313	419	344	378	660	601	1,202	1,582	1,456
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	3%	12%	47%	31%	7%	18%	1%	24%	40%	15%
Multilateral	50%	84%	57%	38%	69%	93%	74%	99%	75%	59%	50%
NGO	50%	13%	31%	15%	0%	0%	7%	0%	1%	2%	35%
Cuba											
Total \$US	935	782	540	455	1,469	1,382	5,988	1,531	5,042	5,116	12,059
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	41%	19%	2%	2%	38%	6%	8%	0%
Multilateral	98%	100%	77%	59%	78%	93%	94%	62%	91%	90%	94%
NGO	2%	0%	23%	0%	3%	5%	4%	0%	2%	2%	5%
Dominica											
Total \$US	12	18	14	0	0	0	0	25	7	16	19
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	0%	100%	100%	100%
Multilateral	10%	-28%	0%	-	-	-	-	0%	0%	0%	0%
NGO	90%	128%	100%	-	-	-	-	100%	0%	0%	0%
Dominican Republic											
Total \$US	6,772	7,061	8,163	6,909	8,135	8,524	8,524	7,420	13,283	14,453	16,224
% by Channel											
Bilateral	43%	36%	30%	39%	36%	13%	16%	12%	20%	12%	9%
Multilateral	22%	24%	11%	10%	16%	16%	12%	13%	72%	44%	61%
NGO	35%	40%	59%	51%	48%	71%	73%	75%	8%	44%	30%
Ecuador											
Total \$US	5,446	7,640	7,555	6,600	9,697	5,132	3,492	4,041	9,610	11,128	11,694
% by Channel											
Bilateral	42%	9%	8%	71%	76%	36%	30%	47%	47%	41%	55%
Multilateral	32%	17%	11%	10%	10%	29%	41%	36%	25%	42%	30%
NGO	25%	74%	81%	19%	14%	35%	30%	17%	27%	17%	15%

Table A.7. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, by channel of distribution, 1997-2007^a (Thousands of current \$US)

Country	1997	1998	1999	2000 ^b	2001	2002 ^c	2003	2004 ^d	2005 ^{e,f}	2006 ^g	2007 ^h
EI Salvador											
Total \$US	5,872	7,045	9,105	5,057	7,760	6,268	7,626	8,325	15,390	9,241	6,814
% by Channel											
Bilateral	17%	59%	42%	55%	52%	50%	9%	22%	17%	42%	19%
Multilateral	22%	12%	7%	15%	14%	17%	18%	13%	62%	47%	39%
NGO	61%	29%	50%	30%	33%	33%	73%	17%	22%	11%	42%
Grenada											
Total \$US	76	33	0	0	0	21	0	0	1,048	4	14
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	-	-	-	100%	-	-	100%	100%	0%
Multilateral	79%	46%	-	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	0%	0%
NGO	21%	54%	-	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	0%	100%
Guatemala											
Total \$US	5,568	9,980	10,411	7,578	12,474	25,636	19,757	16,943	15,187	14,992	18,159
% by Channel											
Bilateral	44%	13%	17%	44%	48%	14%	4%	12%	20%	36%	23%
Multilateral	10%	9%	12%	7%	11%	70%	55%	45%	39%	56%	64%
NGO	45%	78%	71%	49%	40%	15%	41%	43%	41%	8%	13%
Guyana											
Total \$US	132	169	215	482	1,064	1,315	4,387	11,794	19,135	22,889	19,462
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	91%	0%	0%	0%	10%	0%	82%	39%	70%
Multilateral	11%	100%	9%	58%	23%	22%	5%	68%	14%	20%	12%
NGO	89%	0%	0%	42%	77%	77%	85%	32%	4%	42%	18%
Haiti											
Total \$US	16,137	20,144	20,222	11,419	16,621	17,647	39,388	25,951	75,896	96,668	116,948
% by Channel											
Bilateral	32%	18%	18%	30%	31%	20%	1%	3%	68%	39%	57%
Multilateral	13%	16%	12%	28%	23%	19%	41%	15%	26%	25%	24%
NGO	55%	65%	71%	42%	47%	61%	57%	81%	6%	35%	19%
Honduras											
Total \$US	7,422	8,118	8,864	13,256	13,853	14,551	11,635	10,540	17,031	15,175	19,061
% by Channel											
Bilateral	39%	18%	34%	48%	38%	42%	6%	17%	17%	31%	33%
Multilateral	20%	20%	13%	11%	13%	15%	48%	36%	59%	53%	38%
NGO	41%	62%	53%	41%	49%	42%	46%	47%	24%	15%	29%
Jamaica											
Total \$US	5,088	5,588	4,209	5,066	3,534	6,544	4,677	5,000	7,170	7,396	7,021
% by Channel											
Bilateral	40%	31%	51%	30%	25%	56%	5%	0%	4%	8%	19%
Multilateral	9%	9%	12%	4%	3%	4%	5%	14%	55%	82%	67%
NGO	50%	59%	37%	66%	73%	40%	89%	86%	41%	10%	14%
Mexico											
Total \$US	23,326	28,948	14,924	16,214	9,849	16,318	15,646	13,028	8,127	11,322	7,654
% by Channel											
Bilateral	10%	1%	7%	7%	1%	9%	9%	9%	10%	13%	35%
Multilateral	8%	9%	14%	7%	17%	29%	22%	17%	26%	19%	0%
NGO	82%	90%	80%	85%	82%	62%	68%	74%	65%	69%	64%
Montserrat											
Total \$US	7	0	0	0	0	181	931	0	*	0	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	-	-	-	-	100%	100%	-	100%	-	-
Multilateral	0%	-	-	-	-	0%	0%	-	0%	-	-
NGO	100%	-	-	-	-	0%	0%	-	0%	-	-

Table A.7. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, by channel of distribution, 1997-2007^a (Thousands of current \$US)

Country	1997	1998	1999	2000 ^b	2001	2002 ^c	2003	2004 ^d	2005 ^{e,f}	2006 ^g	2007 ^h
Netherlands Antilles											
Total \$US	25	134	127	133	217	123	0	0	0	0	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral	0%	9%	0%	0%	46%	0%	-	-	-	-	-
NGO	100%	91%	100%	100%	54%	100%	-	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua											
Total \$US	11,529	15,974	9,954	11,888	16,685	18,477	15,823	20,728	23,018	29,598	36,732
% by Channel											
Bilateral	45%	47%	32%	47%	25%	36%	13%	20%	54%	46%	49%
Multilateral	30%	20%	33%	15%	18%	30%	15%	27%	22%	34%	24%
NGO	25%	32%	35%	38%	57%	35%	72%	54%	24%	20%	27%
Panama											
Total \$US	388	382	244	318	474	688	594	871	925	1,686	341
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	33%	16%	22%	8%	25%	27%	17%	61%
Multilateral	89%	90%	100%	67%	84%	78%	77%	75%	73%	82%	0%
NGO	11%	10%	0%	0%	0%	0%	15%	0%	0%	0%	39%
Paraguay											
Total \$US	1,994	3,392	4,292	2,306	3,761	3,552	4,167	3,673	4,373	5,189	5,340
% by Channel											
Bilateral	2%	8%	7%	30%	63%	42%	27%	20%	52%	58%	52%
Multilateral	48%	20%	11%	24%	17%	19%	22%	29%	17%	20%	19%
NGO	50%	72%	82%	47%	19%	39%	51%	51%	31%	22%	29%
Peru											
Total \$US	29,564	28,296	22,112	20,085	23,635	26,167	18,839	23,715	43,426	35,316	24,499
% by Channel											
Bilateral	5%	9%	15%	54%	44%	29%	3%	7%	12%	18%	36%
Multilateral	11%	9%	15%	8%	8%	26%	32%	39%	65%	59%	36%
NGO	84%	83%	70%	38%	48%	45%	65%	54%	23%	24%	27%
Puerto Rico											
Total \$US	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	0	0	0	8
% by Channel											
Bilateral	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	0%
Multilateral	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	0%
NGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%	-	-	-	100%
Saint Kitts and Nevis											
Total \$US	7	8	0	0	0	0	5	0	*	*	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	100%	-	100%	100%	-
Multilateral	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	0%	-	0%	0%	-
NGO	100%	100%	-	-	-	-	0%	-	0%	0%	-
Saint Lucia											
Total \$US	48	22	5	104	26	51	89	0	605	65	46
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	9%	-	10%	100%	85%
Multilateral	10%	36%	0%	0%	0%	100%	91%	-	88%	0%	0%
NGO	90%	64%	100%	100%	100%	0%	0%	-	3%	0%	15%
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines											
Total \$US	35	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	913	32	258
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	1%	100%	100%
Multilateral	60%	100%	100%	-	-	-	-	-	99%	0%	0%
NGO	40%	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	0%	0%	0%

Table A.7. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, by channel of distribution, 1997-2007^a (Thousands of current \$US)

Country	1997	1998	1999	2000 ^b	2001	2002 ^c	2003	2004 ^d	2005 ^{e,f}	2006 ^g	2007 ^h
Suriname											
Total \$US	2,820	365	220	824	139	336	1,083	3,884	9,019	2,384	4,725
% by Channel											
Bilateral	2%	93%	71%	31%	0%	51%	17%	96%	87%	55%	51%
Multilateral	7%	6%	29%	69%	100%	49%	72%	4%	13%	42%	48%
NGO	91%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	10%	0%	0%	3%	1%
Trinidad and Tobago											
Total \$US	59	175	234	331	530	370	849	63	657	1,948	1,253
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	28%	1%	39%	100%
Multilateral	0%	71%	100%	100%	100%	100%	71%	65%	99%	61%	0%
NGO	100%	29%	0%	0%	0%	0%	28%	7%	0%	0%	0%
Turks and Caicos Islands											
Total \$US	3	0	0	0	0	67	0	18	0	0	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	-	-	-	-	100%	-	0%	-	-	-
Multilateral	100%	-	-	-	-	0%	-	0%	-	-	-
NGO	0%	-	-	-	-	0%	-	100%	-	-	-
Uruguay											
Total \$US	314	832	461	107	193	154	288	571	430	538	437
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%	3%	32%	22%	41%	88%
Multilateral	88%	69%	100%	100%	95%	91%	72%	59%	75%	55%	8%
NGO	12%	31%	0%	0%	5%	4%	25%	8%	3%	4%	4%
Venezuela											
Total \$US	497	619	448	459	879	779	1,312	1,028	1,665	3,534	677
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	0%	7%	3%	0%	5%	33%	20%	68%
Multilateral	93%	94%	97%	94%	93%	97%	68%	95%	49%	78%	2%
NGO	7%	6%	3%	6%	0%	0%	32%	0%	19%	2%	30%

^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. An asterisk in the Total \$US row indicates final expenditures of less than \$US 500. A zero indicates no final expenditures.

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

^b 2000 data differ from the figures in the 2000 report, due to additional data received.

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

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

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

^d - Since no 2004 data have been provided on general contributions to intermediate organizations by Austria, Canada, Greece, Ireland, Italy, and Luxembourg, their channels have been estimated at the 2003 level.

- Since no 2004 data have been provided on projects/programmes nor on general contributions to intermediate organizations by Finland and the United States, the channels and the regional distributions have been estimated based on 2003 data.

- 2004 data differ from the figures in the 2004 report, due to a change in the data.

^e Since no 2005 data have been provided on projects/programmes nor on general contributions to intermediate organizations by Finland, and Greece the channels and the regional distributions have been estimated based on 2003 data, and for Italy on 2004 data.

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

^g Since no 2006 data have been provided on projects/programmes by Italy and on general contributions to intermediate organizations by Canada, the channels have been estimated based on 2005 data.

^h Since no 2007 data have been provided on general contributions to intermediate organizations by France, the channels have been estimated based on 2006 data.

ⁱ 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.

Table A.8. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries and territories of Western Asia and North Africa, by channel of distribution, 1997-2007^a (Thousands of current \$US)

Country/Territory	1997	1998	1999	2000 ^d	2001 ^c	2002 ^{d,e,f}	2003	2004 ^{g,h}	2005 ^{i,j}	2006 ^k	2007 ^l
Western Asia and North Africa Total^m											
Total \$US	118,098	116,967	85,322	105,009	114,072 ^k	149,374	141,638	143,544	162,804	280,946	267,747
% by Channel											
Bilateral	41%	18%	33%	38%	32%	47%	17%	12%	27%	42%	54%
Multilateral	20%	23%	28%	17%	19%	14%	33%	24%	35%	28%	16%
NGO	39%	59%	39%	46%	49%	39%	51%	65%	38%	30%	31%
Regional											
Total \$US	5,431	13,158	6,999	1,990	4,877	43,523	9,926	14,599	12,380	9,347	32,125
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	76%	4%	2%	3%	25%	2%
Multilateral	43%	27%	39%	41%	14%	2%	94%	16%	13%	0%	3%
NGO	57%	72%	60%	59%	86%	21%	2%	81%	84%	74%	95%
Algeria											
Total \$US	1,354	852	2,644	3,005	3,492	3,574	1,379	1,079	2,140	3,485	1,811
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	52%	69%	60%	56%	1%	44%	16%	22%	69%
Multilateral	97%	100%	38%	23%	33%	37%	90%	56%	83%	76%	23%
NGO	3%	0%	10%	8%	6%	7%	8%	0%	2%	1%	8%
Bahrain											
Total \$US	27	15	14	1	9	0	15	5	0	0	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	-	0%	100%	-	-	-
Multilateral	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	-	0%	0%	-	-	-
NGO	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	-	100%	0%	-	-	-
Cyprus											
Total \$US	0	19	1,571	0	0	0	5	4,827	0	0	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	-	0%	0%	-	-	-	100%	0%	-	-	-
Multilateral	-	97%	100%	-	-	-	0%	100%	-	-	-
NGO	-	3%	0%	-	-	-	0%	0%	-	-	-
Djibouti											
Total \$US	933	833	437	448	621	579	3,237	694	4,758	4,363	4,607
% by Channel											
Bilateral	60%	53%	0%	38%	13%	1%	3%	47%	22%	5%	9%
Multilateral	40%	47%	100%	62%	87%	99%	93%	36%	74%	92%	88%
NGO	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	17%	3%	3%	3%
Egypt											
Total \$US	36,092	35,510	31,821	55,162	58,528 ^k	46,754	33,417	40,447	35,400	38,679	48,792
% by Channel											
Bilateral	43%	17%	58%	43%	30%	32%	3%	1%	38%	68%	72%
Multilateral	9%	5%	13%	5%	5%	4%	12%	7%	6%	12%	1%
NGO	48%	77%	30%	53%	64%	64%	85%	92%	56%	20%	27%
Iraq											
Total \$US	481	1,004	313	326	268	378	14,330	8,832	6,324	61,211	44,197
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	19%	0%	5%	4%	2%	4%	21%	39%	70%
Multilateral	29%	100%	81%	100%	95%	96%	61%	43%	78%	4%	9%
NGO	71%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	37%	54%	1%	57%	21%
Israel											
Total \$US	28	21	22	0	0	150	3	54	0	0	78
% by Channel											
Bilateral	79%	0%	0%	-	-	0%	100%	100%	-	-	0%
Multilateral	0%	0%	0%	-	-	0%	0%	0%	-	-	0%
NGO	21%	100%	100%	-	-	100%	0%	0%	-	-	100%

Table A.8. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries and territories of Western Asia and North Africa, by channel of distribution, 1997-2007^a (Thousands of current \$US)

Country/Territory	1997	1998	1999	2000 ^d	2001 ^c	2002 ^{e,g,i}	2003	2004 ^{g,h}	2005 ^j	2006 ^k	2007 ^l
Jordan											
Total \$US	7,869	10,911	9,856	11,573	14,233	16,796	27,202	25,602	9,678	3,006	4,361
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	13%	19%	44%	43%	52%	4%	1%	10%	70%	61%
Multilateral	14%	2%	6%	4%	6%	5%	4%	2%	11%	28%	29%
NGO	86%	85%	75%	52%	51%	44%	92%	96%	79%	2%	10%
Kuwait											
Total \$US	304	341	12	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral	100%	100%	100%	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NGO	0%	0%	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon											
Total \$US	608	1,134	2,278	1,902	1,885	1,383	1,261	1,702	1,615	5,527	4,179
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	19%	18%	17%	23%	29%	41%	9%	19%	44%
Multilateral	91%	94%	59%	73%	74%	76%	50%	47%	40%	55%	20%
NGO	9%	6%	21%	9%	9%	1%	22%	12%	51%	26%	36%
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya											
Total \$US	11	0	0	0	0	69	0	53	3	536	1,539
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	-	-	-	-	0%	-	100%	0%	98%	73%
Multilateral	100%	-	-	-	-	0%	-	0%	0%	2%	18%
NGO	0%	-	-	-	-	100%	-	0%	100%	0%	9%
Morocco											
Total \$US	31,192	22,489	8,121	7,156	9,699	12,818	9,123	9,518	11,925	16,832	17,323
% by Channel											
Bilateral	77%	14%	8%	57%	68%	59%	20%	41%	51%	66%	54%
Multilateral	6%	22%	27%	18%	9%	7%	49%	30%	46%	31%	26%
NGO	17%	64%	65%	25%	24%	34%	30%	29%	3%	3%	20%
Oman											
Total \$US	352	*	10	18	77	36	162	6	79	6	30
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	-	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	100%	100%
Multilateral	20%	-	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	97%	0%	0%
NGO	80%	-	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Palestine											
Total \$US	3,869	2,101	2,354	4,772	2,385	3,728	12,613	8,837	13,364	18,882	11,237
% by Channel											
Bilateral	24%	20%	16%	9%	10%	26%	34%	29%	20%	10%	39%
Multilateral	46%	37%	63%	29%	85%	37%	18%	1%	36%	20%	46%
NGO	30%	44%	22%	63%	5%	36%	47%	71%	43%	70%	15%
Qatar											
Total \$US	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	100%	-	-	-
Multilateral	-	-	100%	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-
NGO	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia											
Total \$US	0	0	0	0	4	25	0	4	25	317	386
% by Channel											
Bilateral	-	-	-	-	0%	0%	-	100%	100%	100%	100%
Multilateral	-	-	-	-	100%	100%	-	0%	0%	0%	0%
NGO	-	-	-	-	0%	0%	-	0%	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, 1997-2007^a (Thousands of current \$US)

Country/Territory	1997	1998	1999	2000 ^b	2001 ^c	2002 ^{d,e,f}	2003	2004 ^{g,h}	2005 ⁱ	2006 ^k	2007 ^l
Somalia											
Total \$US	2,906	2,328	773	1,268	304	1,256	3,240	1,380	6,032	8,854	8,747
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	29%	6%	1%	35%	19%	66%	17%	3%	5%	2%
Multilateral	21%	41%	89%	73%	49%	58%	28%	43%	83%	80%	77%
NGO	79%	30%	4%	26%	16%	22%	5%	40%	14%	15%	21%
Sudan											
Total \$US	3,931	4,081	4,255	3,347	5,261	6,064	11,875	9,550	22,425	43,513	22,058
% by Channel											
Bilateral	3%	13%	12%	6%	12%	12%	53%	17%	6%	9%	26%
Multilateral	59%	63%	71%	53%	51%	37%	28%	45%	73%	71%	31%
NGO	38%	24%	17%	41%	37%	51%	19%	38%	21%	20%	43%
Syrian Arab Republic											
Total \$US	2,678	3,463	1,968	840	3,063	4,062	3,550	2,538	3,304	3,367	2,257
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	1%	16%	0%	26%	2%	43%	30%	97%
Multilateral	100%	100%	100%	99%	84%	100%	64%	94%	54%	69%	0%
NGO	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	10%	3%	3%	1%	3%
Tunisia											
Total \$US	2,797	2,636	1,272	2,528	1,069	888	1,474	1,374	558	5,224	7,030
% by Channel											
Bilateral	66%	46%	42%	0%	4%	55%	45%	30%	26%	91%	30%
Multilateral	33%	53%	56%	29%	92%	45%	47%	65%	74%	9%	68%
NGO	1%	1%	2%	71%	4%	0%	8%	5%	0%	0%	2%
Turkey											
Total \$US	6,725	8,235	6,480	3,523	2,650	2,605	1,008	1,592	9,814	33,902	29,925
% by Channel											
Bilateral	27%	23%	30%	4%	0%	0%	6%	18%	90%	91%	97%
Multilateral	11%	15%	12%	26%	27%	34%	93%	75%	8%	9%	3%
NGO	62%	62%	58%	71%	73%	66%	0%	8%	1%	0%	0%
United Arab Emirates											
Total \$US	0	7	0	8	0	4	4	4	0	0	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	0%	0%	-	-	-
Multilateral	-	100%	-	100%	-	100%	100%	100%	-	-	-
NGO	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	0%	0%	-	-	-
Yemen											
Total \$US	10,508	7,830	5,690	7,136	5,647	4,684	7,816	10,836	22,981	23,896	27,065
% by Channel											
Bilateral	34%	68%	40%	51%	37%	34%	50%	44%	24%	31%	61%
Multilateral	34%	21%	47%	42%	55%	60%	39%	51%	30%	35%	2%
NGO	32%	11%	13%	7%	8%	6%	11%	4%	46%	34%	37%

^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. An asterisk in the Total \$US row indicates final expenditures of less than \$US 500.

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 2000 data differ from the figures in the 2000 report, due to additional data received.

^c 2001 data differ from the figures in the 2001 report, due to a change in the data.

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

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

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

^g Since no 2004 data have been provided on general contributions to intermediate organizations by Austria, Canada, Greece, Ireland, Italy, and Luxembourg, their channels have been estimated at the 2003 level.

^h Since no 2004 data have been provided on projects/programmes nor on general contributions to intermediate organizations by Finland, the United Kingdom and the United States, the channels and the regional distributions have been estimated based on 2003 data.

ⁱ Since no 2005 data have been provided on projects/programmes nor on general contributions to intermediate organizations by Finland, and Greece the channels and the regional distributions have been estimated based on 2003 data, and for Italy on 2004 data.

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

^k Since no 2006 data have been provided on projects/programmes by Italy and on general contributions to intermediate organizations by Canada, the channels have been estimated based on 2005 data.

^l Since no 2007 data have been provided on general contributions to intermediate organizations by France, the channels have been estimated based on 2006 data.

^m 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.

**Table A.9. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries of Eastern and Southern Europe,
by channel of distribution, 1997-2007^a (Thousands of current \$US)**

Country	1997	1998	1999	2000 ^b	2001	2002 ^c	2003	2004 ^d	2005 ^{e,f}	2006 ^g	2007 ^h
Eastern and Southern Europe											
Totalⁱ											
Total \$US	22,533	26,859	27,196	22,089	35,259	48,780	114,546	58,683	173,540	159,225	157,321
% by Channel											
Bilateral	31%	13%	31%	35%	16%	32%	22%	27%	18%	7%	12%
Multilateral	24%	32%	25%	20%	25%	20%	28%	20%	51%	66%	74%
NGO	45%	55%	44%	44%	59%	48%	50%	53%	32%	26%	14%
Regional											
Total \$US	5,771	12,112	5,310	2,971	4,747	12,226	41,038	8,791	80,782	14,384	15,863
% by Channel											
Bilateral	23%	12%	19%	0%	1%	28%	1%	23%	19%	23%	16%
Multilateral	24%	35%	63%	49%	24%	22%	6%	34%	61%	9%	2%
NGO	53%	53%	17%	51%	75%	50%	92%	44%	21%	61%	82%
Albania											
Total \$US	1,426	2,515	3,342	1,363	1,928	3,806	8,261	7,130	5,361	4,055	4,062
% by Channel											
Bilateral	25%	39%	60%	67%	46%	29%	76%	64%	52%	43%	43%
Multilateral	17%	23%	19%	16%	27%	12%	5%	9%	8%	24%	39%
NGO	58%	37%	21%	16%	27%	59%	18%	27%	40%	34%	18%
Belarus											
Total \$US	25	125	15	19	148	224	144	601	3861	3,830	3,898
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	60%	35%	4%	1%	18%
Multilateral	100%	98%	100%	16%	100%	86%	25%	65%	91%	86%	82%
NGO	0%	2%	0%	84%	0%	14%	15%	0%	5%	13%	0%
Bosnia and Herzegovina											
Total \$US	635	736	317	189	175	216	3,307	1,824	2,691	3,861	4,946
% by Channel											
Bilateral	3%	5%	0%	32%	66%	0%	71%	67%	46%	30%	25%
Multilateral	38%	22%	91%	68%	34%	50%	24%	17%	25%	63%	67%
NGO	59%	73%	9%	0%	0%	50%	6%	16%	29%	8%	8%
Bulgaria											
Total \$US	362	361	275	74	155	302	1,646	910	378	3,887	3,355
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	24%	39%	0%	14%	9%	53%	59%	0%	0%	0%
Multilateral	87%	76%	61%	100%	86%	73%	42%	38%	100%	100%	99%
NGO	13%	0%	0%	0%	0%	18%	5%	3%	0%	0%	1%
Croatia											
Total \$US	116	0	0	0	0	184	1,312	286	2,055	1,644	237
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	-	-	-	-	7%	6%	0%	1%	4%	63%
Multilateral	0%	-	-	-	-	0%	84%	16%	95%	96%	0%
NGO	100%	-	-	-	-	93%	10%	84%	5%	0%	37%
Czech Republic											
Total \$US	3	0	0	0	197	0	38	487	0	0	75
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	-	-	-	100%	-	99%	89%	-	-	0%
Multilateral	0%	-	-	-	0%	-	0%	0%	-	-	0%
NGO	100%	-	-	-	0%	-	1%	11%	-	-	100%

Table A.9. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries of Eastern and Southern Europe, by channel of distribution, 1997-2007^a (Thousands of current \$US)

Country	1997	1998	1999	2000 ^b	2001	2002 ^c	2003	2004 ^d	2005 ^{e,f}	2006 ^g	2007 ^h
Estonia											
Total \$US	0	38	30	67	50	66	1,077	43	0	2,548	2,836
% by Channel											
Bilateral	-	33%	17%	0%	0%	39%	0%	7%	-	0%	0%
Multilateral	-	67%	83%	37%	100%	61%	95%	93%	-	100%	100%
NGO	-	0%	0%	63%	0%	0%	5%	0%	-	0%	0%
Georgia											
Total \$US	1,018	205	746	1,448	2,991	2,751	3,554	1,616	6,295	9,175	10,716
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	1%	22%	37%	16%	51%	46%	18%	10%	2%	11%
Multilateral	88%	77%	28%	6%	10%	12%	34%	38%	58%	38%	74%
NGO	12%	22%	50%	57%	74%	37%	20%	44%	33%	60%	15%
Hungary											
Total \$US	78	0	0	0	0	32	100	116	0	0	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	-	-	-	-	100%	35%	100%	-	-	-
Multilateral	0%	-	-	-	-	0%	0%	0%	-	-	-
NGO	100%	-	-	-	-	0%	65%	0%	-	-	-
Kosovo											
Total \$US	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,818	1,154	1,115	1,218	10
% by Channel											
Bilateral	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3%	17%	0%	0%	0%
Multilateral	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	97%	83%	97%	100%	0%
NGO	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0%	0%	3%	0%	100%
Latvia											
Total \$US	768	285	31	51	93	229	113	71	75	0	7
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	82%	0%	0%	0%	0%	9%	4%	0%	-	0%
Multilateral	13%	18%	100%	100%	100%	100%	78%	96%	100%	-	0%
NGO	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	13%	0%	0%	-	100%
Lithuania											
Total \$US	24	42	24	48	85	104	163	718	74	0	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	39%	0%	0%	47%	43%	0%	-	-
Multilateral	100%	100%	100%	61%	100%	100%	37%	21%	100%	-	-
NGO	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	16%	36%	0%	-	-
Macedonia											
Total \$US	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	138	1,074	881	1,708	3,658	2,535
% by Channel											
Bilateral	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0%	68%	59%	11%	5%	10%
Multilateral	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	36%	18%	26%	73%	78%	76%
NGO	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	64%	13%	16%	16%	17%	15%
Moldova, Republic of											
Total \$US	583	1,126	422	1,514	768	1,412	7,187	2,291	11,180	3,901	6,781
% by Channel											
Bilateral	42%	0%	50%	10%	0%	40%	6%	67%	56%	7%	26%
Multilateral	39%	4%	12%	11%	22%	12%	89%	15%	39%	65%	68%
NGO	19%	96%	38%	79%	78%	47%	5%	18%	5%	28%	6%

Table A.9. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries of Eastern and Southern Europe, by channel of distribution, 1997-2007^a (Thousands of current \$US)

Country	1997	1998	1999	2000 ^b	2001	2002 ^c	2003	2004 ^d	2005 ^{e,f}	2006 ^g	2007 ^h
Montenegro											
Total \$US	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,398	2,163
% by Channel											
Bilateral	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	30%	33%
Multilateral	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	48%	47%
NGO	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	22%	20%
Poland											
Total \$US	226	187	205	113	109	85	343	498	101	10	10
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	18%	0%	0%	0%	52%	77%	0%	0%	0%
Multilateral	100%	100%	82%	100%	100%	90%	20%	21%	100%	100%	0%
NGO	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	10%	28%	2%	0%	0%	100%
Romania											
Total \$US	2,740	1,986	1,952	1,697	4,414	3,778	10,501	9,441	3,580	9,605	6,101
% by Channel											
Bilateral	2%	0%	12%	56%	45%	49%	12%	15%	7%	0%	0%
Multilateral	41%	57%	40%	18%	24%	13%	40%	7%	21%	51%	100%
NGO	57%	43%	48%	26%	31%	37%	48%	78%	72%	49%	0%
Russian Federation											
Total \$US	6,783	2,927	10,025	6,618	12,226	13,896	16,969	10,237	10,715	46,660	49,460
% by Channel											
Bilateral	64%	21%	34%	32%	6%	27%	51%	7%	1%	0%	0%
Multilateral	5%	33%	7%	11%	15%	13%	10%	26%	22%	93%	100%
NGO	30%	46%	59%	57%	79%	59%	38%	67%	78%	7%	0%
Serbia and Montenegro											
Total \$US	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,401	735	4,513	NA	NA
% by Channel											
Bilateral	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	14%	67%	40%	NA	NA
Multilateral	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	76%	20%	23%	NA	NA
NGO	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	9%	13%	37%	NA	NA
Serbia											
Total \$US	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5,935	2,163
% by Channel											
Bilateral	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	29%	33%
Multilateral	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	42%	47%
NGO	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	29%	20%
Slovakia											
Total \$US	0	0	0	0	17	0	47	481	0	0	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	-	-	-	-	0%	-	79%	100%	-	-	-
Multilateral	-	-	-	-	0%	-	0%	0%	-	-	-
NGO	-	-	-	-	100%	-	21%	0%	-	-	-
Slovenia											
Total \$US	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	28	0	0	40
% 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, 1997-2007^a (Thousands of current \$US)

Country	1997	1998	1999	2000 ^b	2001	2002 ^c	2003	2004 ^d	2005 ^{e,f}	2006 ^g	2007 ^h
Ukraine											
Total \$US	1,956	4,140	3,702	2,436	4,658	7,106	14,181	10,345	39,056	43,455	39,200
% by Channel											
Bilateral	31%	0%	32%	19%	19%	45%	8%	3%	6%	5%	18%
Multilateral	10%	14%	9%	12%	21%	12%	63%	8%	45%	63%	71%
NGO	59%	86%	59%	69%	61%	43%	29%	88%	50%	32%	11%
Yugoslavia											
Total \$US	18	75	800	3,478	1,780	2,225	271	NA	NA	NA	NA
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	75%	9%	4%	91%	NA	NA	NA	NA
Multilateral	0%	0%	0%	24%	88%	87%	0%	NA	NA	NA	NA
NGO	100%	100%	100%	2%	3%	9%	9%	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. An asterisk in the Total \$US row indicates final expenditures of less than \$US 500. 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 2000 data differ from the figures in the 2000 report, due to additional data received.

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

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

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

^d Since no 2004 data have been provided on general contributions to intermediate organizations by Austria, Canada, Greece, Ireland, Italy, and Luxembourg, their channels have been estimated at the 2003 level.

- Since no 2004 data have been provided on projects/programmes nor on general contributions to intermediate organizations by Finland and the United States, the channels and the regional distributions have been estimated based on 2003 data.

- 2004 data differ from the figures in the 2004 report, due to a change in the data.

^e Since no 2005 data have been provided on projects/programmes nor on general contributions to intermediate organizations by Finland, and Greece the channels and the regional distributions have been estimated based on 2003 data, and for Italy on 2004 data.

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

^g Since no 2006 data have been provided on projects/programmes by Italy and on general contributions to intermediate organizations by Canada, the channels have been estimated based on 2005 data.

^h Since no 2007 data have been provided on general contributions to intermediate organizations by France, the channels have been estimated based on 2006 data.

ⁱ 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 final expenditures for the individual countries in the region.

Table A.10. Revised ICPD Cost Estimates, by region, 2009-2015
(Millions of current \$US)

Region/year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Global							
Total	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 Costs	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							
Total	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 Costs	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							
Total	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 Costs	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							
Total	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 Costs	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							
Total	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 Costs	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							
Total	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 Costs	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



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