



FINANCIAL RESOURCE FLOWS FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES IN 2003





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Foreword

The goals of the Millennium Declaration and the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) are closely related and mutually reinforcing. The ICPD linked poverty alleviation to women's empowerment, gender equality and universal access to reproductive health. It connected population issues with sustained economic growth and sustainable development. The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), especially the eradication of poverty, cannot be achieved if population and reproductive health issues are not adequately addressed. At the 2005 World Summit, Governments committed themselves to achieving universal access to reproductive health by 2015. This will help us reduce maternal and child mortality, improve maternal health, promote gender equality, combat HIV/AIDS and eradicate poverty.

Such investments require adequate amounts of funding from all stakeholders. The ICPD Programme of Action estimated that in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, the implementation of programmes in the area of population and reproductive health, including family planning, maternal health and the prevention of sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV/AIDS, as well as programmes that address the collection, analysis and dissemination of population data, would cost US \$18.5 billion by the year 2005. Approximately two thirds of the projected costs were expected to come from developing countries and one third, or \$6.1 billion, from the international donor community.

It is encouraging to note that the gap between the level of resources required and that actually made available is narrowing. The present report shows that population assistance increased to \$4.7 billion in 2003. ODA levels are at their highest ever and the percentage of ODA for population stands at 5.12. Developing countries, as a group, have also increased funding for population activities, although only a handful of countries account for most of the domestic resources mobilized. Most developing countries are still not able to generate sufficient domestic resources to implement their population programmes and are heavily dependent upon international assistance.

The largest share of funding, i.e. 48 per cent, is going to AIDS related activities, up from 42 per cent in 2002. However, the increased resources are still not adequately addressing the growing AIDS pandemic. In addition, while funding for reproductive health has slightly increased, funding for family planning is seriously lagging behind. If not reversed, the trend towards less funding for family planning would 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.

The challenge before the international community is to remain on track for reaching the ICPD 2005 financial targets for donors and developing countries. It is particularly important to reach the ODA target of 0.7 per cent of GNP and to ensure that appropriate resources are allocated to population and reproductive health in the new funding and programming mechanisms such as sector-wide approaches and poverty reduction strategies. It is also important that adequate resources be allocated to all areas of the ICPD costed population package: family planning services, reproductive health services, STD/HIV/AIDS, and basic research, data and population and development policy analysis.

We would like to take this opportunity to thank the donor Governments, 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 continued support and the Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI) for the excellent collaboration in collecting the data on which this report is based.

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Financial Resource Flows for Population Activities in 2003

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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 |
| ◆ | 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 2003 is the seventeenth edition of a report previously published by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) 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 1993 to 2003 and domestic resource flows to population activities from 1998 to 2003.

Since 1997, the Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI), under contract with and in collaboration with UNFPA, has carried out the data collection. 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.

Beginning in 1999, UNFPA/NIDI and the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) coordinated data collection concerning funds for HIV/AIDS activities to avoid duplication of efforts and maximize cost-effectiveness, as well as to minimize respondent fatigue. The UNFPA/UNAIDS/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 which was launched in 2004 to disseminate additional information including unpublished data and reports of thematic studies.

Financial Resource Flows for Population Activities in 2003 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. DEVELOPMENTS IN MOBILIZATION OF RESOURCES FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES

Systematic monitoring of the financial resources for population activities in developing countries points to a number of interesting developments:

- ◆ A pronounced shift towards funding for STD/HIV/AIDS at the expense of other population activities
- ◆ The major funding role of a relatively small number of donors
- ◆ The mobilization of the majority of global domestic resources by a small number of developing countries
- ◆ The important role of consumer spending in domestic expenditures
- ◆ Escalating current needs and costs as compared to original 1993 cost estimates
- ◆ The challenge of funding for family planning and reproductive health services in the context of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

2 Highlights of the Report

- ◆ In 2003, primary funds for international population assistance totalled almost \$US 4.2 billion.² If development banks' loans are added, the primary funds totalled \$4.7 billion.
- ◆ Total primary funds, including those of development banks, increased 54 per cent from the immediate pre-Cairo period to 1996, from a total of \$1.3 billion in 1993 to just over \$2 billion in 1996. By 1997, however, international population assistance decreased for the first time in the post-Cairo period, to \$1.96 billion. In 1998, this slight downward trend was reversed and international population assistance continued to increase from 1998-2000. In 2000, population assistance stood at \$2.6 billion, roughly 46 per cent of the \$5.7 billion target agreed upon in Cairo as the international community's share in financing the ICPD Programme of Action by the year 2000. After decreasing in 2001, population assistance increased to \$3.2 billion in 2002 and \$4.7 billion in 2003.
- ◆ In 2003, primary funds from the 22 developed countries and the European Union (members of OECD/DAC) totalled \$3.7 billion. The top five donors were: the United States of America, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, the European Union and Germany, accounting for 81 per cent of the primary funds in 2003.
- ◆ Population assistance from donor countries represented 5.12 per cent of official development assistance (ODA) in 2003, up from 3.65 per cent in 2002.
- ◆ According to the UNFPA/UNAIDS/NIDI resource flows survey, a total of 159 countries and territories benefited from international assistance for population activities in 2003. Of the population assistance going to the five geographic regions, sub-Saharan Africa received the largest share of assistance (52 per cent), followed by Asia and the Pacific, which received 27 per cent; Latin America and the Caribbean (10 per cent); Western Asia and North Africa (6 per cent); and Eastern and Southern Europe (5 per cent).
- ◆ Forty-one per cent of the total population assistance went to global and interregional activities, such as advocacy; research; reproductive health; support to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria; HIV/AIDS prevention, care and support and safe motherhood.
- ◆ The majority of final donor expenditures for population activities went to STD/HIV/AIDS activities (48 per cent); followed by basic reproductive health services (28 per cent); family planning services (11 per cent), and basic research, data and population and development policy analysis (13 per cent). The proportion of funding for family planning services has decreased considerably with the largest and increasing share of total population assistance currently going to fund HIV/AIDS activities. If not reversed, this trend towards less resources for family planning 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.
- ◆ Developing countries are making efforts to mobilize domestic resources for population activities. Domestic expenditures increased in 2003. However, 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.

SPECIAL THEME BOX 2. MAJOR POPULATION NEWS EVENT IN 2003

An unprecedented population event - the largest generation of adolescents numbering some 1.2 billion - was the focus of UNFPA's *State of World Population 2003*. The title of the report sent a very clear message - making 1 billion count: investing in adolescents' health and rights.

The large number of adolescents will ensure continued population growth for decades to come. Even though the adolescents' share of the total population will decrease over time, their total numbers are expected to stay within the 1.2 to 1.3 billion range throughout the next 50 years.

Adolescents today are about to enter adulthood in a rapidly changing world: changing family structures, rapidly changing norms and social behaviors, increasing urbanization and migration. Very often it is also a world of gender discrimination, armed conflict and human rights abuses. There are pressures from mass media and pressures from peers. Many adolescents are faced with challenges and risks: poverty, early marriage and childbearing, incomplete education, unemployment, the threat of HIV/AIDS. Some face sexual abuse, violence and exploitation.

Today's adolescents come with very diverse experiences, based on the different cultural, social, political and economic circumstances in the communities in which they live. Their health and educational status will determine to a large extent the opportunities that will be open to them. These opportunities, in turn, will play an important part in the kind of future they can expect to enjoy.

Addressing these challenges is an urgent development priority. Providing young people with increased knowledge, opportunities and choices will improve their prospects for healthy, productive and fulfilling lives. Investing in young people's health, education and employment as well as promoting their social and political inclusion and reducing the risks to which they are exposed will yield large returns for generations to come. Failure to act will result in tremendous costs to individuals, societies and the world at large.

Source: United Nations Population Fund, *State of World Population 2003*.

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 77 key actors in the field of population and AIDS which account for most population assistance. 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 51 organizations responded to the survey of 2003 financial resource flows, including all 22 OECD/DAC donor countries and the European Union; 11 multilateral organizations; 8 major foundations, 7 international NGOs, and 2 development banks. Telephone interviews were conducted, as necessary, for additional information and verification. Increasingly, information for donor countries is obtained from the OECD/DAC database.

Information on domestic resource flows is based on data from responses to questionnaires sent to the UNFPA Country Offices in a core sample of 61 developing countries throughout the world selected on the basis of population size, amount of population and AIDS expenditures, HIV/AIDS prevalence and regional representation. The sample covered 88 per cent of the population in developing countries. A total of 44 countries provided information, representing 76 per cent of the population in developing countries. In many countries, national staff were recruited to assist the appropriate government authorities and national NGOs in responding to the questionnaires. The staff were instructed to focus on the ICPD "costed population package" and to ensure that only domestic resources were reported.

Total global domestic expenditures for population activities were subsequently estimated using a methodology that incorporated the responses of this core group, 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.³

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

The Mail Inquiry

Six questionnaires⁴ were used to gather the data contained in this report. To monitor donor assistance, questionnaires were prepared for: (1) primary donors, including donor countries and major foundations; (2) intermediate donors, including multilateral organizations and agencies, international NGOs, research institutions and universities; and (3) international development banks. Donor questionnaires were prepared in English and French. Three questionnaires were prepared for gathering data on domestic resource flows. They included questionnaires for: (1) national consultants who assisted in the data collection; (2) government departments; and (3) national NGOs. Domestic questionnaires were prepared in English, French and Spanish. In addition to detailed instructions on filling out the questionnaire, respondents received an accompanying letter and manual that explained the purpose of the project, provided a definition of terms used and contained a detailed categorization of population activities with examples.

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

³ See Hendrik van Dalen and Mieke Reuser, *Assessing Size and Structure of Worldwide Funds for Population and AIDS Activities*, The Hague, 2004 and Hendrik van Dalen and Mieke Reuser, *Projections of Funds for Population and AIDS Activities, 2004-2006* The Hague, 2005.

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

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.

For the domestic resource flows component, great care was taken to eliminate double counting in cases where the same project was reported by different respondents, for example, the Ministry of Population or the Ministry of Health that is funding the project and the national NGO that is executing it. Respondents were also instructed to distinguish between domestic and international sources and to guard against including foreign aid money and development bank loans as domestic sources.

UNFPA and NIDI are constantly seeking to facilitate the process of filling out questionnaires. The project team welcomes comments and suggestions from respondents and tries to address their concerns whenever possible. The questionnaires are carefully reviewed and revised, as necessary, to incorporate respondents' suggestions and to make them easier to complete. Many sections of the questionnaire are sent pre-filled with information from previous years and respondents are asked simply to verify whether the information is still current. Spreadsheets and other electronic means of sending data from respondents' databases are welcome.

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 (SWAs), 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. A number of countries expressed 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, although resource targets have not been met, 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 target of \$17 billion.

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.

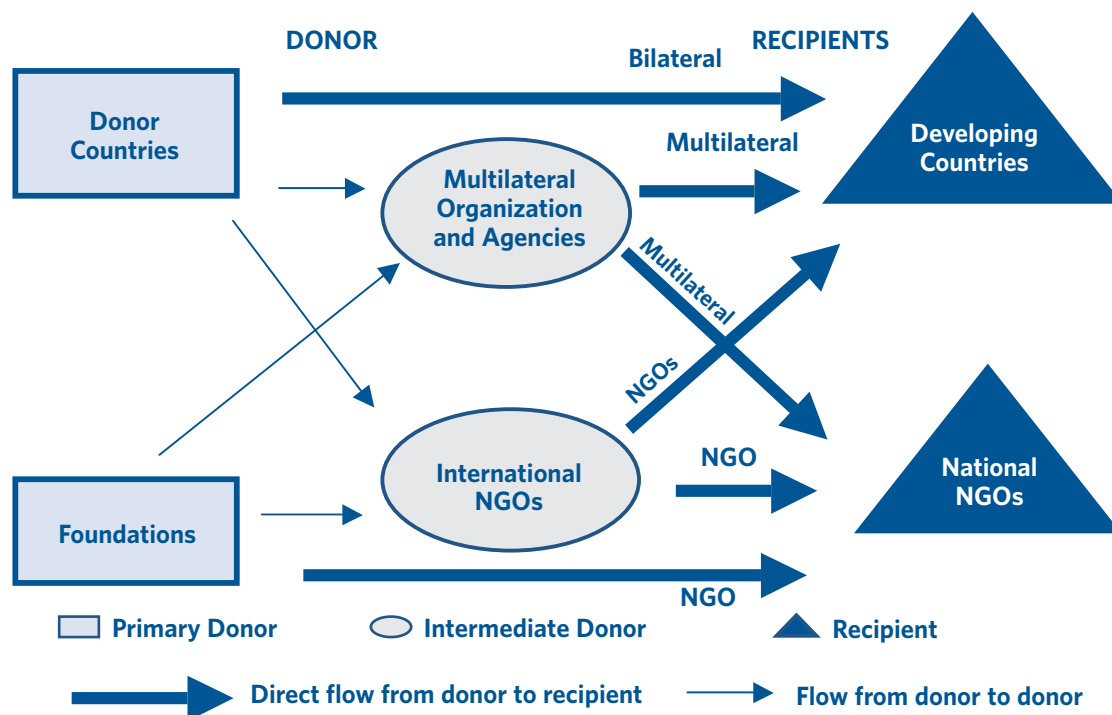
The International Population Assistance Network

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 159 countries and territories received population assistance in 2003.

FIGURE 1. MAJOR FLOWS OF FUNDS FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE TO DEVELOPING 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 1993 to 2003. 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 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 ^b | 2001 ^c | 2002 ^d | 2003 |
|--------------------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------|
| Primary funds | 966 | 1,201 | 1,574 | 1,535 | 1,694 | 1,707 | 1,691 | 1,975 | 2,060 | 2,878 | 4,189 |
| Final expenditures | 610 | 991 | 1,325 | 1,511 | 1,632 | 1,681 | 1,655 | 1,781 | 2,051 | 3,162 | 3,847 |

^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.

International financial resource flows for population activities - primary funds for international population assistance - totalled \$4.7 billion in 2003 (Table 2). This figure, which includes loans from development banks, increased from 2002. If development bank loans are excluded, primary funds increased from \$2.9 billion in 2002 to \$4.2 billion in 2003.

Developed countries and the European Union are the largest source of primary funds, accounting for 89 per cent of international financial resource flows for population activities, excluding loans from development banks. Foundations and NGOs contributed 9 per cent of the total, and the United Nations system accounted for 1 per cent. Less than 1 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 \$966 million in 1993 to \$4.2 billion in 2003, at an average rate of about 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 \$966 million in 1993 to \$3.3 billion in 2003, at 13 per cent annually (Table 2 and Figure 2).

TABLE 2. PRIMARY FUNDS FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE, BY MAJOR DONOR CATEGORY, 1993-2003^a
(millions of current and constant \$US)

| Donor category | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 ^b | 2003 |
|---------------------------------------|-------|-------|------------------|-----------------|-------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------|
| Developed countries ^c | 777 | 977 | 1,372 | 1,369 | 1,530 | 1,539 | 1,411 | 1,598 | 1,720 | 2,314 | 3,738 |
| United Nations system ^d | 66 | 107 | 111 ^e | 18 ^f | 49 | 35 ^g | 31 ^h | 77 ^h | 96 ⁱ | 31 | 43 |
| Foundations/NGOs | 124 | 117 | 85 | 141 | 106 | 124 | 240 | 299 | 241 | 531 | 380 |
| Bank grants | NA | NA | 6 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 9 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 28 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (Current \$US) | 966 | 1,201 | 1,574 | 1,535 | 1,694 | 1,707 | 1,691 | 1,975 | 2,060 | 2,878 | 4,189 |
| (Constant 1993 \$US) ^j | 966 | 1,171 | 1,492 | 1,414 | 1,525 | 1,513 | 1,467 | 1,657 | 1,680 | 2,312 | 3,289 |
| Development banks ^k | | | | | | | | | | | |
| World Bank IDA loans | 195 | 239 | 306 | 253 | 142 | 284 | 265 | 368 | 349 | 232 | 239 |
| World Bank IBRD loans | 145 | 184 | 142 | 256 | 92 | 142 | 182 | 170 | 101 | 95 | 261 |
| African Development Bank loans | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | - ^l | - | - | - | - | - |
| Asian Development Bank loans | 4 | 12 | 12 | NA | 33 | - ^m | - ⁿ | 66 | - | - | - |
| Inter-American Development Bank loans | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | - ^o | 93 | - | 12 ^p | - | - |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (Current \$US) | 344 | 436 | 460 | 509 | 266 | 426 | 540 | 604 | 461 | 328 | 501 |
| (Constant 1993 \$US) ^j | 344 | 425 | 436 | 469 | 239 | 378 | 468 | 506 | 376 | 263 | 393 |
| Grand Total | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (Current \$US) | 1,310 | 1,637 | 2,034 | 2,044 | 1,960 | 2,133 | 2,231 | 2,579 | 2,521 | 3,206 | 4,689 |
| (Constant 1993 \$US) ^j | 1,310 | 1,596 | 1,929 | 1,883 | 1,765 | 1,891 | 1,935 | 2,163 | 2,057 | 2,575 | 3,683 |

^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 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.

^d 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.

^e Figures for primary funds for population assistance for UNICEF were not provided for 1995. As a result, 1995 figures are estimated at the 1994 level.

^f UNICEF only provided data on project expenditures. Data on income were not provided.

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

^h WHO did not provide data on income.

ⁱ UNICEF did not provide data on income.

^j 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 estimate of changes in real values, offsetting fluctuations caused by inflation and exchange rate variations.

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

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

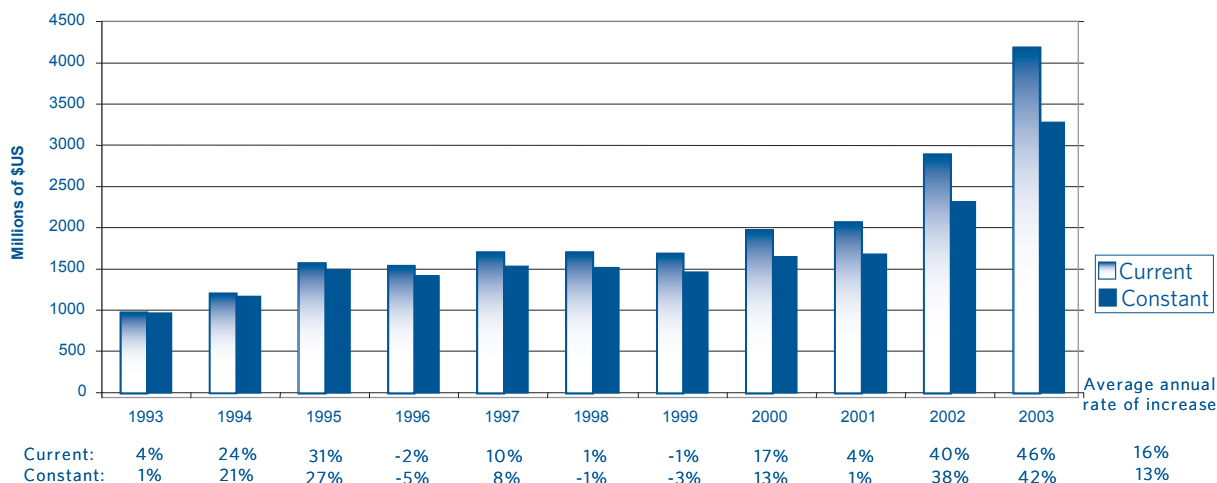
^m The Asian Development Bank reported expending \$US183 million in loans for integrated health projects with a population component.

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

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

^p 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.

FIGURE 2. PRIMARY FUNDS FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE, IN CURRENT AND CONSTANT DOLLARS, WITH PERCENTAGE CHANGE, 1993-2003



Final Donor Expenditures

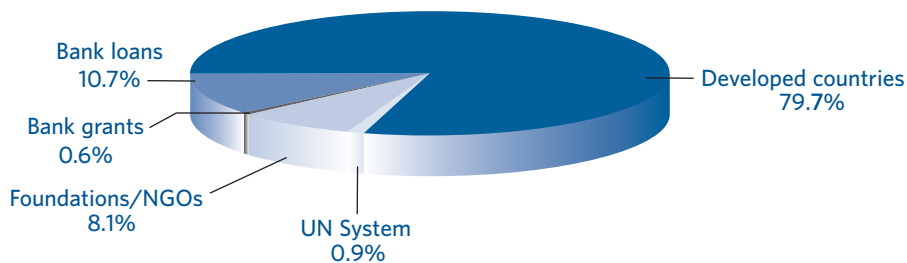
Final expenditures on population projects and programmes in recipient countries in 2003, excluding development bank loans, increased to \$3.8 billion (Table 1).

Trends in Bilateral Resource Flows

Overall Primary Funds

UNFPA monitors international population assistance from the 22 OECD/DAC donor countries and, since 1994, that of the European Union. Resource flows from the donor countries and the European Union totalled \$3.7 billion in 2003 and constituted 80 per cent of total resource flows, including development bank loans, or 89 per cent of resource flows excluding loans made available by development banks. Development bank loans accounted for almost 11 per cent of total population assistance in 2003 (Figure 3).

FIGURE 3. PRIMARY FUNDS FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE, BY TYPE OF SOURCE, IN PERCENTAGES, 2003

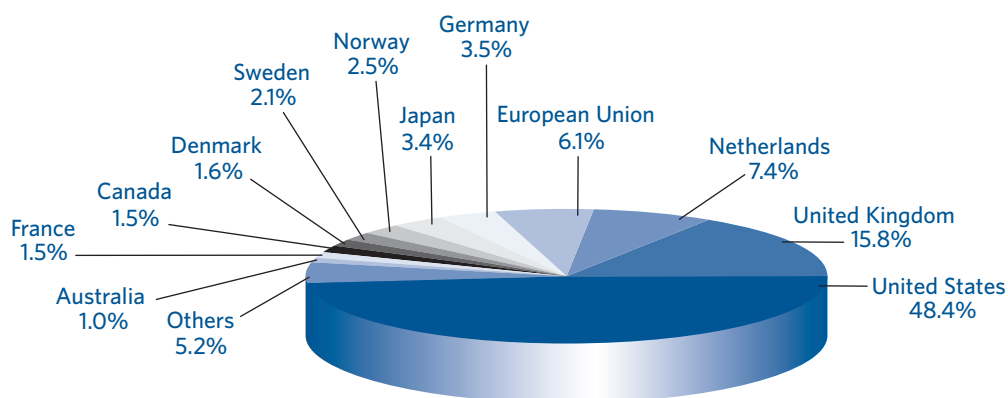


Total: \$US 4.7 billion

Resource flows from the 22 developed countries and the European Union increased from \$2.3 billion in 2002 to \$3.7 billion in 2003 (Table 2). Eight countries and the European Union accounted for almost 91 per cent of population assistance in 2003 (Figure 4).

The United States continued to be the largest donor, contributing \$1.8 billion in 2003, or 48 per cent of the resources of the 22 developed countries and the European Union (Figure 4).

FIGURE 4. PRIMARY FUNDS OF DONOR COUNTRIES FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE, IN PERCENTAGES, 2003



Total: \$US 3.7 billion

- ◆ The United Kingdom was the second largest donor, contributing close to \$590 million in population assistance in 2003, or almost 16 per cent of the resources of the 22 developed countries and the European Union.
- ◆ Other large donors in 2003 were (in descending order): the Netherlands, the European Union, Germany, Japan, Norway, and Sweden.
- ◆ In terms of the United States dollar, 16 donor countries and the European Union increased funding for population activities in 2003 over 2002 levels (Table A.1). The largest increase in actual dollar amount was from the United States, which provided \$845 million more for population assistance in 2003 than in 2002. Other sizable increases came from the United Kingdom (\$421 million more in 2003 than in 2002), and the Netherlands (\$111 million more). Six countries decreased funding in 2003; the largest absolute decline in funding was reported by Japan (\$52 million) and Canada (\$26 million).
- ◆ UNFPA uses the United States dollar as the standard currency when monitoring resource flows. As a result, some countries that have increased their contributions in local currencies may, in fact, be reported as having decreased their population assistance in US dollar terms and countries that may have decreased their contributions may be recorded as having increased population assistance in US dollars. It should be pointed out that the currency fluctuations in the course of fiscal year 2003 may have had a part in the increase in population assistance in terms of the US dollar. The exchange rate variation explains part, but not all, of the increase since 14 countries and the European Union actually increased contributions in local currency. One country began reporting in euros for the first time in 2003. Of the countries that registered increases in funding levels in terms of the US dollar, only 1 country had actually decreased its contributions in terms of its local currency.

It should be pointed out that a small amount of bilateral resource flows originate 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.

TABLE 3. PRIMARY FUNDS OF DONOR COUNTRIES FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE, IN LOCAL CURRENCY, 1996-2003
(in thousands)

| Donor Country | Local Currency | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 |
|----------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| Australia | Australian Dollar | 43,103 | 60,792 | 70,801 | 47,311 ^a | 25,198 | 25,286 ^b | 39,075 | 59,763 |
| Austria | Austrian Shilling | 9,116 | 7,044 | 22,089 | 18,722 ^c | 12,972 | 15,053 ^b | 1,611 ^d | 2,417 ^d |
| Belgium | Belgian Franc | 169,520 | 351,096 | 368,375 | 395,474 | 689,076 | 21,386 ^{d,e} | 46,717 ^d | 23,391 ^d |
| Canada | Canadian Dollar | 50,207 | 47,796 | 57,216 | 55,286 | 55,603 | 19,652 | 130,055 | 79,087 |
| Denmark | Danish Crown | 365,555 | 310,320 | 402,826 | 382,819 | 360,824 | 406,595 | 581,340 | 391,628 ^f |
| Finland | Finnish Mark | 91,411 | 89,993 | 123,523 | 111,382 | 127,295 | 157,670 | 25,798 ^d | 20,997 ^d |
| France | French Franc | 85,058 | 85,058 ^g | 85,058 ^g | 49,112 ^c | 87,818 | 9,211 ^d | 88,652 ^d | 50,114 ^d |
| Germany | German Mark | 144,510 | 212,362 | 219,620 | 219,887 | 204,266 | 121,429 ^d | 113,096 ^d | 117,037 ^d |
| Greece | Greek Drachma | | | | | | 4,798 ^e | 62 ^d | 8,234 ^d |
| Ireland | Irish Pound | 455 | - | - | 1,976 | 3,618 | 6,990 | 12,486 ^d | 23,734 ^d |
| Italy | Italian Lira | 5,566,000 | 3,752,310 | 11,085,877 | 18,255,535 | 52,256,849 | 54,176,849 ^b | 48,989,446 ^h | 23,983 ^d |
| Japan | Japanese Yen | 8,845,239 ^g | 8,845,239 ^g | 11,634,854 | 12,722,755 | 14,082,702 | 14,018,049 | 22,520,909 | 14,229,765 |
| Luxembourg | Luxembourg Franc | 36,400 | 36,400 ^g | 154,508 | 125,448 | 468,743 | 253,653 ^b | 7,900 ^{d,i} | 7,309 ^{d,t} |
| Netherlands | Netherlands Guilder | 188,326 | 285,724 | 236,517 | 239,552 | 405,973 | 147,547 ^d | 174,058 ^d | 244,049 ^d |
| New Zealand | New Zealand Dollar | 1,777 | 2,725 | 4,315 | 4,375 | 5,047 | 5,112 | 7,085 | 10,167 |
| Norway | Norwegian Crown | 298,500 | 384,056 | 538,677 | 480,986 | 527,725 | 386,284 | 641,214 | 649,983 |
| Portugal | Portuguese Escudo | 38,390 | 414 ^j | 1,244 ^j | 440 ^j | 400 ^j | 689 ^j | 571 ^j | 1,119 ^j |
| Spain | Spanish Peseta | 979,578 | 979,578 ^g | 645,450 | 1,478,600 | 1,118,668 | 16,069 ^d | 3,486 ^d | 26,537 ^d |
| Sweden | Swedish Crown | 388,434 | 406,000 | 622,240 | 508,978 | 670,144 | 581,220 | 593,271 | 645,399 |
| Switzerland | Swiss Franc | 20,188 | 24,130 | 25,832 | 26,733 | 27,146 | 39,716 | 36,341 | 42,425 |
| United Kingdom | British Pound Sterling | 68,742 | 71,705 | 76,029 | 59,142 | 111,868 | 56,230 | 112,461 | 360,863 |
| United States | United States Dollar | 637,696 | 662,360 | 619,729 | 603,003 | 658,614 | 951,012 | 962,969 | 1,807,643 |

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

^b 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.

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

^d Euro.

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

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

^g Information on expenditures for population assistance was not provided or fully reported; figure is estimated based on the latest year for which data were reported.

^h Information on project/programme expenditures was not reported. As a result, project/programme figures are estimated based on 2000 data.

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

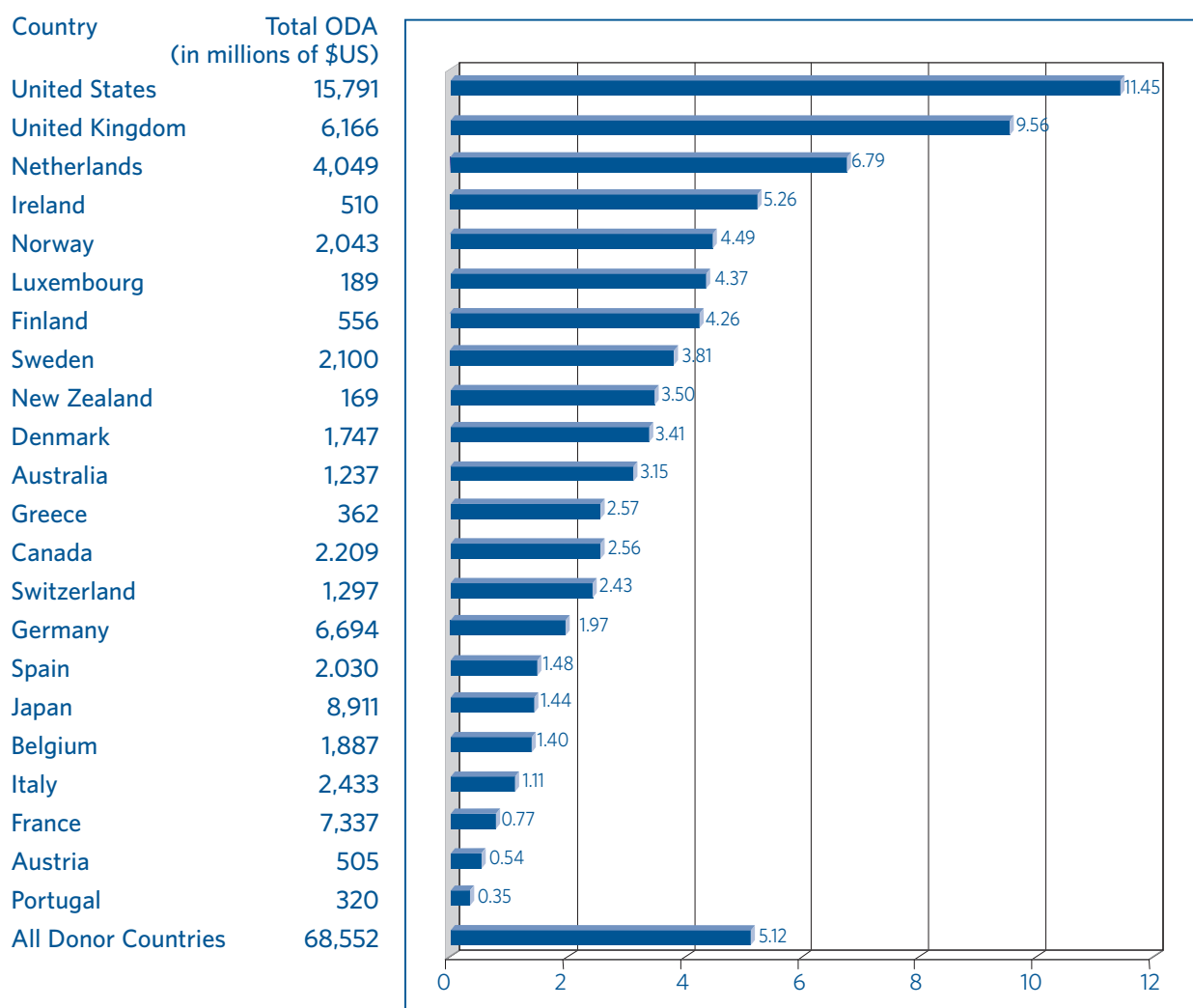
^j United States dollar.

Population Assistance as a Percentage of Official Development Assistance

Donor countries contributed 5.12 per cent of their total official development assistance (ODA) to population assistance in 2003 up from 3.65 per cent in 2002 (Figure 5 and Table A2). Total ODA increased to \$68.6 billion in 2003, increasing from \$58.3 billion in 2002, the highest ever level of ODA.

Donor countries vary greatly in the proportion of ODA contributed for population assistance: percentages ranged from 0.35 per cent to 11.45 per cent. Seven countries contributed more than 4 per cent of their total ODA for population assistance in 2003: the United States, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Ireland, Norway, Luxembourg and Finland. Twelve countries contributed a larger percentage of ODA for population assistance than they had in 2002. The United States led all the major donor countries, earmarking 11.45 per cent of its total ODA for population assistance in 2003.

FIGURE 5. PRIMARY FUNDS FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE AS A PERCENTAGE OF OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE, BY DONOR COUNTRY, 2003

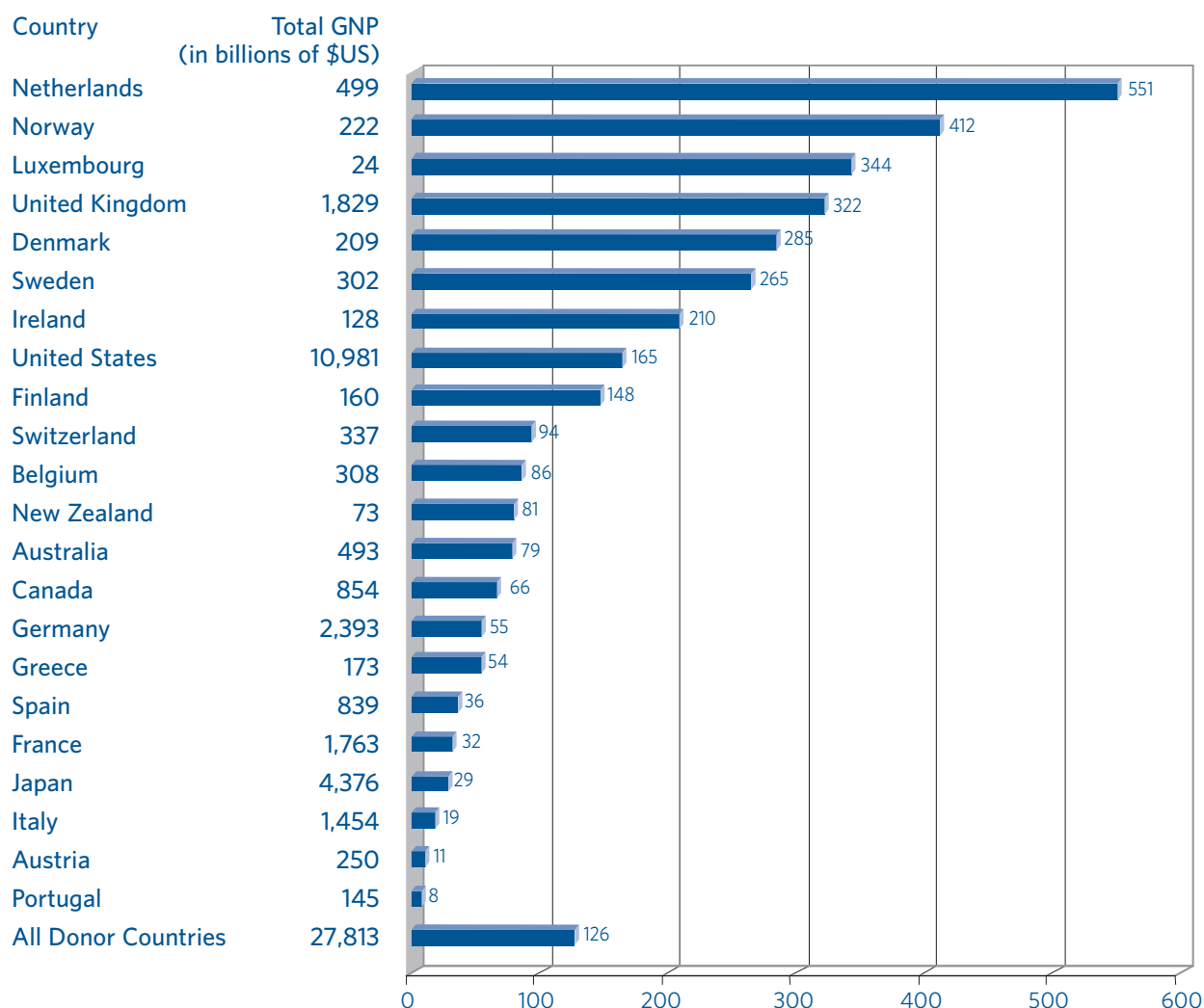


Population Assistance in Relation to Gross National Product

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 2003, donor countries contributed, on average, \$126 per million dollars of GNP for population assistance, up from \$86 per million dollars in 2002. (Figure 6 and Table A.3).

The average dollar amount conceals the large variation between countries, from \$8 to \$551 per million dollars of GNP. Nine countries spent over \$100 per million dollars of GNP in 2003, and three countries spent less than \$25 per million dollars of GNP. In 2003, the Netherlands led all donor countries in the total dollar contributions per million dollars of GNP to population assistance, earmarking \$551 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.

FIGURE 6. PRIMARY FUNDS FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE PER MILLION \$US OF GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT, BY DONOR COUNTRY, 2003



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 totalled \$43 million in 2003, increasing from \$31 million in 2002 (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 2003, \$1.2 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 2003, UNFPA reported a total income of \$398 million as compared to \$373 million in 2002. This includes an income of \$292 million from regular funds, including voluntary contributions of donor governments, and \$106 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 2003, UNFPA provided support to 136 countries to reduce poverty and advance human rights: 45 in sub-Saharan Africa, 38 in the Arab States and Eastern Europe, 27 in Latin America and the Caribbean, and 26 in Asia and the Pacific. The largest percentage of UNFPA assistance went to sub-Saharan Africa (\$63.5 million), followed by Asia and the Pacific (\$53.3 million), the Arab States and Europe (\$23.0 million), Latin America and the Caribbean (\$13.5 million) and Interregional and Global (\$23.2 million). Of the total expenditures, UNFPA provided \$108.4 million in assistance to reproductive health and family planning, \$34.8 million for population and development strategies, \$21.4 million for advocacy and \$11.8 million for multisectoral activities.

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 2003*.

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 \$501 million in 2003 from \$328 million in 2002 (Table 2). Of this amount, 48 per cent, or \$239 million, comprised International Development Association (IDA) loans, made at highly concessional rates, and 52 per cent, or \$261 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 \$27 million and the Inter-American Development Bank reported just under \$1 million to intermediate donors for special grants programmes in population in 2003.

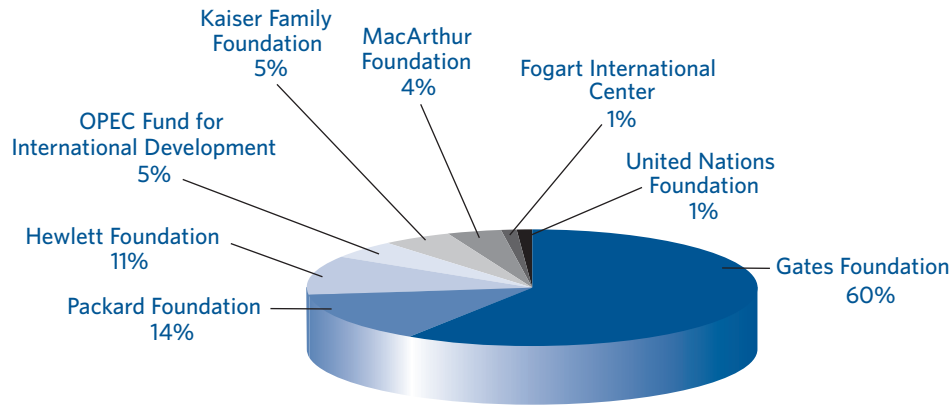
Trends in Resource Flows for Population Activities from Foundations and Non-Governmental Organizations

Foundations and international NGOs are important players in the field of population assistance. Each year, UNFPA/UNAIDS/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 \$380 million for population assistance in 2003, down from \$531 million in 2002 (Table 2). It should be pointed out that the decrease can be attributed in part to the fact that the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, which was considered together with international NGOs in 2002, is now considered a multilateral source.

Major Foundations

Major foundations provided \$305 million in grants for population activities in 2003. The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation accounted for 60 per cent of the funding that foundations made available for population activities in 2003. Other foundations that provided funds were, in descending order, the David and Lucile Packard Foundation, the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation, the OPEC Fund for International Development and the Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation. These 5 major foundations accounted for 95 per cent of the total population assistance from foundations in 2003 (Figure 7).

FIGURE 7. PRIMARY FUNDS OF FOUNDATIONS FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE, IN PERCENTAGES*, 2003

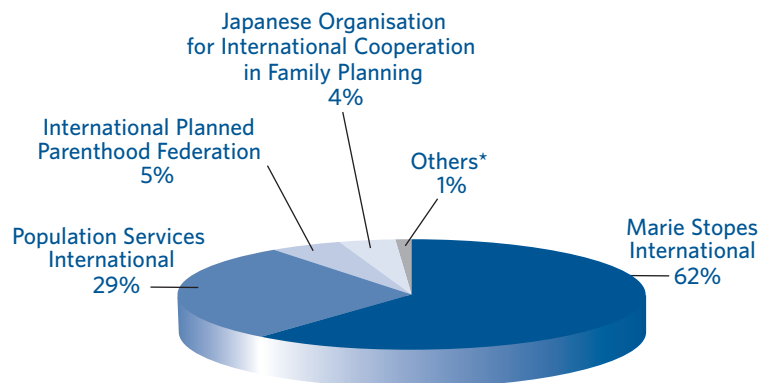


*Percentages have been rounded off and may not add to 100 per cent.

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 2003, \$74 million was earmarked for population activities in this way, of which 62 per cent came from Marie Stopes International, 29 per cent from Population Services International, 5 per cent from the International Planned Parenthood Federation and 4 per cent from the Japanese Organisation for International Cooperation in Family Planning (Figure 8).

FIGURE 8. PRIMARY FUNDS OF INTERNATIONAL NGOs FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE, IN PERCENTAGES, 2003



Total: \$US 74.4 million

* "Others" consists of organisations with primary funds not exceeding 1 per cent of the total.

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

*** From 2003 on, The Global Fund to Fight HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria is classified as a non-United Nations multilateral organization, and therefore, no longer appears in this figure.

Final Donor Expenditures for Population Activities

According to the UNFPA/UNAIDS/NIDI survey, a total of 159 countries and territories benefited from the \$3.8 billion in final donor expenditures for population activities in 2003 (Tables A.5-A.9).

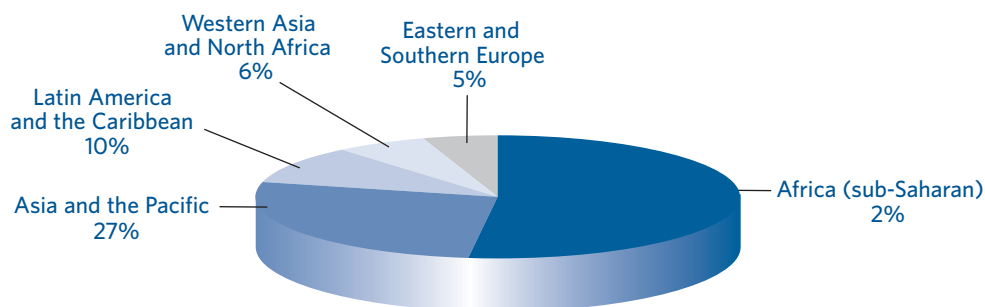
Final Donor Expenditures for Population Activities by Region

Of the five geographical regions, sub-Saharan Africa was the largest recipient of population assistance in 2003, followed by Asia and the Pacific. The distribution of population assistance among the regions was as follows: sub-Saharan Africa, 52 per cent; Asia and the Pacific, 27 per cent; Latin America and the Caribbean, 10 per cent; Western Asia and North Africa, 6 per cent; and Eastern and Southern Europe, 5 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 41 per cent in 2003. (Table A.4 and Figure 9). Compared with 2002, the 2003 final expenditures by region were as follows:

- ◆ Sub-Saharan Africa - \$1.2 billion in 2003, up from the 2002 level of \$870 million;
- ◆ Asia and the Pacific - \$610 million in 2003, up from the 2002 level of \$566 million;
- ◆ Latin America and the Caribbean - \$222 million in 2003, down from the 2002 level of \$256 million;
- ◆ Western Asia and North Africa - \$142 million in 2003, down from the 2002 level of \$149 million;
- ◆ Eastern and Southern Europe - \$115 million in 2003, up from the 2002 level of \$49 million; and
- ◆ Global and Interregional - \$1.6 billion in 2003, up from the 2002 level of \$1.3 billion.

FIGURE 9. FINAL DONOR EXPENDITURES FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE BY REGION, IN PERCENTAGES, 2003



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 2003, 48 per cent was spent by international NGOs, while 23 per cent was channelled through multilateral organizations and 29 per cent was channelled through bilateral programmes (Table 4). As pointed out earlier, the increase in percentage of funds flowing through the multilateral channel and decrease flowing through the NGO channel can be explained in part to the classification of GFATM as a multilateral channel in 2003.

- ◆ Final expenditures of bilateral organizations totalled \$1.1 billion in 2003, up from \$781 million in 2002;
- ◆ Final expenditures of multilateral organizations and agencies totalled \$871 million in 2003, up from \$573 million in 2002; and
- ◆ Final expenditures of NGOs totalled almost \$1.9 billion in 2003, up from \$1.8 billion in 2002.

| TABLE 4. FINAL DONOR EXPENDITURES FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE, BY CHANNEL OF DISTRIBUTION, 1993-2003^a <i>(millions of \$US)</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| Channel of distribution | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000^b | 2001 | 2002^{c,d,e} | 2003 |
| Bilateral | 183 | 271 | 485 | 430 | 373 | 432 | 422 | 398 | 375 | 781 | 1,118 |
| % of total | 30% | 27% | 37% | 28% | 23% | 26% | 25% | 22% | 18% | 25% | 29% |
| Multilateral ^f | 187 | 283 | 278 | 366 | 411 | 406 | 417 | 410 | 455 | 573 | 871 ^g |
| % of total | 31% | 29% | 21% | 24% | 25% | 24% | 25% | 23% | 22% | 18% | 23% |
| NGO | 240 | 437 | 562 | 714 | 848 | 843 | 816 | 973 | 1,221 | 1,808 | 1,858 ^g |
| % of total | 39% | 44% | 42% | 47% | 52% | 50% | 49% | 55% | 60% | 57% | 48% |
| Grand total | 610 | 991 | 1,325 | 1,511 | 1,632 | 1,681 | 1,655 | 1,781 | 2,051 | 3,162 | 3,847 |

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

^g The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM) is a non-UN multilateral organization. Therefore, since 2003, funds channeled through GFATM 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 2003, 48 per cent of all population assistance went through the NGO channel. This was the predominant channel in every region, with Latin America relying most heavily on the NGO channel - in fact, 52 per cent of population assistance in this region was channelled by NGO sources. Western Asia and North Africa received 51 per cent of its assistance through the NGO channel, Eastern and Southern Europe received 50 per cent of its assistance through the NGO channel, sub-Saharan Africa received 49 per cent, and Asia and the Pacific relied on this channel for 43 per cent of its population assistance. The bilateral channel decreased in importance in every region in 2003 while the multilateral channel increased in every region due in part to the reclassification of GFATM as a multilateral rather than an NGO channel. Nevertheless the NGO channel continued to predominate in all regions; indeed, it increased in every region except sub-Saharan Africa.

- ◆ In sub-Saharan Africa, the NGO channel grew in popularity since 1994 when, with the exception of 1995, it provided the most population assistance. It peaked at 63 per cent in 2001. The bilateral channel dominated population assistance in 1993 and 1995. The multilateral channel was strongest in 1993. In 2003, 31 per cent of population assistance flowed through the bilateral channel, 20 per cent through the multilateral channel and 49 per cent through the NGO channel.
- ◆ In Asia and the Pacific, the NGO channel provided the most population assistance in 1994 and again in 1996-2001. The bilateral channel dominated in 1995 and again in 2002. The most assistance provided by the multilateral channel was in 1994 (36 per cent). In 2003, 29 per cent of population assistance flowed through the bilateral channel, 28 per cent through the multilateral channel and 43 per cent through the NGO channel.
- ◆ In Latin America and the Caribbean, the NGO channel predominated every year in the past decade except in 1995, when the bilateral channel provided the most population assistance. The multilateral

channel fluctuated between a high of 34 per cent of final expenditures for population in 2003 and a low of 15 per cent in 2000. In 2003, 14 per cent of population assistance flowed through the bilateral channel, 34 per cent through the multilateral channel and 52 per cent through the NGO channel.

- ◆ In Western Asia and North Africa, the NGO channel fluctuated between a low of 15 per cent in 1994 and a high of 59 per cent in 1998. The bilateral channel provided most of the population assistance in 1993-1997 and again in 2002. The multilateral channel fluctuated between a high of 36 per cent in 1994 and a low of 14 per cent in 2002. In 2003, 17 per cent of population assistance flowed through the bilateral channel, 33 per cent through the multilateral channel and 51 per cent through the NGO channel.
- ◆ In Eastern and Southern Europe, the NGO channel fluctuated in importance from 31 per cent of population assistance in 1996 to 70 per cent in 1994. The bilateral channel was the least important channel in 1993 when it accounted for only 7 per cent of population assistance, and strongest in 1996, when it accounted for 58 per cent of assistance. The multilateral channel dominated population assistance in 1993 at 46 per cent; it subsequently fluctuated in importance, reaching a low of 11 per cent in 1996. In 2003, 22 per cent of population assistance flowed through the bilateral channel, 28 per cent through the multilateral channel and 50 per cent through the NGO channel.
- ◆ Assistance to global and interregional population activities flowed chiefly through NGO channels. The NGO channel accounted for well over half of the total final donor expenditures for global and interregional activities during most of the decade, 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 18 per cent in 1994 to a high of 43 per cent in 1993. In 2003, 31 per cent of population assistance flowed through the bilateral channel, 20 per cent through the multilateral channel and 49 per cent through the NGO channel.

FIGURE 10: FINAL DONOR EXPENDITURES FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE (SUB-SAHARAN), BY CHANNEL OF DISTRIBUTION, 1993-2003

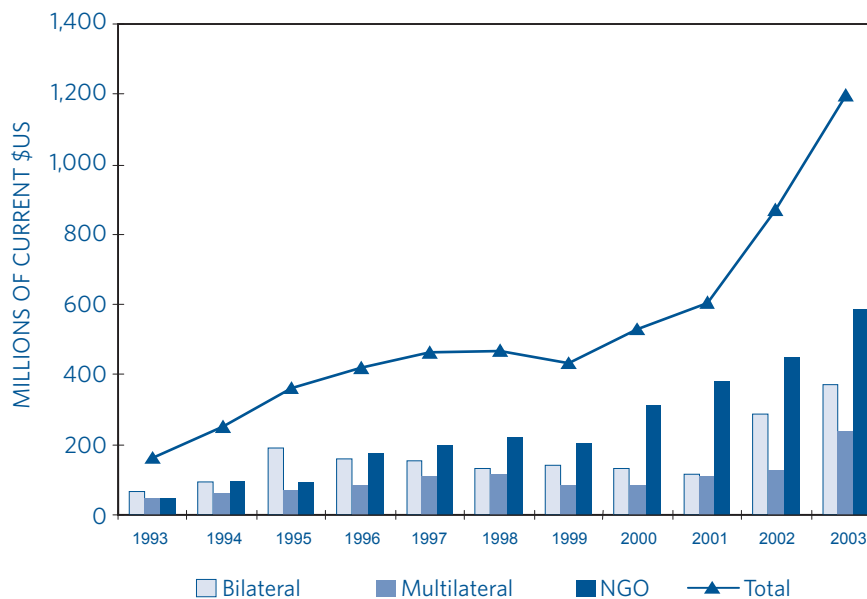


FIGURE 11: FINAL DONOR EXPENDITURES FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC, BY CHANNEL OF DISTRIBUTION, 1993-2003

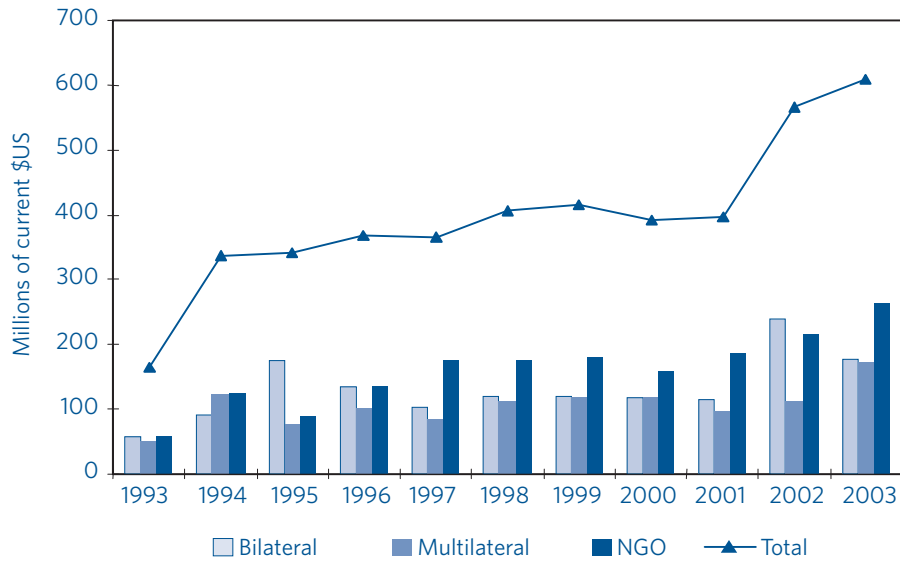


FIGURE 12: FINAL DONOR EXPENDITURES FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN, BY CHANNEL OF DISTRIBUTION, 1993-2003

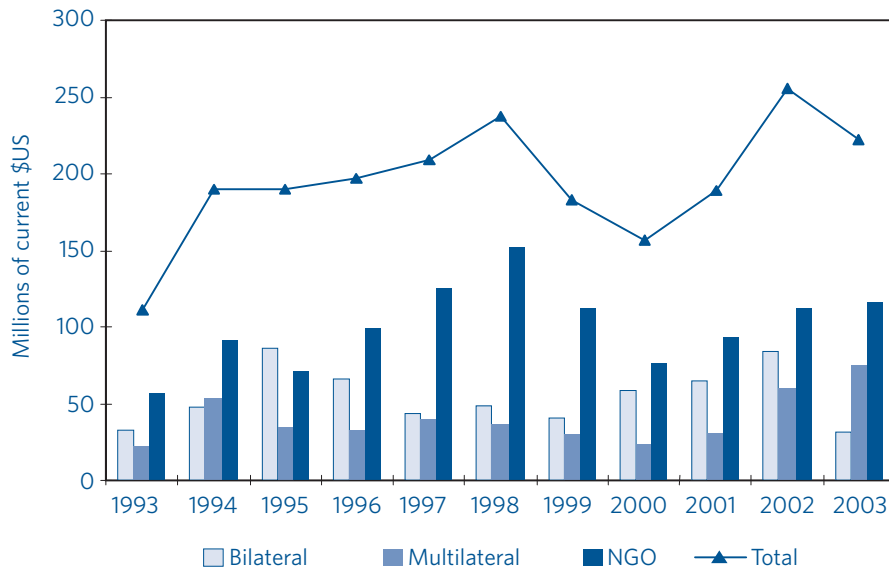


FIGURE 13: FINAL DONOR EXPENDITURES FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE IN WESTERN ASIA AND NORTH AFRICA, BY CHANNEL OF DISTRIBUTION, 1993-2003

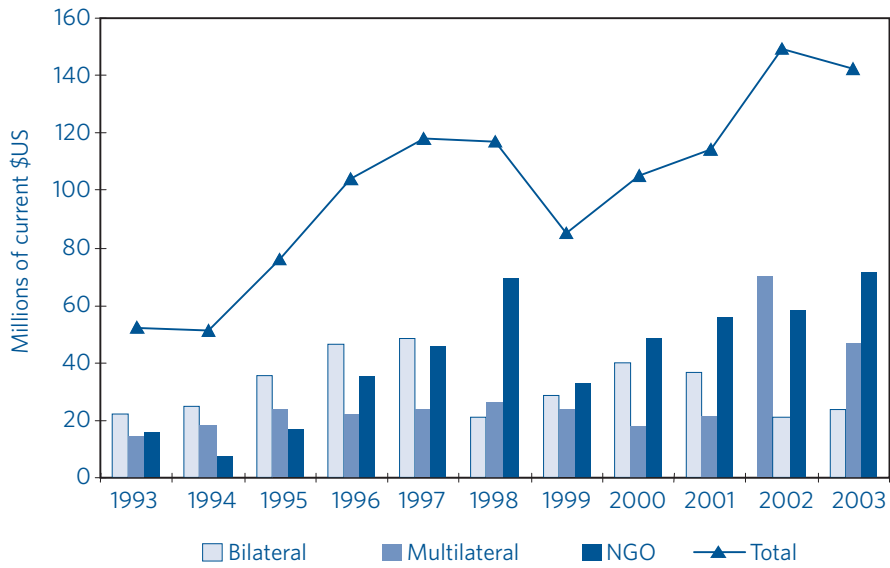


FIGURE 14: FINAL DONOR EXPENDITURES FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE IN EASTERN AND SOUTHERN EUROPE, BY CHANNEL OF DISTRIBUTION, 1993-2003

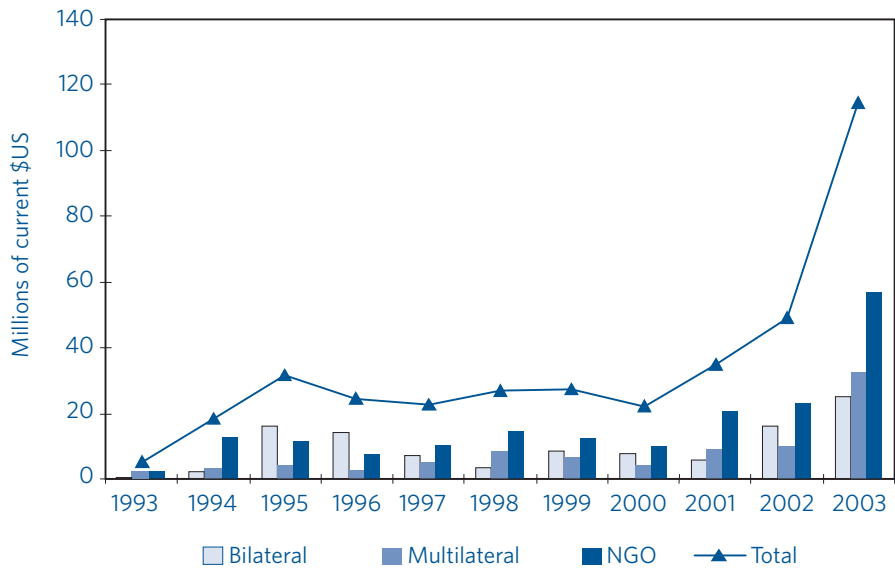
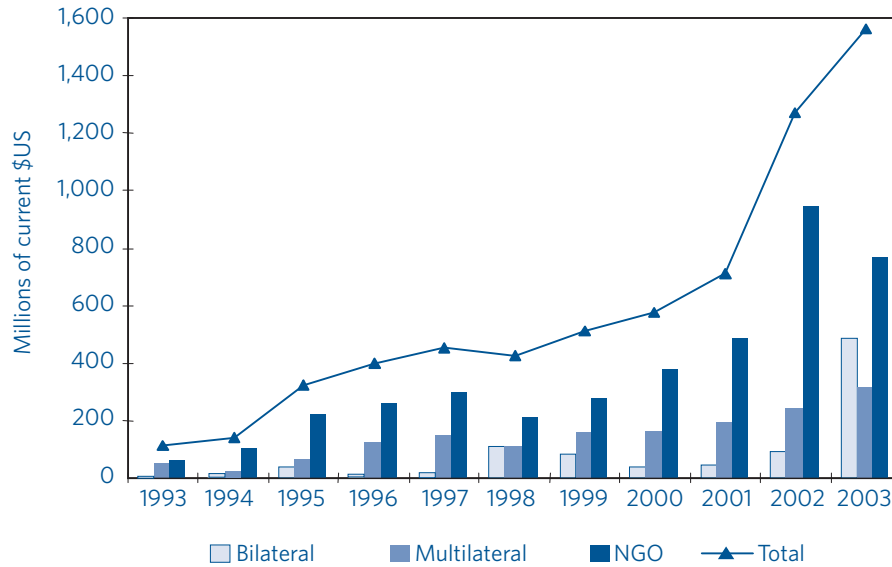
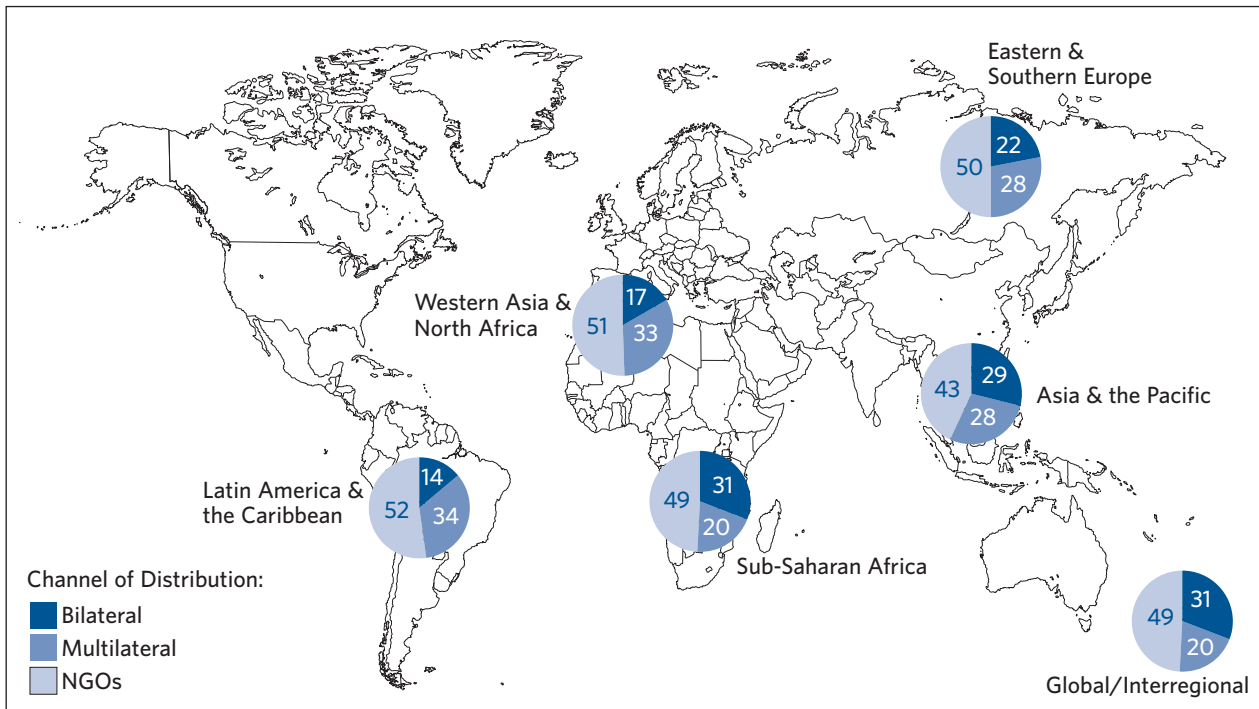


FIGURE 15: FINAL DONOR EXPENDITURES FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE TO GLOBAL/INTERREGIONAL ACTIVITIES, BY CHANNEL OF DISTRIBUTION, 1993-2003



MAP 1: FINAL DONOR EXPENDITURES FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE, BY REGION AND CHANNEL OF DISTRIBUTION, 2003 (PERCENTAGES)



Note: Percentages have been rounded off and may not add to 100 per cent.

Final Donor Expenditures for Population Activities by Category of Activity

Forty-eight per cent of all population assistance in 2003 was expended for STD/HIV/AIDS activities. A total of 11 per cent of population assistance was expended for family planning services, 28 per cent for basic reproductive health services and 13 per cent was spent on basic research, data and population and development policy analysis. Funding for STD/HIV/AIDS increased steadily since 1995, from 9 per cent of total population assistance to 48 per cent in 2003 consistent with the spread of the HIV/AIDS pandemic. Funding for basic research, data and population and development policy analysis decreased steadily from 1995 to 2001, from 18 per cent to 8 per cent of total population assistance, but increased to 13 per cent in 2003. Consistent with the ICPD call for integration of services, funding for family planning services decreased from 55 per cent in 1995 to 11 per cent in 2003. Funding for basic reproductive health services was more erratic, increasing from 18 per cent in 1995 to 33 per cent in 1996, decreasing to 22 per cent in 1998, increasing once again to 30 per cent the following year, then declining to 24 per cent in 2001 but increasing to 28 per cent in 2003 (Table 5 and Figure 16). It is possible that this fluctuation is due to the difficulty in reporting of separate expenditures for family planning, reproductive health and STD/HIV/AIDS when these activities are part of integrated reproductive health services.

| | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 ^c | 2001 | 2002 ^{d,e,f} | 2003 |
|---|-------|-------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------|-----------------------|-------|
| Family planning services | 55% | 37% | 40% | 43% | 37% | 29% | 30% | 23% | 11% |
| Basic reproductive health services | 18% | 33% | 27% ^g | 22% ^h | 30% ⁱ | 29% ⁱ | 24% | 25% | 28% |
| Sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS activities | 9% | 16% | 18% | 20% | 23% | 32% | 39% | 42% | 48% |
| Basic research, data and population and development policy analysis | 18% | 14% | 15% | 15% | 11% | 9% | 8% | 10% | 13% |
| Total activities | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| (Millions of current \$US) | 1,314 | 1,511 | 1,632 | 1,681 | 1,655 | 1,781 | 2,051 | 3,162 | 3,847 |

^a Percentages have been rounded off and may not add 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.

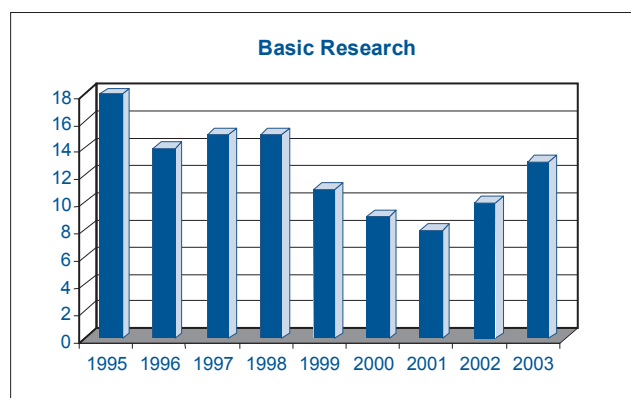
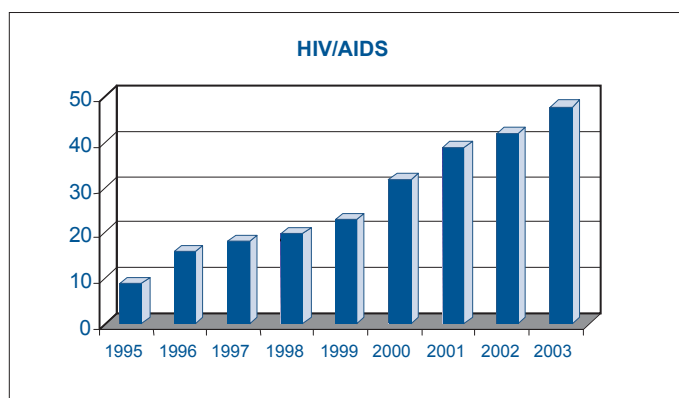
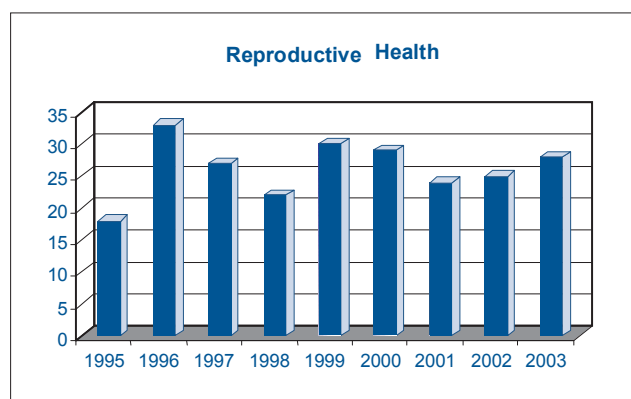
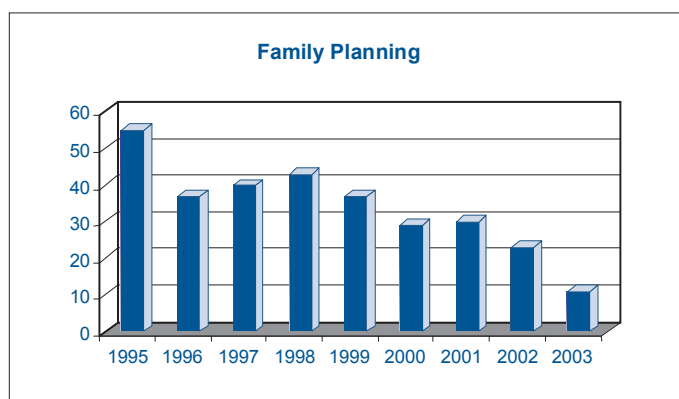
^f 2002 data differ from the figures in the 2002 report, due to additional data received.

^g Basic reproductive health care services for Sweden and the Netherlands included family planning services.

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

ⁱ Basic reproductive health care services for Sweden and the United Kingdom included family planning services.

FIGURE 16. EXPENDITURES FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION ASSISTANCE, 1995-2003



SPECIAL THEME BOX 5. ESTIMATES OF DONOR ASSISTANCE: 2004 AND 2005

To address the increasing demands for timely data on population expenditures, the UNFPA/UNAIDS/NIDI Resource Flows Project produces current estimates to complement existing trend analysis. Real-time estimates have been developed for 2004 and 2005 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 \$5.2 billion in 2004 and \$5.8 billion in 2005. If development bank loans are included -estimated at the 2003 level, the latest year for which data are currently available - then the estimated total international population assistance would be \$5.7 billion in 2004 and \$6.3 billion in 2005.

The trend towards increasing assistance to HIV/AIDS activities continues in 2004 and 2005, 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 2004 and 2005 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 Hendrik van Dalen and Mieke Reuser, "Projections of Funds for Population and AIDS Activities, 2004-2006", The Hague, 2005.

5 Domestic Financial Resources for Population Activities

Response from Countries

Monitoring domestic financial resource flows for population activities is an important part of the UNFPA/UNAIDS/NIDI Resource Flows Project. The first systematic attempt to gather data on domestic expenditures for population was in 1997, when the Resource Flows Project collected data for fiscal year 1996. Results were encouraging but information received was far from complete. Many countries did not provide the requested data. Subsequent rounds of data collection produced better results in both quality of data and percentage of population covered. Surveys of domestic resources were initially conducted on an annual basis but since 1999, to reduce the burden on financial and human resources, countries were surveyed on a two-yearly basis. Thus, no survey was conducted for fiscal year 2000 and 2002. Even so, by fiscal year 2001, respondent fatigue, lack of human and financial resources and difficulty in disaggregating the population component in integrated projects resulted in declining response rates, especially from the more heavily populated countries (Table 6 and A.10). Despite intensive follow-up, it was becoming increasingly difficult to track progress of developing countries towards achieving the ICPD financial targets.

To address these challenges and to further reduce the burden of reporting, beginning in fiscal year 2003, the Resource Flows Project is surveying a limited number of core countries selected on the basis of population size, amount of population and AIDS expenditures, HIV/AIDS prevalence and regional representation every other year and a regionally representative rotating sample of all remaining countries in alternate, non-core years.

In many countries, national staff are recruited to assist the appropriate government authorities and national NGOs in responding to the UNFPA/UNAIDS/NIDI survey. The staff are instructed to focus on the ICPD costed population package and to ensure that only domestic resources are reported. They are requested not to include international assistance and development bank loans with domestic funding for population programmes.

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.

TABLE 6. PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION COVERED IN SURVEY OF DOMESTIC RESOURCE FLOWS, BY REGION, 1998-2003^{a,b}
(population in millions)

| Region | 1998 | | | 1999/2000 ^a | | | 2001/2002 ^b | | | 2003 | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|------------|----------------------------------|--|------------|----------------------------------|--|------------------|----------------------------------|--|------------------|
| | Population covered in the survey | Population of countries that provided data | Percentage | Population covered in the survey | Population of countries that provided data | Percentage | Population covered in the survey | Population of countries that provided data | Percentage | Population covered in the survey | Population of countries that provided data | Percentage |
| Africa (sub-Saharan) | 599 | 390 | 65% | 586 | 408 | 70% | 625 | 379 | 61% | 650 | 378 | 58% |
| Asia and the Pacific | 3,291 | 3,054 | 93% | 3,331 | 3,097 | 93% | 3,409 | 1,802 ^c | 53% ^c | 3,466 | 3,032 ^d | 87% ^d |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | 498 | 316 | 64% | 510 | 329 | 65% | 526 | 188 ^e | 36% ^e | 542 | 341 | 63% |
| Western Asia and North Africa | 341 | 264 | 77% | 347 | 204 | 59% | 362 | 223 | 62% | 384 | 213 | 55% |
| Eastern and Southern Europe | 348 | 58 | 17% | 346 | 135 | 39% | 342 | 162 | 47% | 341 | 109 ^f | 32% ^f |
| Total | 5,078 | 4,082 | 80% | 5,120 | 4,172 | 81% | 5,264 | 2,754 | 52% | 5,383 | 4,073 | 76% ^g |

^a Please note that no domestic survey was conducted in 2000.

^b Please note that no domestic survey was conducted in 2002.

^c China and the Philippines, two of the most populous countries in the region, did not provide expenditure data in 2001.

^d Bangladesh, the third most populous country in the region did not provide 2003 data.

^e Brazil, the most populous country in the region, did not provide data in 2001.

^f The Russian Federation, the most populous country in the region, did not provide 2003 data.

^g Please note that not all developing countries and countries in transition were sampled within the framework of the RF 2003 survey.

Please refer to table A10 for the selected sample and the individual response. The final sample of the RF 2003 survey is made up of 66 countries.

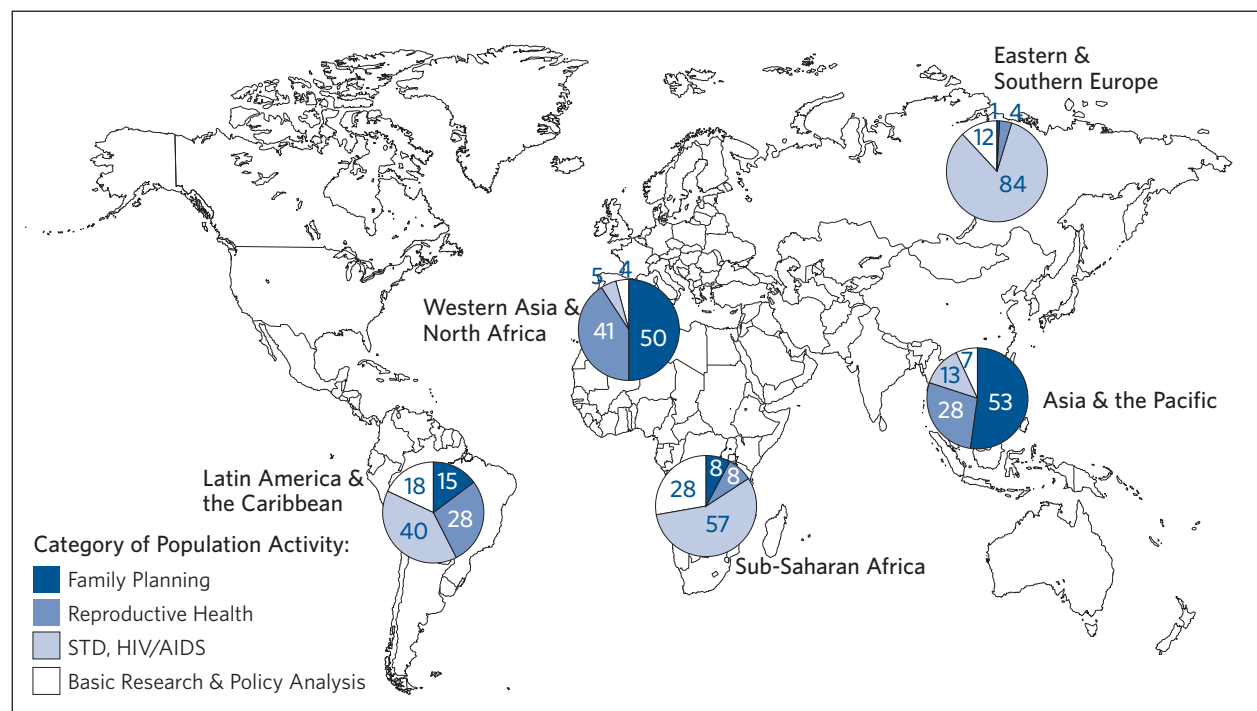
Government Expenditures by Region and Category of Population Activity

Based on results from the survey for fiscal year 2003, Governments reported spending \$3.5 billion for population activities in 2003, up from \$1.4 billion in 2001. Part of the increase can be attributed to the fact that three of the most populous countries (Brazil, China and the Philippines) that did not reply to the 2001 survey provided data for fiscal year 2003. As a result, the level of expenditures in 2003 is back to the level found in the 1999 survey.

Forty-seven per cent of government expenditures in 2003 was allocated to family planning services; 26 per cent to basic reproductive health services; 18 per cent to STD/HIV/AIDS activities; and 9 per cent to basic research, data and population and development policy analysis (Table 7). The percentages follow the same pattern as in the previous survey, with the majority of funding going to family planning services, followed by basic reproductive health services, STD/HIV/AIDS activities and basic research, data and population and development policy analysis. The percentage of expenditures for family planning and reproductive health both decreased while those for

STD/HIV/AIDS and basic research increased. The largest increase was for STD/HIV/AIDS expenditures. Map 2 provides data on government expenditures by region and category of population activity as reported for fiscal year 2003.

MAP 2: DOMESTIC GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES BY REGION AND CATEGORY OF ACTIVITY 2003 (PERCENTAGES)



Note: Percentages have been rounded off and may not add to 100 per cent.

TABLE 7. ESTIMATES OF GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES, BY REGION AND CATEGORY OF ACTIVITY, 1998-2003

| | Family planning services | Basic reproductive health services | STDs and HIV/AIDS activities | Basic research, data and population and development policy analysis | Total | Total expenditures (thousands \$US) |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------|---|-------|-------------------------------------|
| 1998 | | | | | | |
| Africa (sub-Saharan) | 17% | 21% | 16% | 46% | 100% | 28,925 |
| Asia and the Pacific | 83% | 8% | 2% | 7% | 100% | 2,076,836 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | 19% | 23% | 43% | 15% | 100% | 97,625 |
| Western Asia and North Africa | 45% | 28% | 6% | 21% | 100% | 282,185 |
| Eastern and Southern Europe | 46% | 15% | 23% | 16% | 100% | 18,902 |
| Total | 76% | 11% | 4% | 9% | 100% | 2,504,473 |

| TABLE 7 (CONTINUED) | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------|---|-------|-------------------------------------|
| | Family planning services | Basic reproductive health services | STDs and HIV/AIDS activities | Basic research, data and population and development policy analysis | Total | Total expenditures (thousands \$US) |
| 1999/2000^a | | | | | | |
| Africa (sub-Saharan) | 10% | 10% | 8% | 73% | 100% | 38,090 |
| Asia and the Pacific | 67% | 25% | 3% | 5% | 100% | 2,719,419 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | 3% | 8% | 83% | 6% | 100% | 447,632 |
| Western Asia and North Africa | 43% | 27% | 5% | 26% | 100% | 193,543 |
| Eastern and Southern Europe | 17% | 60% | 17% | 5% | 100% | 95,090 |
| Total | 55% | 24% | 14% | 7% | 100% | 3,493,774 |
| 2001/2002^b | | | | | | |
| Africa (sub-Saharan) | 10% | 12% | 62% | 16% | 100% | 64,599 |
| Asia and the Pacific ^c | 59% | 29% | 9% | 2% | 100% | 1,165,240 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | 16% | 11% | 39% | 34% | 100% | 76,862 |
| Western Asia and North Africa ^c | 42% | 43% | 5% | 9% | 100% | 120,929 |
| Eastern and Southern Europe | 6% | 8% | 51% | 34% | 100% | 19,674 |
| Total ^c | 53% | 28% | 13% | 6% | 100% | 1,447,303 |
| 2003 | | | | | | |
| Africa (sub-Saharan) | 8% | 7% | 57% | 28% | 100% | 288,114 |
| Asia and the Pacific | 53% | 28% | 13% | 7% | 100% | 2,961,918 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | 15% | 28% | 39% | 18% | 100% | 51,438 |
| Western Asia and North Africa | 50% | 41% | 5% | 4% | 100% | 173,364 |
| Eastern and Southern Europe | 1% | 4% | 84% | 12% | 100% | 74,414 |
| Total | 47% | 26% | 18% | 9% | 100% | 3,549,249 |

NOTE: Figures are based on countries reporting to the UNFPA/UNAIDS/NIDI survey. Percentages have been rounded off and may not add to 100 per cent.

^a Please note that no domestic survey was conducted in 2000.

^b Please note that no domestic survey was conducted in 2002.

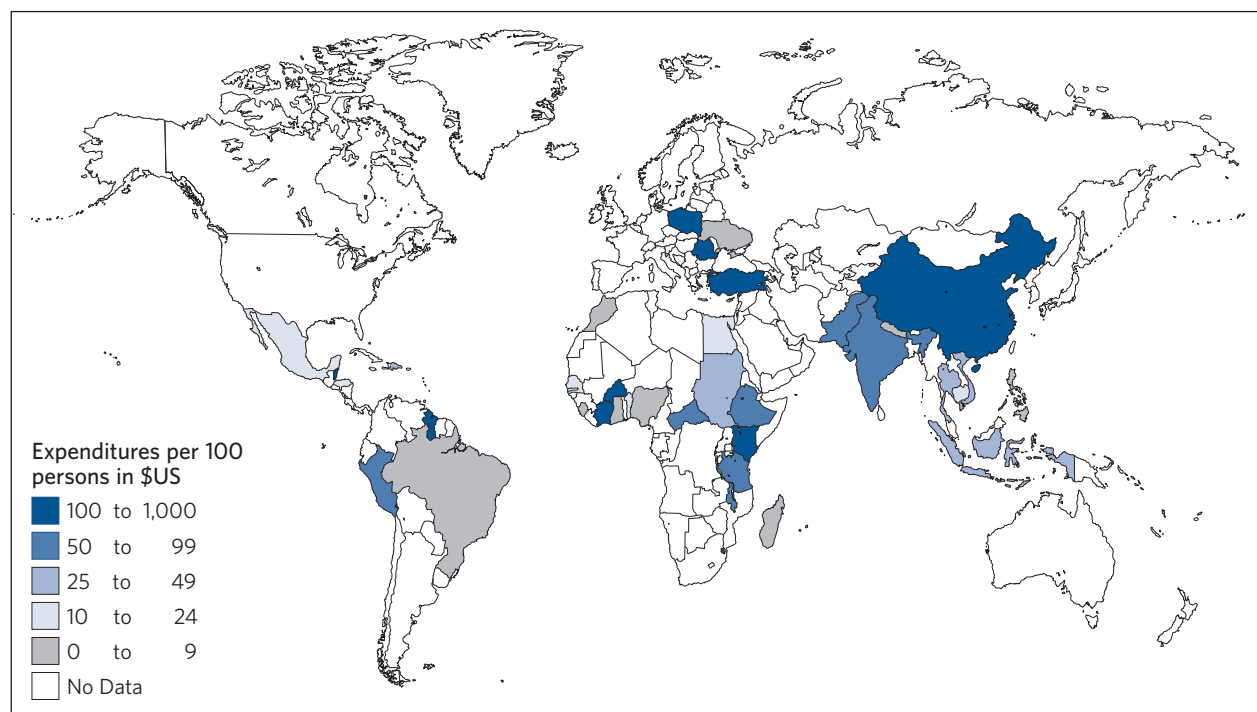
^c 2001 data differ from the figures in the 2001 report, due to a change in the data.

Per Capita Government Expenditures by Region

Governments responding to the survey spent, on average, \$65.94 per 100 persons on population activities in 2003. Government expenditures ranged from \$8.10 per 100 persons in Latin America and the Caribbean to \$85.46 per 100 persons in Asia and the Pacific. Western Asia and North Africa spent \$45.20, sub-Saharan Africa spent \$44.33 and Eastern and Southern Europe spent \$21.82 per 100 persons on population activities (Map 3).

Governments spent \$31 per 100 persons for family planning services, \$17 for reproductive health services, \$12 for STD/HIV/AIDS activities and almost \$6 for basic research, data, and population and development policy analysis. Countries in sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Eastern and Southern Europe reported spending most of their funding, per 100 persons, on HIV/AIDS activities. Countries in Asia and the Pacific, and Western Asia and North Africa spent most of their funding on family planning services.

MAP 3: DOMESTIC GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES PER 100 PERSONS, 2003 (\$US)



Source of Income of Non-Governmental Organizations by Region

Results from the 2003 UNFPA/UNAIDS/NIDI survey show that 57 per cent of NGO income comes from international sources; and 28 per cent from domestic sources; almost 15 per cent is self-generated income.

Most national NGOs continue to be dependent on external sources. In sub-Saharan Africa, almost 91 per cent of NGO income comes from international sources, in Asia and the Pacific - 66 per cent, Latin America and the Caribbean - 36 per cent, Western Asia and North Africa - 66 per cent and Eastern and Southern Europe - 70 per cent.

Non-Governmental Organization Expenditures by Region and Category of Population Activity

National NGOs reported spending \$188 million for population activities in fiscal year 2003. In sub-Saharan Africa, NGOs reported spending \$53 million; in Asia and the Pacific, \$27 million; in Latin America and the Caribbean, \$103 million; and \$2 million each in Western Asia and North Africa, and in Eastern and Southern Europe.

In 2003, national NGOs distributed their funds as follows: 20 per cent for family planning services; 23 per cent for basic reproductive health services; 53 per cent for STD/HIV/AIDS activities; and 5 per cent for basic research, data and population and development policy analysis. The percentage of funding for family planning, reproductive health and basic research decreased, while that for HIV/AIDS activities increased considerably. Based on responses received, NGOs in sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Western Asia and North Africa spent most of their funding for HIV/AIDS activities while NGOs in Asia and the Pacific and Eastern and Southern Europe spent most of their funds for family planning services (Table 8).

TABLE 8. ESTIMATES OF NATIONAL NGO EXPENDITURES FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES, BY REGION AND CATEGORY OF ACTIVITY, 1998-2003

| | Family planning services | Basic reproductive health services | STDs and HIV/AIDS activities | Basic research, data and population and development policy analysis | Total | Total expenditures (thousands \$US) |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------|---|-------|-------------------------------------|
| 1998 | | | | | | |
| Africa (sub-Saharan) | 36% | 29% | 27% | 8% | 100% | 33,508 |
| Asia and the Pacific | 51% | 23% | 19% | 7% | 100% | 46,946 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | 36% | 37% | 15% | 12% | 100% | 22,634 |
| Western Asia and North Africa | 43% | 28% | 8% | 21% | 100% | 11,012 |
| Eastern and Southern Europe | 26% | 18% | 35% | 21% | 100% | 1,118 |
| Total | 43% | 28% | 19% | 10% | 100% | 115,218 |
| 1999/2000^a | | | | | | |
| Africa (sub-Saharan) | 36% | 34% | 27% | 4% | 100% | 36,888 |
| Asia and the Pacific | 50% | 26% | 18% | 6% | 100% | 49,573 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | 43% | 32% | 18% | 7% | 100% | 33,285 |
| Western Asia and North Africa | 46% | 30% | 7% | 17% | 100% | 6,745 |
| Eastern and Southern Europe | 39% | 19% | 40% | 2% | 100% | 2,193 |
| Total | 44% | 30% | 20% | 6% | 100% | 128,684 |
| 2001/2002^b | | | | | | |
| Africa (sub-Saharan) | 29% | 28% | 37% | 6% | 100% | 37,876 |
| Asia and the Pacific | 32% | 33% | 25% | 9% | 100% | 39,799 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | 43% | 37% | 14% | 6% | 100% | 41,692 |
| Western Asia and North Africa | 26% | 48% | 14% | 13% | 100% | 6,580 |
| Eastern and Southern Europe | 48% | 7% | 40% | 5% | 100% | 334 |
| Total | 35% | 34% | 24% | 7% | 100% | 126,282 |

| Table 8 (continued) | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------|---|-------|-------------------------------------|
| | Family planning services | Basic reproductive health services | STDs and HIV/AIDS activities | Basic research, data and population and development policy analysis | Total | Total expenditures (thousands \$US) |
| 2003 | | | | | | |
| Africa (sub-Saharan) | 10% | 18% | 68% | 3% | 100% | 53,339 |
| Asia and the Pacific | 47% | 28% | 18% | 7% | 100% | 27,102 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | 17% | 23% | 55% | 5% | 100% | 103,155 |
| Western Asia and North Africa | 16% | 40% | 44% | 0% | 100% | 2,103 |
| Eastern and Southern Europe | 63% | 1% | 36% | 0% | 100% | 2,418 |
| Total | 20% | 23% | 53% | 5% | 100% | 188,117 |

NOTE: Figures are based on countries reporting to the UNFPA/UNAIDS/NIDI survey. Percentages have been rounded off and may not add to 100 per cent.

^a Please note that no domestic survey was conducted in 2000.

^b Please note that no domestic survey was conducted in 2002.

Most domestic resources for population originate with the Government, which plays a major role in financing population programmes in developing countries. However, in some countries, government contributions are mainly in the form of personnel costs and other recurrent expenses such as electricity, water and telephone costs. Other project expenses are funded by international sources. National NGOs continue to play a key role in advocacy, pioneering activities and reaching people at the grass-roots level.

The results of this survey should be treated with caution. Although every effort is made during the data collection to guard against including external assistance from donors, reporting allocations instead of expenditures, and including non-costed population-related activities, the data that are available at the government and national NGO level do not always meet these criteria. As a result, some estimates are either understated or overstated. Among the problems encountered by Governments and national NGOs responding to the survey are the following: defining population activities, estimating figures for population components embedded in integrated development programmes, distinguishing between international and domestic funds, and providing data at regional and local levels. The Resource Flows project staff is working closely with respondents to ensure complete, accurate and timely reporting of data.

Case Studies

In the first few years of the project, the Resource Flows team conducted case studies in select countries to fine-tune data-collection procedures for estimating financial resource flows for population activities, to provide a better understanding of how resource flows are directed to population activities, to act as a benchmark to study the quality of data gathered through mail surveys in other countries, to monitor the implementation of ICPD goals and to further develop analytical frameworks and indicators for population and development programmes.

The selection of case study countries was made after careful consideration of such criteria as population size, regional balance, role of the private sector and availability of information on resource flows at project headquarters. One or two members of the resource flows team spent an average of three weeks conducting the case study, assisted by a national consultant contracted for this purpose for a period of four weeks. To the extent possible, arrangements were made to meet government authorities within the Ministries of Planning, Population, Health, Finance and other relevant ministries to discuss population policy and expenditures for population programmes. Similar meetings were conducted with major national NGOs. UNFPA Country Offices were instrumental in identifying national consultants and the relevant government authorities and NGO representatives as well as providing logistical support in most cases.

Case studies have been conducted in the following countries: Brazil, China, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Senegal, South Africa, Thailand and the United Republic of Tanzania.

The reports of the case studies describe the country's population policy and summarize government and NGO expenditures on population programmes by category of population activity. They also address such issues as the extent to which the policy reflects ICPD recommendations and the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS, the role of the private sector and major constraints encountered. It is the policy of the Resource Flows Project to present the results of the case studies to the appropriate authorities for approval before making them available on the resource flows web site.

A significant issue to arise from the case studies was the effect of decentralization on monitoring domestic resource flows. Some countries, such as Egypt, Senegal and the United Republic of Tanzania, are more centralized, and information on government expenditures for population activities is readily available at the national level. Others, such as Brazil, China, Ethiopia, India, Nigeria, South Africa and Thailand, are decentralized and have separate budgets and monitoring systems at lower government levels. In these countries, resource flow information obtained at the national level may represent a small part of total expenditures for population in the country. Expenditure data must be obtained from each region and locality within the country to get a complete picture of domestic resource flows for population activities. Current funding, time and staff constraints make this impossible.

Case studies and reports of national consultants show that the private sector⁵ can play an important role in financing population activities in many countries. The Resource Flows survey has begun to collect data on private out-of-pocket expenditures but this information is rarely provided by respondents.

Some countries have data on out-of-pocket expenditures for family planning, but few have information on private expenditures for reproductive health and STD/HIV/AIDS services and commodities. Expenditure information does not always fall clearly into one of the four costed population categories; for example, condom purchase can either be for family planning purposes or for the prevention of STD/HIV/AIDS. Moreover, it is often difficult to distinguish clearly between contraceptives supplied by the Government, by donors and by private sources. There is little information on expenditures by employers and private health-insurance companies; in most countries, these constitute only a small part of total private expenditures.

Global Estimate of Domestic Resource Flows

The Resource Flows Project estimated global domestic resource flows for population activities using a methodology that incorporated the responses of the core group of surveyed countries, 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 (GDP) which proved the most influential variable explaining the growth of spending by governments.⁶ This estimate, which should be treated with caution, yielded a crude global figure of almost \$11 billion (Table 9).

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.

⁵ The private sector is defined in the survey as for-profit providers of population services, including commodities (private hospitals; clinics; laboratories; pharmacies and shops; private practitioners, midwives and other health workers charging commercial rates for their services, including commodities). Individual private expenditures include out-of-pocket expenditures for contraceptive commodities paid at commercial outlets; fees for prenatal care; delivery or STD treatment paid at private clinics; employers who fund population programmes and services for their own employees; and private health-insurance companies that pay providers for population services supplied to individuals.

⁶ See Hendrik van Dalen and Mieke Reuser, *Assessing Size and Structure of Worldwide Funds for Population and AIDS Activities*, The Hague, 2004. Available on the Resource Flows web site (www.resourceflows.org).

TABLE 9. ESTIMATE OF GLOBAL DOMESTIC EXPENDITURES FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES, 2003
(thousands of \$US)

| Region | Source of Funds | | | | Percentage spent on STD/HIV/AIDS |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|---------|-------------|------------|----------------------------------|
| | Government | NGO | Consumers * | Total | |
| Africa (sub-Saharan) | 229,411 | 73,116 | 200,735 | 503,262 | 56.1 |
| Asia and the Pacific | 2,935,656 | 69,811 | 5,128,592 | 8,134,059 | 10.3 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | 879,161 | 100,916 | 701,570 | 1,681,647 | 79.8 |
| Western Asia and North Africa | 235,416 | 31,179 | 144,546 | 411,141 | 17.4 |
| Eastern and Southern Europe | 149,679 | 8,235 | 54,184 | 212,098 | 44.5 |
| Total | 4,429,324 | 283,256 | 6,229,626 | 10,942,206 | 24.0 |

* Consumer spending on population activities covers only out-of-pocket expenditures and is based on the average amount per region as 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.

Source: Hendrik van Dalen and Mieke Reuser, *Assessing Size and Structure of Worldwide Funds for Population and AIDS Activities*, The Hague, 2004.

6 Conclusion

Financial Resource Flows for Population Activities in 2003 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. 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.

Beginning with the survey for fiscal year 2003, UNFPA/UNAIDS/NIDI sought to ease the reporting burden by concentrating on a selected number of core donors and developing countries that account for most resource flows in population and HIV/AIDS activities, with data supplemented with secondary sources and estimates.

Progress in Resource Mobilization

The ICPD goal of mobilizing \$17 billion for population activities by the year 2000 was not met. The international community did not mobilize the required \$5.7 billion in 2000 for population assistance in developing countries and developing countries did not generate the required \$11.3 billion in domestic funding for their population programmes.

International population assistance increased to \$4.7 billion in 2003 but it is still below the Cairo target. However, it is encouraging to note that the gap between the level of resources required and that actually made available is narrowing. ODA has increased to its highest level ever and donor assistance to population represented 5.12 per cent of ODA as compared to 3.65 per cent in 2002. 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.

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 of \$17 billion. Among the population-related activities that countries support include: 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.

SPECIAL THEME BOX 7. POPULATION AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH ARE ESSENTIAL TO THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Population and reproductive health are not explicitly included in the Millennium Development Goals. Yet "The Millennium Development Goals, particularly the eradication of extreme poverty and hunger, cannot be achieved if questions of population and reproductive health are not squarely addressed. And that means stronger efforts to promote women's rights, and greater investment in education and health, including reproductive health and family planning." (United Nations Secretary-General Kofi Annan, Bangkok, December 2002).

Population and reproductive health must be seen as an integral part of the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and they must figure prominently in national development plans and poverty reduction strategies. It is essential to ensure that family planning and reproductive health issues receive the attention they deserve at a time when increased focus is on combating the HIV/AIDS pandemic.

The international community's commitment to achieving the Millennium Development Goals needs to incorporate the ICPD universal reproductive health services target so that funding for family planning and reproductive health services is secured along with increased funding for HIV/AIDS.

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.

Future Resource Requirements

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 \$17 billion by the year 2000. Approximately two thirds of the projected costs in developing countries were expected to come from domestic sources and one third, or \$5.7 billion, from the international donor community.

The actual resources mobilized were far below the agreed targets. Although considerable progress was made and funding for population increased since Cairo, the financial resource target for 2000 was not met. Action is required on the part of both donor and developing countries to fulfil their financial commitments and to mobilize additional resources needed to fully implement the ICPD goals.

Continued resource mobilization advocacy efforts on the part of both donors and developing countries are essential to 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 of meeting the ICPD targets for resource mobilization must be squarely faced. The HIV/AIDS crisis is far worse than anticipated and infant, child and maternal mortality remains unacceptably high in many parts of the world. These issues cannot be ignored. 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.

| SPECIAL THEME BOX 8. FINANCIAL RESOURCES REQUIRED TO ADDRESS DEMOGRAPHIC CHALLENGES, 2000-2015 (billions of \$US) | | | |
|--|---------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|
| Year | Domestic Resources | External Assistance | Total Resources |
| 2000 | \$ 11.3 | \$ 5.7 | \$ 17.0 |
| 2005 | \$ 12.4 | \$ 6.1 | \$ 18.5 |
| 2010 | \$ 13.7 | \$ 6.8 | \$ 20.5 |
| 2015 | \$ 14.5 | \$ 7.2 | \$ 21.7 |

Source: Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, paras. 13.15 and 14.11.



APPENDIX TABLES

TABLE A.1. PRIMARY FUNDS OF DONOR COUNTRIES FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE, BY CHANNEL OF DISTRIBUTION, 1993-2003^a
(thousands of current \$US)

| Country | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 |
|-----------------------|--------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| Australia | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 6,347 | 17,966 | 26,939 | 32,558 | 45,235 | 44,562 | 30,530 ^b | 14,673 | 13,088 ^c | 21,257 | 38,966 |
| % by Channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 17% | 44% | 65% | 26% | 62% | 73% | 59% | 56% | 56% | 54% | 67% |
| MultiBi | - | - | - | - | 7% | 4% | 16% | 14% | 14% | 16% | 13% |
| Multilateral | 54% | 47% | 19% | 42% | 8% | 7% | 10% | 12% | 13% | 8% | 11% |
| NGO | 29% | 9% | 16% | 32% | 23% | 16% | 15% | 18% | 17% | 21% | 10% |
| Austria | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 803 | 746 | 2,869 | 861 | 577 | 1,784 | 1,449 ^d | 870 | 979 ^c | 1,520 | 2,727 |
| % by Channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 29% | 0% | 68% | 11% | 0% | -7% | 0% | 8% | 7% | 19% | 30% |
| MultiBi | - | - | - | - | 0% | 0% | 0% | 8% | 7% | 10% | 1% |
| Multilateral | 71% | 100% | 28% | 89% | 97% | 107% | 100% | 80% | 83% | 34% | 37% |
| NGO | 0% | 0% | 4% | 0% | 3% | 0% | 0% | 4% | 4% | 38% | 31% |
| Belgium | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 2,281 | 2,869 | 5,594 | 5,475 | 9,814 | 10,148 | 10,443 | 15,768 | 19,138 ^e | 44,101 | 26,400 |
| % by Channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 0% | 0% | 58% | 22% | 40% | 42% | 50% | 3% | 34% | 10% | 26% |
| MultiBi | - | - | - | - | 6% | 1% | 0% | 44% | 19% | 39% | 3% |
| Multilateral | 95% | 78% | 39% | 69% | 43% | 54% | 49% | 51% | 37% | 26% | 50% |
| NGO | 5% | 22% | 3% | 9% | 10% | 3% | 1% | 2% | 10% | 26% | 21% |
| Canada | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 24,728 | 22,796 | 37,309 | 36,497 | 34,520 | 38,568 | 37,212 | 37,441 | 12,689 | 82,845 | 56,626 |
| % by Channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 22% | 26% | 59% | 58% | 25% | 1% | 9% | 13% | 5% | 21% | 19% |
| MultiBi | - | - | - | - | 10% | 12% | 16% | 23% | 18% | 28% | 11% |
| Multilateral | 53% | 46% | 36% | 27% | 27% | 30% | 30% | 24% | 68% | 18% | 65% |
| NGO | 25% | 28% | 5% | 14% | 38% | 56% | 45% | 40% | 8% | 33% | 6% |
| Denmark | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 29,473 | 32,588 | 49,654 | 63,038 | 46,990 | 60,114 | 54,877 | 44,640 | 48,852 | 73,830 | 59,527 ^f |
| % by Channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 0% | 0% | 0% | *% | N/A | 2% | 4% | 0% | 13% | 10% | 15% |
| MultiBi | - | - | - | - | 0% | 0% | 0% | 1% | 0% | 14% | 21% |
| Multilateral | 74% | 73% | 71% | 75% | 73% | 72% | 71% | 75% | 67% | 43% | 64% |
| NGO | 26% | 27% | 29% | 25% | 27% | 26% | 25% | 24% | 19% | 33% | 0% |
| European Union | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | NA | 3,743 ^g | 3,583 ^h | 14,021 ⁱ | 79,387 ^j | 79,387 ^k | 33,400 ^l | 28,883 ^m | 28,054 ⁿ | 184,891 ^o | 228,737 |
| % by Channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | NA | 0% | 0% | 100% | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 91% | 10% |
| MultiBi | - | - | - | - | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 0% | 6% |
| Multilateral | NA | 3% | 0% | 0% | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 0% | 82% |
| NGO | NA | 97% | 100% | 0% | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 9% | 3% |

TABLE A.1 (continued)

| Country | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 |
|----------------|--------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------|-----------------------|---------|
| Finland | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 8,781 | 7,765 | 22,461 | 19,828 | 17,335 | 23,114 | 19,957 | 19,766 | 23,730 | 24,353 | 23,697 |
| % by Channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 0% | 3% | 42% | 13% | 3% | 23% | 6% | 6% | 7% | 11% | 8% |
| MultiBi | - | - | - | - | 10% | 2% | 7% | 8% | 5% | 4% | 0% |
| Multilateral | 99% | 96% | 54% | 74% | 77% | 67% | 75% | 75% | 81% | 77% | 91% |
| NGO | 1% | 1% | 4% | 14% | 11% | 9% | 12% | 11% | 7% | 9% | 1% |
| France | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 13,422 | 13,422 ^p | 13,422 ^q | 16,500 | 16,500 ^r | 16,500 ^s | 7,977 ^d | 12,360 | 8,242 | 83,687 | 56,559 |
| % by Channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 10% | 10% | 10% | 67% | 67% | 67% | 0% | 43% | 51% | 24% | 26% |
| MultiBi | - | - | - | - | 4% | 4% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Multilateral | 12% | 12% | 12% | 9% | 5% | 5% | 100% | 54% | 46% | 11% | 74% |
| NGO | 78% | 78% | 78% | 23% | 24% | 24% | 0% | 3% | 3% | 65% | 0% |
| Germany | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 50,657 | 114,777 | 145,344 ^t | 96,033 ^u | 122,460 ^v | 124,806 | 119,764 | 96,398 | 108,660 | 106,763 | 132,088 |
| % by Channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 37% | 72% | 74% | 59% | 44% | 70% | 61% | 82% | 81% | 70% | 61% |
| MultiBi | - | - | - | - | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 2% |
| Multilateral | 52% | 23% | 22% | 32% | 52% | 26% | 25% | 15% | 16% | 18% | 33% |
| NGO | 11% | 5% | 4% | 9% | 4% | 4% | 14% | 2% | 3% | 12% | 4% |
| Greece | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 13 ^e | 58 | 9,293 |
| % by Channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0% | 0% | 98% |
| MultiBi | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Multilateral | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 100% | 100% | 2% |
| NGO | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0 | 0% | 0% |
| Ireland | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | NA | 215 | 2,931 | 728 | 0 | 0 | 2,673 | 4,240 | 6,255 | 11,787 | 26,786 |
| % by Channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | NA | 0% | 62% | 45% | - | - | 39% | 47% | 69% | 41% | 77% |
| MultiBi | - | - | - | - | - | - | 10% | 6% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Multilateral | NA | 100% | 26% | 55% | - | - | 41% | 34% | 31% | 49% | 20% |
| NGO | NA | 0% | 12% | 0% | - | - | 9% | 13% | 0% | 10% | 2% |
| Italy | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 17,547 | 17,547 ^p | 4,437 | 3,607 | 2,203 | 6,385 | 10,042 ^w | 24,921 | 25,038 ^c | 22,641 ^{x,y} | 27,068 |
| % by Channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 8% | 8% | 72% | 27% | 26% | 11% | 26% | 32% | 31% | 34% | 74% |
| MultiBi | - | - | - | - | 0% | 4% | 5% | 35% | 34% | 38% | 2% |
| Multilateral | 80% | 80% | 28% | 54% | 53% | 52% | 55% | 31% | 33% | 26% | 23% |
| NGO | 12% | 12% | 0% | 19% | 21% | 32% | 14% | 3% | 3% | 3% | 0% |

TABLE A.1 (continued)

| Country | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 |
|--------------------|--------|--------|---------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|---------|---------|---------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| Japan | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 83,227 | 82,697 | 93,760 ^z | 93,760 ^{aa} | 93,760 ^{ab} | 88,879 | 111,691 | 130,674 | 115,346 | 180,167 | 128,068 |
| % by Channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 14% | 15% | 17% | 17% | 17% | 25% | 20% | 10% | 20% | 28% | 17% |
| MultiBi | - | - | - | - | 0% | 0% | 3% | 0% | 0% | 4% | 0% |
| Multilateral | 62% | 61% | 59% | 60% | 60% | 75% | 59% | 53% | 63% | 34% | 67% |
| NGO | 24% | 24% | 24% | 23% | 23% | 0% | 17% | 37% | 16% | 34% | 15% |
| Luxembourg | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 792 | 122 | 929 | 1,176 | 1,176 ^r | 4,257 | 3,313 | 10,726 | 5,627 ^c | 7,458 ^{ac} | 8,249 ^f |
| % by Channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 0% | 0% | 0% | 54% | 54% | 74% | 50% | 78% | 67% | 42% | 45% |
| MultiBi | - | - | - | - | 0% | 0% | 3% | 10% | 18% | 11% | 12% |
| Multilateral | 100% | 100% | 100% | 22% | 22% | 24% | 29% | 9% | 10% | 18% | 39% |
| NGO | 0% | 0% | 0% | 24% | 24% | 2% | 18% | 3% | 5% | 29% | 4% |
| Netherlands | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 37,490 | 43,849 | 86,601 | 111,707 ^{ad} | 146,428 | 119,230 | 115,781 | 170,077 | 132,032 | 164,310 | 275,434 |
| % by Channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 8% | 5% | 25% | 11% | 13% | 36% | 35% | 17% | 11% | 34% | 32% |
| MultiBi | - | - | - | - | 8% | 11% | 6% | 30% | 1% | 0% | 1% |
| Multilateral | 79% | 83% | 62% | 78% | 55% | 46% | 50% | 46% | 82% | 61% | 49% |
| NGO | 13% | 12% | 13% | 11% | 24% | 7% | 9% | 7% | 6% | 5% | 19% |
| New Zealand | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 756 | 753 | 1,153 | 1,222 | 1,806 | 2,316 | 2,316 | 2,308 | 2,150 | 3,288 | 5,917 |
| % by Channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 30% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 8% | 0% | 2% | 0% | 0% | 1% | 32% |
| MultiBi | - | - | - | - | 0% | 10% | 6% | 1% | 19% | 12% | 1% |
| Multilateral | 39% | 47% | 57% | 56% | 48% | 40% | 42% | 59% | 49% | 54% | 51% |
| NGO | 30% | 53% | 43% | 43% | 44% | 50% | 50% | 40% | 33% | 33% | 16% |
| Norway | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 42,852 | 40,739 | 47,308 | 46,125 | 54,296 | 71,394 | 61,671 | 59,957 | 42,960 | 80,793 | 91,648 |
| % by Channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 17% | *% | 0% | 0% | 2% | 3% | 2% | 7% | 1% | 8% | 6% |
| MultiBi | - | - | - | - | 32% | 19% | 10% | 8% | 9% | 13% | 5% |
| Multilateral | 65% | 86% | 86% | 85% | 52% | 64% | 68% | 66% | 78% | 49% | 76% |
| NGO | 18% | 14% | 14% | 15% | 14% | 15% | 19% | 20% | 12% | 30% | 13% |
| Portugal | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | NA | 59 | 0 | 249 | 414 | 1,244 | 440 | 400 | 689 | 571 | 1,119 |
| % by Channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | NA | 0% | - | 85% | 63% | 16% | 54% | 51% | 67% | 28% | 59% |
| MultiBi | - | - | - | - | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Multilateral | NA | 100% | - | 10% | 10% | 80% | 46% | 49% | 33% | 72% | 41% |
| NGO | NA | 0% | - | 5% | 28% | 4% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |

TABLE A.1 (continued)

| Country | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 |
|----------------------------|---------|------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------|------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Spain | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 578 | 578 ^p | 578 ^q | 7,438 | 7,438 ^r | 4,320 | 9,466 | 6,208 | 14,380 | 3,291 | 29,949 |
| % by Channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 0% | 0% | 0% | 45% | 45% | 30% | 50% | 82% | 92% | 0% | 18% |
| MultiBi | - | - | - | - | 55% | 70% | 50% | 0% | 1% | 28% | 0% |
| Multilateral | 100% | 100% | 100% | 55% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 18% | 7% | 0% | 82% |
| NGO | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 72% | 0% |
| Sweden | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 37,005 | 44,686 | 44,686 ^{ae} | 57,923 ^{af} | 53,177 | 78,270 | 61,602 | 73,142 | 56,270 | 61,107 | 80,029 |
| % by Channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 9% | 21% | 21% | 27% | 37% | 51% | 30% | 6% | 10% | 38% | 8% |
| MultiBi | - | - | - | - | 0% | 7% | 6% | 25% | 16% | 1% | 7% |
| Multilateral | 54% | 44% | 44% | 41% | 40% | 28% | 47% | 41% | 48% | 49% | 65% |
| NGO | 37% | 35% | 35% | 32% | 24% | 15% | 17% | 28% | 26% | 12% | 20% |
| Switzerland | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 6,146 | 8,225 | 17,098 | 16,212 | 16,626 | 17,818 | 17,796 | 16,074 | 23,534 | 23,403 | 31,522 |
| % by Channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 0% | 0% | 51% | 10% | 9% | 15% | 24% | 22% | 15% | 17% | 45% |
| MultiBi | - | - | - | - | 3% | 3% | 4% | 2% | 3% | 3% | 0% |
| Multilateral | 95% | 82% | 48% | 57% | 64% | 72% | 68% | 71% | 57% | 62% | 55% |
| NGO | 5% | 18% | 1% | 33% | 25% | 11% | 4% | 4% | 25% | 18% | 0% |
| United Kingdom | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 47,177 | 57,998 | 98,212 | 106,422 | 117,431 | 125,934 | 95,703 | 169,602 | 80,971 | 168,803 | 589,650 |
| % by Channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 31% | 52% | 47% | 24% | 62% | 40% | 29% | 36% | 18% | 61% | 66% |
| MultiBi | - | - | - | - | 3% | 8% | 3% | 1% | 0% | 7% | 7% |
| Multilateral | 37% | 29% | 26% | 30% | 24% | 16% | 34% | 40% | 82% | 20% | 18% |
| NGO | 32% | 19% | 27% | 46% | 11% | 37% | 34% | 23% | 0% | 12% | 10% |
| United States | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 366,562 | 462,946 | 667,086 ^{ag} | 637,696 | 662,360 | 619,729 | 603,003 | 658,614 | 951,012 | 962,969 | 1,807,643 |
| % by Channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 32% | 48% | 40% | 37% | 20% | 20% | 32% | 24% | 18% | 22% | 20% |
| MultiBi | - | - | - | - | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Multilateral | 4% | 9% | 9% | 7% | 7% | 6% | 3% | 6% | 5% | 2% | 13% |
| NGO | 64% | 43% | 51% | 56% | 73% | 74% | 65% | 70% | 78% | 75% | 67% |
| Total \$US | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 776,624 | 977,087 | 1,371,953 | 1,369,075 | 1,529,936 | 1,538,760 | 1,411,106 | 1,597,743 | 1,719,708 ^e | 2,313,893 | 3,737,702 |
| % by Channel ^{ah} | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 24% | 39% | 39% | 31% | 24% ^{ai} | 28% ^{ai} | 30% ^{ai} | 25% | 22% | 34% | 30% |
| MultiBi | - | - | - | - | 3% | 3% | 3% | 7% | 2% | 4% | 3% |
| Multilateral | 34% | 31% | 27% | 31% | 26% | 25% | 27% | 28% | 27% | 18% | 30% |
| NGO | 42% | 30% | 33% | 38% | 41% | 39% | 38% | 40% | 48% | 44% | 37% |

^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 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.

^c 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.

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

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

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

^g The European Union did not provide information on expenditures for population assistance in 1994; the figure reported for 1994 was obtained from data provided by other respondents.

^h Figures provided for 1995 represented multiple-year assistance. The 1995 figures reported here were obtained from data provided by other respondents.

ⁱ Data provided by the European Union exclude NGO co-financed projects.

^j Data for the European Union are a global estimate based on known payment credits for population, reproductive health and AIDS activities.

^k Figures on expenditures for population assistance for 1998 were not provided. As a result, 1998 figures are estimated at the 1997 level.

^l Data for the European Union are a global estimate based only on the European Commission's commitments for reproductive health and AIDS activities.

^m Figures on expenditures for population assistance for 2000 were not provided. As a result, 2000 figures are estimated at the 1999 level.

ⁿ Figures on expenditures for population assistance for 2001 were not provided. As a result, 2001 figures are estimated at the 1999 level.

^o 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.

^p Figures on expenditures for population assistance for 1994 were not provided. As a result, 1994 figures are estimated at the 1993 level.

^q Figures on expenditures for population assistance for 1995 were not provided. As a result, 1995 figures are estimated at the 1993 level, the latest year for which figures were reported.

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

^s 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.

^t Family planning assistance is included on the basis of reported commitments; for other population activities, expenditure figures were available.

^u Commitments for bilateral projects for Germany in 1996 amount to 168.3 million DM (\$US 111,842,082)

^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 1999 data for Italy differ from the figures in the 1999 report, due to revised figures received.

^x Since 2002 exchange rates have not been available, the respective 2001 rates were used.

^y Project/programme expenditures and channels are estimated based on 2000 data.

^z Japan used a broader definition of population assistance than the one used in this report, including funding in basic education. In the interest of comparability, the figures provided were re-calculated to conform to the definition of population assistance used in this report. If Japan's broader definition of population assistance were used, primary funds for this donor would amount to more than \$US 324 million.

^{aa} Figures on expenditures for population assistance for 1996 were not provided. As a result, 1996 figures are estimated at the 1995 level.

^{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 in Luxembourg. Channels are estimated based on 2001 data.

^{ad} Expenditures for the Netherlands are without contributions to national NGOs that receive core funding for development activities (so called "MFOs"), and without payment to experts working in the field of population activities overseas (so called "suppletie deskundigen").

^{ae} Figures on expenditures for population assistance for 1995 were not provided. As a result, 1995 figures are estimated at the 1994 level.

^{af} Sweden has a much broader definition of population activities. If financial flows would be measured according to this definition, Sweden's contribution would be double.

^{ag} The information provided did not always allow the unequivocal determination of the channel of distribution.

^{ah} Figures have been rounded off and may not add to totals.

^{ai} 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, 1993-2003^a

| Country | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 |
|-----------------------|------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Australia | 0.67 | 1.65 | 2.26 | 2.98 | 4.26 | 4.64 | 3.11 ^b | 1.49 | 1.50 ^c | 2.15 | 3.15 |
| Austria | 0.15 | 0.11 | 0.37 | 0.13 | 0.11 | 0.39 | 0.27 ^d | 0.21 | 0.18 ^c | 0.29 | 0.54 |
| Belgium | 0.28 | 0.40 | 0.54 | 0.58 | 1.28 | 1.15 | 2.20 | 1.92 | 2.21 ^e | 4.12 | 1.40 |
| Canada | 1.04 | 1.01 | 1.80 | 2.05 | 1.69 | 2.28 | 0.83 | 2.15 | 0.83 | 4.13 | 2.56 |
| Denmark | 2.20 | 2.25 | 3.06 | 3.56 | 2.87 | 3.53 | 2.99 | 2.68 | 2.99 | 4.49 | 3.41 ^f |
| Finland | 2.47 | 2.68 | 5.79 | 4.85 | 4.57 | 5.84 | 6.10 | 5.33 | 6.10 | 5.27 | 4.26 |
| France | 0.17 | 0.16 ^g | 0.16 ^h | 0.22 | 0.26 ⁱ | 0.29 ^j | 0.14 ^d | 0.30 | 0.20 | 1.53 | 0.77 |
| Germany | 0.73 | 1.68 | 1.93 | 1.28 | 2.09 | 2.24 | 2.18 | 1.92 | 2.18 | 2.01 | 1.97 |
| Greece | | | | | | | | | 0.01 ^e | 0.02 | 2.57 |
| Ireland ^k | NA | 0.20 | 1.92 | 0.41 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2.18 | 1.80 | 2.18 | 2.96 | 5.26 |
| Italy | 0.58 | 0.65 ^g | 0.27 | 0.15 | 0.17 | 0.28 | 0.56 | 1.81 | 1.54 ^c | 0.97 ^l | 1.11 |
| Japan | 0.74 | 0.62 | 0.65 | 0.99 ^m | 1.00 ⁿ | 0.84 | 1.17 | 0.97 | 1.17 | 1.94 | 1.44 |
| Luxembourg | 1.58 | 0.21 | 1.43 | 1.53 | 1.24 ⁱ | 3.80 | 3.99 | 8.45 | 3.99 ^c | 5.07 ^o | 4.37 ^f |
| Netherlands | 1.48 | 1.74 | 2.68 | 3.38 ^p | 4.97 | 3.92 | 4.16 | 5.43 | 4.16 | 4.92 | 6.79 |
| New Zealand | 0.77 | 0.68 | 0.94 | 1.00 | 1.17 | 1.78 | 1.92 | 2.04 | 1.92 | 2.70 | 3.50 |
| Norway | 4.22 | 3.58 | 3.80 | 3.52 | 4.16 | 5.40 | 3.19 | 4.74 | 3.19 | 4.76 | 4.49 |
| Portugal ^k | NA | 0.02 | 0.0 | 0.11 | 0.17 | 0.48 | 0.26 | 0.15 | 0.26 | 0.18 | 0.35 |
| Spain | 0.05 | 0.04 ^g | 0.04 ^h | 0.59 | 0.60 ⁱ | 0.31 | 0.83 | 0.52 | 0.83 | 0.19 | 1.48 |
| Sweden | 2.09 | 2.46 | 2.62 ^q | 2.94 | 3.07 | 4.98 | 3.38 | 4.07 | 3.38 | 3.07 | 3.81 |
| Switzerland | 0.78 | 0.84 | 1.58 | 1.59 | 1.83 | 1.98 | 2.59 | 1.81 | 2.59 | 2.49 | 2.43 |
| United Kingdom | 1.62 | 1.81 | 3.11 | 3.34 | 3.42 | 3.26 | 1.77 | 3.77 | 1.77 | 3.43 | 9.56 |
| United States | 3.77 | 4.66 | 9.06 | 7.04 | 9.63 | 7.05 | 8.32 | 6.62 | 8.32 | 7.25 | 11.45 |
| All donor countries | 1.40 | 1.65 | 2.32 | 2.46 | 3.18 | 2.82 | 2.45 | 2.93 | 3.23 ^e | 3.65 | 5.12 |

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

^b 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.

^c 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.

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

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

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

^g Figures on expenditures for population assistance for 1994 were not provided. As a result, 1994 figures are estimated at the 1993 level.

^h Figures on expenditures for population assistance for 1995 were not provided. As a result, 1995 figures are estimated at the 1993 level, the latest year for which figures were reported.

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

^j 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.

^k NA indicates no report for the country in that year.

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

^m Figures on expenditures for population assistance for 1996 were not provided. As a result, 1996 figures are estimated at the 1995 level.

ⁿ 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.

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

^p Expenditures for the Netherlands are without contributions to national NGOs that receive core funding for development activities (so called "MFOs"), and without payment to experts working in the field of population activities overseas (so called "suppletie deskundigen"). If these figures would be added to the primary funds, the percentage of ODA of the Netherlands that is used for population activities would be around 4 per cent.

^q Figures on expenditures for population assistance for 1995 were not provided. As a result, 1995 figures are estimated at the 1994 level.

TABLE A3. PRIMARY FUNDS OF DONOR COUNTRIES FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE PER MILLION \$US OF GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT, 1993-2003^a

| Country | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 |
|-----------------------|------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Australia | 23 | 57 | 80 | 86 | 119 | 126 | 80 ^b | 40 | 38 ^c | 55 | 79 |
| Austria | 4 | 4 | 12 | 4 | 3 | 8 | 7 ^d | 5 | 5 ^c | 7 | 11 |
| Belgium | 11 | 13 | 21 | 20 | 40 | 40 | 42 | 69 | 81 ^e | 178 | 86 |
| Canada | | 43 | 68 | 63 | 57 | 67 | 60 | 54 | 18 | 115 | 66 |
| Denmark | 227 | 232 | 294 | 370 | 278 | 351 | 319 | 284 | 308 | 433 | 285 ^f |
| Finland | 114 | 83 | 184 | 165 | 151 | 185 | 157 | 165 | 197 | 185 | 148 |
| France | 11 | 10 ^g | 9 ^h | 11 | 12 ⁱ | 11 ^j | 6 ^d | 10 | 6 | 58 | 32 |
| Germany | 27 | 56 | 60 | 41 | 59 | 58 | 57 | 52 | 59 | 54 | 55 |
| Greece | | | | | | | | | * e,k | * k | 54 |
| Ireland ^l | NA | 5 | 54 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 34 | 54 | 72 | 119 | 210 |
| Italy | 18 | 17 ^g | 4 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 9 | 24 | 23 ^c | 19 ^m | 19 |
| Japan | 20 | 18 | 18 | 20 ⁿ | 22 ^o | 23 | 25 | 27 | 27 | 44 | 29 |
| Luxembourg | 57 | 8 | 52 | 63 | 68 ⁱ | 247 | 184 | 600 | 328 ^c | 391 ^p | 344 ^f |
| Netherlands | 121 | 132 | 218 | 281 | 402 | 313 | 292 | 456 | 342 | 399 | 551 |
| New Zealand | 19 | 16 | 21 | 21 | 30 | 47 | 46 | 51 | 49 | 60 | 81 |
| Norway | 427 | 377 | 329 | 299 | 358 | 493 | 409 | 379 | 264 | 423 | 412 |
| Portugal ^l | NA | 1 | * k | 2 | 4 | 12 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 8 |
| Spain | 1 | 1 ^g | 1 ^h | 13 | 14 ⁱ | 8 | 16 | 11 | 25 | 5 | 36 |
| Sweden | 206 | 237 | 200 ^q | 241 | 243 | 356 | 264 | 325 | 273 | 256 | 265 |
| Switzerland | 25 | 30 | 54 | 54 | 62 | 64 | 65 | 61 | 88 | 79 | 94 |
| United Kingdom | 50 | 56 | 88 | 90 | 89 | 89 | 66 | 121 | 57 | 106 | 322 |
| United States | 57 | 69 | 92 | 84 | 87 | 73 | 65 | 66 | 94 | 92 | 165 |
| All donor countries | 42 | 49 | 62 | 61 | 72 | 67 | 59 | 66 | 71 ^e | 86 | 126 |

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

^b 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.

^c 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.

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

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

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

^g Figures on expenditures for population assistance for 1994 were not provided. As a result, 1994 figures are estimated at the 1993 level.

^h Figures on expenditures for population assistance for 1995 were not provided. As a result, 1995 figures are estimated at the 1993 level, the latest year for which figures were reported.

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

^j 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.

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

^l NA indicates no report and/or no GNP for the country in that year.

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

ⁿ Figures on expenditures for population assistance for 1996 were not provided. As a result, 1996 figures are estimated at the 1995 level.

^o 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.

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

^q Figures on expenditures for population assistance for 1995 were not provided. As a result, 1995 figures are estimated at the 1994 level.

TABLE A.4. FINAL DONOR EXPENDITURES FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE, BY REGION AND CHANNEL OF DISTRIBUTION, 1993-2003^a
(thousands of current \$US)

| Country | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 ^b | 2001 | 2002 ^{c,d,e} | 2003 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------|
| Africa (sub-Saharan) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 161,500 | 252,418 | 360,901 | 421,580 | 463,855 | 468,618 | 431,968 | 528,024 | 605,466 | 869,139 | 1,195,052 |
| % by Channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 40% | 36% | 53% | 38% | 33% | 28% | 33% | 25% | 19% | 33% | 31% |
| Multilateral | 30% | 25% | 20% | 20% | 24% | 24% | 19% | 16% | 18% | 15% | 20% |
| NGO | 30% | 39% | 26% | 42% | 43% | 48% | 47% | 59% | 63% | 52% | 49% |
| Asia and the Pacific | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 165,574 | 337,790 | 342,302 | 367,478 | 365,118 | 405,287 | 415,124 | 391,829 | 396,994 | 566,261 | 609,901 |
| % by Channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 34% | 27% | 51% | 36% | 28% | 29% | 29% | 30% | 29% | 42% | 29% |
| Multilateral | 31% | 36% | 22% | 27% | 23% | 28% | 28% | 30% | 24% | 20% | 28% |
| NGO | 34% | 37% | 26% | 37% | 48% | 43% | 43% | 40% | 47% | 38% | 43% |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 111,310 | 189,856 | 190,252 | 196,575 | 208,676 | 237,075 | 182,603 | 156,534 | 188,603 | 255,666 | 221,948 |
| % by Channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 29% | 25% | 45% | 34% | 21% | 20% | 22% | 37% | 34% | 33% | 14% |
| Multilateral | 20% | 28% | 18% | 16% | 19% | 16% | 16% | 15% | 16% | 24% | 34% |
| NGO | 51% | 48% | 37% | 50% | 60% | 64% | 62% | 48% | 49% | 44% | 52% |
| Western Asia and North Africa | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 52,510 | 51,100 | 76,217 | 103,755 | 118,098 | 116,967 | 85,322 | 105,009 | 114,072 ^f | 149,374 | 141,638 |
| % by Channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 42% | 49% | 47% | 44% | 41% | 18% | 33% | 38% | 32% | 47% | 17% |
| Multilateral | 28% | 36% | 31% | 21% | 20% | 23% | 28% | 17% | 19% | 14% | 33% |
| NGO | 30% | 15% | 22% | 34% | 39% | 59% | 39% | 46% | 49% | 39% | 51% |
| Eastern and Southern Europe | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 4,975 | 18,246 | 31,399 | 24,588 | 22,533 | 26,859 | 27,196 | 22,089 | 35,259 | 48,780 | 114,546 |
| % by Channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 7% | 13% | 51% | 58% | 31% | 13% | 31% | 35% | 16% | 32% | 22% |
| Multilateral | 46% | 17% | 13% | 11% | 24% | 32% | 25% | 20% | 25% | 20% | 28% |
| NGO | 47% | 70% | 36% | 31% | 45% | 55% | 44% | 44% | 59% | 48% | 50% |
| Global/Interregional | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 111,364 | 141,681 | 324,264 | 396,796 | 453,774 | 425,714 | 512,925 | 577,259 | 710,668 | 1,272,814 | 1,563,816 |
| % by Channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 4% | 10% | 12% | 3% | 3% | 25% | 16% | 7% | 6% | 7% | 31% |
| Multilateral | 43% | 18% | 20% | 32% | 32% | 26% | 30% | 28% | 27% | 19% | 20% |
| NGO | 53% | 72% | 68% | 66% | 65% | 49% | 54% | 65% | 68% | 74% | 49% |

TABLE A.4 (continued)

| Country | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 ^{c,d,e} | 2003 |
|---------------------|----------------------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------|
| Total \$US | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 610,411 ^g | 991,091 | 1,325,334 | 1,510,771 | 1,632,053 | 1,680,520 | 1,655,138 | 1,780,743 | 2,051,062 ^f | 3,162,035 | 3,846,900 |
| % by Channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 30% ^g | 27% | 41% | 28% | 23% | 26% | 25% | 22% | 18% | 25% | 29% |
| Multilateral | 31% | 29% | 21% | 24% | 25% | 24% | 25% | 23% | 22% | 18% | 23% |
| NGO | 39% | 44% | 38% | 47% | 52% | 50% | 49% | 55% | 60% | 57% | 48% |

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

^g The figure for 1993 total final expenditures includes \$US 3,178,000 reported by Sweden as a lump sum for all its bilateral expenditures in 1993.

**TABLE A.5. FINAL DONOR EXPENDITURES FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE IN COUNTRIES OF AFRICA (SUB-SAHARAN),
BY CHANNEL OF DISTRIBUTION, 1993-2003^a**
(thousands of current \$US)

| Country | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 ^b | 2001 | 2002 ^{c,d,e} | 2003 |
|-----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------------------|---------|-----------------------|-----------|
| Africa (sub-Saharan) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total^f | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 161,500 | 252,418 | 360,901 | 421,580 | 463,855 | 468,618 | 431,968 | 528,024 | 605,466 | 869,139 | 1,195,052 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 40% | 36% | 53% | 38% | 33% | 28% | 33% | 25% | 19% | 33% | 31% |
| Multilateral | 30% | 25% | 20% | 20% | 24% | 24% | 19% | 16% | 18% | 15% | 20% |
| NGO | 30% | 39% | 26% | 42% | 43% | 48% | 47% | 59% | 63% | 52% | 49% |
| Regional | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 15,816 | 70,675 | 31,240 | 46,472 | 65,986 | 64,131 | 62,872 | 103,548 | 122,832 | 240,425 | 148,903 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 17% | 2% | 46% | 31% | 15% | 19% | 24% | 14% | 9% | 44% | 25% |
| Multilateral | 28% | 12% | 21% | 15% | 25% | 17% | 9% | 19% | 13% | 8% | 14% |
| NGO | 54% | 86% | 34% | 54% | 60% | 64% | 67% | 67% | 79% | 48% | 61% |
| Angola | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 1,281 | 1,080 | 683 | 4,290 | 5,443 | 6,778 | 5,569 | 7,015 | 8,057 | 9,519 | 18,807 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 0% | 0% | 0% | 50% | 35% | 45% | 46% | 33% | 30% | 28% | 26% |
| Multilateral | 89% | 100% | 100% | 45% | 46% | 52% | 50% | 26% | 28% | 28% | 39% |
| NGO | 11% | 0% | 0% | 5% | 20% | 4% | 4% | 41% | 42% | 43% | 35% |
| Benin | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 1,663 | 1,336 | 4,363 | 4,221 | 5,808 | 6,469 | 5,929 | 5,390 | 7,766 | 10,107 | 14,760 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 21% | 19% | 44% | 30% | 13% | 33% | 38% | 19% | 6% | 17% | 13% |
| Multilateral | 34% | 61% | 19% | 24% | 51% | 41% | 24% | 13% | 28% | 43% | 21% |
| NGO | 45% | 20% | 38% | 46% | 36% | 27% | 38% | 67% | 66% | 40% | 66% |
| Botswana | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 1,212 | 2,136 | 3,187 | 3,617 | 2,505 | 1,590 | 1,075 | 1,159 | 2,692 | 11,449 | 21,193 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 22% | 38% | 61% | 60% | 2% | 3% | 29% | 7% | 42% | 1% | 0% |
| Multilateral | 46% | 41% | 32% | 25% | 36% | 69% | 68% | 80% | 52% | 15% | 12% |
| NGO | 32% | 21% | 6% | 15% | 61% | 28% | 3% | 13% | 6% | 84% | 88% |
| Burkina Faso | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 3,409 | 3,594 | 6,742 | 10,319 | 9,133 | 9,078 | 5,796 | 7,306 | 6,691 | 6,236 | 15,072 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 45% | 23% | 65% | 33% | 27% | 36% | 47% | 62% | 50% | 51% | 57% |
| Multilateral | 20% | 47% | 33% | 39% | 36% | 41% | 46% | 31% | 34% | 34% | 21% |
| NGO | 35% | 30% | 2% | 28% | 37% | 22% | 7% | 7% | 16% | 15% | 22% |
| Burundi | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 3,984 | 3,443 | 2,109 | 2,121 | 5,530 | 1,601 | 740 | 1,146 | 2,255 | 2,090 | 2,960 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 49% | 48% | 35% | 20% | 48% | 23% | -40% | 10% | 21% | 11% | 12% |
| Multilateral | 36% | 35% | 63% | 58% | 26% | 90% | 127% | 77% | 74% | 80% | 76% |
| NGO | 15% | 16% | 2% | 22% | 26% | -13% | 13% | 13% | 5% | 9% | 13% |

TABLE A.5 (continued)

| Country | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 ^b | 2001 | 2002 ^{c,d,e} | 2003 |
|-----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------------|-------|-----------------------|--------|
| Cameroon | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 3,098 | 3,591 | 5,822 | 5,096 | 6,647 | 4,175 | 1,759 | 4,541 | 3,343 | 4,610 | 8,391 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 38% | 61% | 59% | 39% | 10% | 13% | 8% | 14% | 19% | 41% | 40% |
| Multilateral | 22% | 25% | 17% | 26% | 27% | 34% | 38% | 36% | 45% | 55% | 42% |
| NGO | 40% | 14% | 24% | 36% | 64% | 53% | 54% | 50% | 36% | 4% | 18% |
| Cape Verde | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 568 | 596 | 2,584 | 517 | 1,197 | 1,920 | 1,159 | 771 | 1,373 | 1,051 | 1,099 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 29% | 23% | 55% | 16% | 25% | 17% | 27% | 39% | 30% | 32% | 36% |
| Multilateral | 63% | 73% | 45% | 58% | 74% | 51% | 59% | 61% | 70% | 68% | 55% |
| NGO | 8% | 4% | 0% | 26% | 1% | 32% | 13% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 9% |
| Central African Rep. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 1,721 | 1,544 | 2,203 | 2,739 | 2,546 | 1,211 | 1,429 | 833 | 982 | 1,406 | 5,371 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 4% | 6% | 21% | 43% | 31% | 59% | 23% | -4% | -1% | 22% | 9% |
| Multilateral | 58% | 62% | 45% | 32% | 37% | 41% | 77% | 90% | 101% | 78% | 85% |
| NGO | 38% | 32% | 34% | 25% | 33% | 0% | 1% | 14% | 0% | 0% | 6% |
| Chad | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 1,501 | 845 | 1,367 | 3,745 | 4,024 | 2,602 | 2,984 | 3,044 | 2,675 | 2,902 | 4,202 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 6% | 1% | 6% | 25% | 34% | 50% | 51% | 62% | 58% | 0% | 48% |
| Multilateral | 81% | 99% | 81% | 40% | 33% | 47% | 45% | 34% | 35% | 93% | 48% |
| NGO | 13% | 0% | 13% | 36% | 32% | 3% | 5% | 4% | 7% | 7% | 5% |
| Comoros | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 274 | 472 | 57 | 1,697 | 585 | 834 | 502 | 473 | 780 | 626 | 1,216 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 1% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Multilateral | 95% | 69% | 100% | 90% | 94% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 63% | 100% | 85% |
| NGO | 4% | 31% | 0% | 10% | 6% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 37% | 0% | 14% |
| Congo | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 1,108 | 354 | 602 | 1,479 | 1,021 | 1,244 | 2,217 | 863 | 928 | 4,715 | 2,184 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 55% | 0% | 15% | 55% | 75% | 46% | 84% | 15% | 25% | 8% | 45% |
| Multilateral | 21% | 100% | 85% | 42% | 22% | 54% | 12% | 27% | 38% | 18% | 31% |
| NGO | 25% | 0% | 0% | 3% | 3% | 0% | 4% | 58% | 37% | 74% | 24% |
| Congo, Dem. Rep. of | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 453 | 117 | 2,034 | 1,770 | 1,945 | 1,006 | 1,837 | 3,182 | 8,783 | 5,536 | 22,886 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | *% | 0% | 96% | 32% | 59% | 52% | 62% | 15% | 10% | 20% | 43% |
| Multilateral | 53% | 45% | 4% | 39% | 7% | 41% | 27% | 23% | 25% | 31% | 19% |
| NGO | 47% | 55% | 0% | 30% | 34% | 7% | 11% | 62% | 65% | 49% | 39% |

TABLE A.5 (continued)

| Country | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 ^b | 2001 | 2002 ^{c,d,e} | 2003 |
|--------------------------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------------------|--------|-----------------------|--------|
| Cote d'Ivoire | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 5,292 | 5,309 | 2,912 | 6,632 | 8,279 | 5,874 | 4,667 | 3,276 | 4,014 | 3,170 | 20,375 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 53% | 63% | 14% | 38% | 47% | 55% | 57% | 57% | 59% | 11% | 22% |
| Multilateral | 17% | 15% | 47% | 19% | 23% | 38% | 33% | 41% | 40% | 73% | 37% |
| NGO | 31% | 22% | 38% | 43% | 30% | 7% | 10% | 1% | 1% | 16% | 41% |
| Equatorial Guinea | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 290 | 596 | 972 | 997 | 1,006 | 699 | 440 | 508 | 1,025 | 550 | 980 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 49% | 0% | 0% |
| Multilateral | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 51% | 100% | 91% |
| NGO | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 9% |
| Eritrea | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 209 | 136 | 5,572 | 3,189 | 4,459 | 4,043 | 3,518 | 3,028 | 6,774 | 9,345 | 8,183 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 1% | 0% | 66% | 38% | 22% | 15% | 48% | 42% | 21% | 24% | 16% |
| Multilateral | 86% | 98% | 18% | 49% | 46% | 56% | 49% | 28% | 45% | 32% | 31% |
| NGO | 12% | 2% | 15% | 13% | 32% | 29% | 4% | 30% | 34% | 44% | 52% |
| Ethiopia | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 9,269 | 7,152 | 20,284 | 32,569 | 29,130 | 22,209 | 24,731 | 31,619 | 43,125 | 52,648 | 68,629 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 41% | 17% | 46% | 57% | 14% | 38% | 40% | 16% | 20% | 23% | 19% |
| Multilateral | 31% | 58% | 23% | 19% | 28% | 16% | 7% | 15% | 12% | 12% | 39% |
| NGO | 28% | 25% | 30% | 24% | 58% | 47% | 53% | 69% | 68% | 65% | 42% |
| Gabon | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 260 | 57 | 520 | 246 | 677 | 555 | 683 | 435 | 3,069 | 710 | 758 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 0% | 0% | 0% | 76% | 28% | 34% | 0% | 18% | 2% | 64% | 24% |
| Multilateral | 100% | 100% | 100% | 24% | 72% | 66% | 68% | 55% | 8% | 36% | 53% |
| NGO | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 32% | 27% | 89% | 0% | 22% |
| Gambia | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 3,045 | 821 | 813 | 1,203 | 1,802 | 1,339 | 1,321 | 801 | 690 | 614 | 1,634 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 50% | 2% | 3% | 48% | 34% | 43% | 39% | 48% | 41% | 2% | 12% |
| Multilateral | 35% | 76% | 66% | 39% | 59% | 28% | 50% | 46% | 59% | 98% | 55% |
| NGO | 15% | 22% | 30% | 14% | 7% | 30% | 12% | 6% | 0% | 0% | 32% |
| Ghana | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 6,631 | 18,231 | 14,518 | 14,818 | 16,050 | 17,551 | 22,323 | 17,485 | 21,753 | 32,061 | 34,123 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 50% | 61% | 46% | 35% | 49% | 9% | 27% | 18% | 13% | 45% | 58% |
| Multilateral | 26% | 16% | 16% | 17% | 18% | 34% | 16% | 16% | 19% | 11% | 21% |
| NGO | 23% | 23% | 38% | 48% | 33% | 57% | 57% | 66% | 68% | 45% | 20% |

TABLE A.5 (continued)

| Country | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 ^b | 2001 | 2002 ^{c,d,e} | 2003 |
|----------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------------------|--------|-----------------------|--------|
| Guinea | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 3,593 | 7,352 | 11,012 | 7,179 | 10,443 | 5,325 | 9,574 | 7,187 | 6,176 | 9,009 | 12,807 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 9% | 47% | 83% | 43% | 52% | 20% | 36% | 44% | 29% | 22% | 18% |
| Multilateral | 21% | 10% | 13% | 19% | 10% | 17% | 9% | 8% | 14% | 7% | 24% |
| NGO | 70% | 43% | 4% | 38% | 39% | 63% | 55% | 48% | 57% | 70% | 58% |
| Guinea-Bissau | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 574 | 859 | 590 | 1,634 | 1,802 | 1,272 | 157 | 574 | 562 | 1,045 | 1,506 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 0% | 19% | 0% | 48% | 18% | 76% | 55% | 32% | 10% | 33% | 7% |
| Multilateral | 78% | 81% | 100% | 25% | 55% | 22% | 45% | 34% | 90% | 67% | 77% |
| NGO | 22% | 0% | 0% | 27% | 27% | 2% | 0% | 34% | 0% | 0% | 17% |
| Kenya | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 16,909 | 25,886 | 40,780 | 25,747 | 29,270 | 29,047 | 35,108 | 33,697 | 38,134 | 52,114 | 70,577 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 63% | 60% | 50% | 49% | 55% | 35% | 34% | 26% | 33% | 28% | 23% |
| Multilateral | 8% | 17% | 9% | 11% | 10% | 7% | 13% | 6% | 8% | 11% | 13% |
| NGO | 29% | 23% | 41% | 39% | 35% | 58% | 53% | 68% | 59% | 62% | 64% |
| Lesotho | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 2,467 | 497 | 939 | 955 | 1,050 | 984 | 381 | 753 | 967 | 1,577 | 4,802 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 53% | 4% | 0% | 8% | 20% | 71% | 18% | 73% | 67% | 19% | 47% |
| Multilateral | 23% | 53% | 60% | 39% | 71% | 9% | 71% | 24% | 25% | 28% | 43% |
| NGO | 24% | 43% | 40% | 53% | 9% | 20% | 11% | 3% | 8% | 53% | 10% |
| Liberia | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 428 | 51 | 140 | 144 | 934 | 994 | 1,591 | 2,433 | 1,626 | 1,961 | 2,675 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 12% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 2% | 23% | 15% | 0% | 37% | 18% |
| Multilateral | 53% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 7% | 69% | 70% | 30% | 63% | 29% | 47% |
| NGO | 36% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 93% | 30% | 8% | 54% | 37% | 34% | 35% |
| Madagascar | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 6,471 | 6,302 | 10,798 | 12,895 | 11,162 | 9,625 | 9,159 | 7,386 | 10,208 | 12,424 | 16,043 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 56% | 51% | 69% | 37% | 54% | 41% | 11% | 29% | 11% | 22% | 6% |
| Multilateral | 32% | 21% | 17% | 16% | 15% | 29% | 24% | 23% | 21% | 17% | 32% |
| NGO | 12% | 29% | 14% | 47% | 30% | 29% | 66% | 47% | 68% | 61% | 62% |
| Malawi | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 2,376 | 4,748 | 22,000 | 25,334 | 22,654 | 22,148 | 16,516 | 25,616 | 22,230 | 36,003 | 68,418 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 36% | 49% | 72% | 31% | 46% | 26% | 33% | 48% | 19% | 51% | 78% |
| Multilateral | 52% | 30% | 12% | 12% | 21% | 25% | 17% | 7% | 17% | 10% | 7% |
| NGO | 12% | 21% | 15% | 57% | 33% | 49% | 50% | 45% | 64% | 38% | 15% |

TABLE A.5 (continued)

| Country | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 ^b | 2001 | 2002 ^{c,d,e} | 2003 |
|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------------------|--------|-----------------------|--------|
| Mali | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 6,485 | 4,856 | 12,411 | 13,247 | 12,779 | 14,660 | 16,851 | 11,804 | 14,171 | 20,358 | 25,070 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 63% | 78% | 62% | 59% | 49% | 56% | 28% | 50% | 40% | 45% | 10% |
| Multilateral | 15% | 17% | 15% | 12% | 18% | 12% | 7% | 9% | 17% | 11% | 10% |
| NGO | 22% | 5% | 23% | 29% | 33% | 32% | 65% | 42% | 43% | 44% | 79% |
| Mauritania | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 760 | 1,282 | 933 | 541 | 1,045 | 1,045 | 862 | 1,965 | 2,061 | 5,095 | 3,978 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 0% | 7% | 0% | 43% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 5% | 5% | 7% | 4% |
| Multilateral | 88% | 82% | 100% | 57% | 97% | 89% | 100% | 79% | 63% | 86% | 85% |
| NGO | 12% | 11% | 0% | 0% | 3% | 11% | 0% | 16% | 32% | 7% | 11% |
| Mauritius | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 616 | 596 | 568 | 321 | 324 | 254 | 72 | 91 | 193 | 157 | 139 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 10% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 1% |
| Multilateral | 35% | 85% | 79% | 88% | 90% | 97% | 100% | 97% | 100% | 100% | 45% |
| NGO | 55% | 15% | 21% | 12% | 10% | 3% | 0% | 3% | 0% | 0% | 54% |
| Mozambique | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 2,744 | 4,235 | 12,052 | 13,411 | 22,119 | 20,853 | 17,790 | 23,388 | 29,800 | 41,172 | 68,671 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 27% | 13% | 77% | 48% | 29% | 23% | 42% | 30% | 27% | 39% | 40% |
| Multilateral | 60% | 49% | 18% | 25% | 30% | 39% | 33% | 26% | 28% | 22% | 19% |
| NGO | 12% | 38% | 6% | 27% | 41% | 38% | 25% | 44% | 45% | 38% | 40% |
| Namibia | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 1,156 | 1,132 | 3,447 | 2,648 | 2,265 | 2,498 | 2,583 | 3,571 | 4,080 | 4,774 | 12,092 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 19% | 0% | 39% | 19% | 6% | 11% | 44% | 24% | 20% | 18% | 27% |
| Multilateral | 76% | 82% | 56% | 74% | 93% | 81% | 52% | 37% | 36% | 32% | 10% |
| NGO | 4% | 18% | 5% | 7% | 1% | 8% | 4% | 39% | 44% | 50% | 63% |
| Niger | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 5,504 | 6,286 | 9,839 | 5,620 | 6,473 | 8,814 | 4,291 | 2,827 | 3,979 | 3,480 | 6,175 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 48% | 49% | 71% | 34% | 37% | 33% | 23% | 56% | 35% | 15% | 34% |
| Multilateral | 30% | 24% | 19% | 41% | 42% | 50% | 48% | 39% | 62% | 82% | 63% |
| NGO | 22% | 27% | 10% | 25% | 21% | 17% | 29% | 5% | 3% | 3% | 3% |
| Nigeria | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 12,899 | 18,288 | 19,021 | 29,862 | 18,678 | 21,698 | 16,693 | 39,741 | 35,933 | 54,824 | 81,796 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 46% | 54% | 5% | 27% | 44% | 3% | 15% | 11% | 4% | 19% | 17% |
| Multilateral | 22% | 24% | 26% | 9% | 15% | 20% | 23% | 10% | 19% | 18% | 20% |
| NGO | 31% | 22% | 70% | 64% | 41% | 77% | 62% | 79% | 77% | 63% | 63% |

TABLE A.5 (continued)

| Country | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 ^b | 2001 | 2002 ^{c,d,e} | 2003 |
|------------------------------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------------------|--------|-----------------------|--------|
| Reunion | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 19 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 0% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Multilateral | 100% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| NGO | 0% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Rwanda | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 3,904 | 4,457 | 2,604 | 4,456 | 5,586 | 7,886 | 8,266 | 11,007 | 14,044 | 10,695 | 24,016 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 51% | 90% | 76% | 20% | 41% | 54% | 72% | 41% | 11% | 12% | 29% |
| Multilateral | 36% | 12% | 24% | 16% | 27% | 12% | 23% | 11% | 13% | 17% | 15% |
| NGO | 13% | -2% | 1% | 64% | 33% | 34% | 5% | 48% | 76% | 71% | 57% |
| Sao Tome and Principe | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 114 | 256 | 380 | 253 | 479 | 259 | 528 | 327 | 974 | 427 | 516 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 0% | 0% | 0% | 6% | 2% | 4% | 2% | 15% | 11% | 18% | 35% |
| Multilateral | 100% | 100% | 100% | 94% | 98% | 96% | 98% | 85% | 60% | 66% | 51% |
| NGO | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 29% | 16% | 13% |
| Senegal | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 3,787 | 5,099 | 14,021 | 18,811 | 9,571 | 14,762 | 15,198 | 12,603 | 17,082 | 12,084 | 26,130 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 41% | 56% | 57% | 41% | 18% | 47% | 34% | 13% | 33% | 19% | 17% |
| Multilateral | 36% | 30% | 20% | 18% | 32% | 7% | 13% | 9% | 14% | 20% | 10% |
| NGO | 23% | 15% | 22% | 41% | 51% | 46% | 53% | 78% | 52% | 62% | 72% |
| Seychelles | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 194 | 138 | 170 | 293 | 101 | 111 | 86 | 72 | 59 | 50 | 155 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 38% |
| Multilateral | 95% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 72% | 100% | 100% | 25% |
| NGO | 5% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 28% | 0% | 0% | 36% |
| Sierra Leone | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 1,094 | 483 | 855 | 1,129 | 400 | 1,579 | 481 | 1,120 | 889 | 2,373 | 6,803 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 0% | 4% | 18% | 10% | 23% | 26% | 22% | 36% | 0% | 25% | 39% |
| Multilateral | 54% | 61% | 55% | 41% | 67% | 40% | 41% | 20% | 63% | 48% | 47% |
| NGO | 46% | 35% | 27% | 48% | 10% | 34% | 37% | 44% | 37% | 27% | 14% |
| South Africa | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 169 | 872 | 9,693 | 15,588 | 20,263 | 21,286 | 19,449 | 28,171 | 29,267 | 39,628 | 96,542 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 10% | 21% | 86% | 59% | 18% | 57% | 19% | 22% | 21% | 14% | 37% |
| Multilateral | 0% | 3% | 7% | 6% | 6% | 4% | 8% | 4% | 8% | 10% | 18% |
| NGO | 90% | 76% | 7% | 35% | 76% | 39% | 73% | 74% | 70% | 76% | 45% |

TABLE A.5 (continued)

| Country | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 ^b | 2001 | 2002 ^{c,d,e} | 2003 |
|---------------------------------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------------------|--------|-----------------------|--------|
| Swaziland | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 1,535 | 1,970 | 4,354 | 1,185 | 1,190 | 722 | 597 | 557 | 635 | 2,044 | 7,069 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 32% | 74% | 66% | 15% | 31% | 39% | 4% | 27% | 1% | 2% | 9% |
| Multilateral | 18% | 17% | 20% | 40% | 57% | 54% | 95% | 62% | 77% | 44% | 88% |
| NGO | 50% | 9% | 14% | 45% | 12% | 7% | 1% | 11% | 22% | 54% | 3% |
| Tanzania, United Rep. of | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 8,336 | 9,901 | 27,102 | 29,517 | 35,037 | 42,070 | 30,502 | 27,746 | 31,019 | 39,429 | 64,268 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 43% | 52% | 56% | 33% | 42% | 45% | 42% | 39% | 29% | 44% | 38% |
| Multilateral | 35% | 24% | 16% | 15% | 17% | 18% | 20% | 11% | 21% | 19% | 14% |
| NGO | 22% | 24% | 27% | 52% | 41% | 37% | 38% | 50% | 50% | 37% | 48% |
| Togo | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 959 | 1,695 | 4,971 | 3,586 | 2,073 | 2,964 | 1,540 | 1,601 | 2,695 | 2,719 | 6,365 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 30% | 43% | 27% | 33% | 38% | 24% | 4% | 18% | 5% | 45% | 12% |
| Multilateral | 16% | 19% | 23% | 26% | 35% | 38% | 54% | 40% | 56% | 54% | 80% |
| NGO | 54% | 38% | 50% | 40% | 28% | 38% | 42% | 42% | 39% | 1% | 8% |
| Uganda | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 9,270 | 10,524 | 22,856 | 28,402 | 31,133 | 43,324 | 37,394 | 37,590 | 42,399 | 54,011 | 61,945 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 23% | 34% | 55% | 36% | 40% | 5% | 35% | 25% | 14% | 17% | 27% |
| Multilateral | 31% | 55% | 21% | 14% | 16% | 28% | 24% | 12% | 14% | 12% | 15% |
| NGO | 45% | 11% | 24% | 50% | 44% | 67% | 40% | 63% | 72% | 71% | 59% |
| Zambia | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 3,707 | 4,849 | 11,449 | 14,431 | 19,954 | 17,636 | 17,092 | 28,041 | 29,312 | 43,214 | 80,514 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 23% | 40% | 78% | 28% | 49% | 15% | 38% | 33% | 28% | 33% | 43% |
| Multilateral | 23% | 30% | 6% | 11% | 16% | 13% | 7% | 14% | 9% | 7% | 6% |
| NGO | 54% | 30% | 16% | 60% | 36% | 72% | 55% | 53% | 63% | 60% | 52% |
| Zimbabwe | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 4,349 | 7,717 | 9,338 | 16,655 | 23,301 | 21,891 | 17,659 | 21,733 | 17,364 | 18,699 | 44,253 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 44% | 59% | 36% | 30% | 30% | 23% | 45% | 31% | 5% | 48% | 32% |
| Multilateral | 44% | 37% | 31% | 43% | 35% | 32% | 15% | 6% | 14% | 9% | 5% |
| NGO | 12% | 5% | 33% | 27% | 34% | 44% | 39% | 63% | 81% | 43% | 62% |

^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. 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 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, 1993-2003^a
(thousands of current \$US)

| Country/ territory | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 ^b | 2001 | 2002 ^{c,d,e} | 2003 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------------------|---------|-----------------------|---------|
| Asia and the Pacific Total^f | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 165,574 | 337,790 | 342,302 | 367,478 | 365,118 | 405,287 | 415,124 | 391,829 | 396,994 | 566,261 | 609,901 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 34% | 27% | 51% | 36% | 28% | 29% | 29% | 30% | 29% | 42% | 29% |
| Multilateral | 31% | 36% | 22% | 27% | 23% | 28% | 28% | 30% | 24% | 20% | 28% |
| NGO | 34% | 37% | 26% | 37% | 48% | 43% | 43% | 40% | 47% | 38% | 43% |
| Regional | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 11,716 | 84,584 | 22,451 | 34,908 | 30,034 | 37,686 | 33,060 | 19,473 | 36,815 | 151,240 | 40,002 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 4% | 4% | 21% | 28% | 5% | 17% | 20% | 5% | 3% | 75% | 26% |
| Multilateral | 39% | 8% | 39% | 22% | 29% | 23% | 41% | 55% | 37% | 9% | 43% |
| NGO | 57% | 88% | 40% | 50% | 66% | 60% | 39% | 40% | 60% | 16% | 31% |
| Afghanistan | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 206 | 6 | 10 | 88 | 1,060 | 813 | 1,937 | 1,928 | 1,491 | 12,739 | 21,652 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 16% | 0% | 30% | 4% | 12% |
| Multilateral | 99% | 100% | 100% | 4% | 61% | 42% | 26% | 39% | 52% | 71% | 49% |
| NGO | *% | 0% | 0% | 96% | 39% | 58% | 57% | 61% | 19% | 25% | 39% |
| Armenia | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 6 | * | 2,042 | 2,483 | 2,040 | 3,164 | 520 | 1,876 | 3,721 | 3,871 | 2,445 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 0% | 0% | 97% | 80% | 0% | 85% | 4% | 37% | 30% | 48% | 5% |
| Multilateral | 100% | 0% | 1% | 19% | 24% | 11% | 33% | 6% | 7% | 8% | 71% |
| NGO | 0% | 100% | 2% | 1% | 76% | 4% | 62% | 57% | 63% | 44% | 24% |
| Azerbaijan | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | * | 527 | 870 | 1,437 | 1,247 | 1,160 | 941 | 1,473 | 1,887 | 1,876 | 994 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 0% | 0% | 102% | 56% | 2% | 0% | 4% | 37% | 38% | 35% | 2% |
| Multilateral | 100% | 100% | -2% | 29% | 57% | 61% | 52% | 42% | 41% | 40% | 61% |
| NGO | 0% | 0% | 0% | 15% | 41% | 39% | 45% | 21% | 21% | 25% | 37% |
| Bangladesh | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 39,575 | 100,853 | 65,404 | 87,360 | 93,145 | 87,699 | 89,494 | 84,736 | 75,909 | 65,742 | 85,760 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 61% | 36% | 82% | 46% | 31% | 16% | 16% | 29% | 35% | 48% | 36% |
| Multilateral | 14% | 52% | 13% | 20% | 11% | 36% | 31% | 44% | 22% | 16% | 29% |
| NGO | 25% | 13% | 5% | 34% | 59% | 48% | 53% | 28% | 43% | 36% | 36% |
| Bhutan | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 231 | 748 | 770 | 667 | 1,076 | 924 | 1,274 | 1,431 | 632 | 529 | 870 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 1% | 0% | 13% |
| Multilateral | 78% | 98% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 99% | 100% | 86% |
| NGO | 22% | 2% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 1% |

TABLE A.6 (continued)

| Country/territory | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 ^b | 2001 | 2002 ^{c,d,e} | 2003 |
|--------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------------------|--------|-----------------------|--------|
| Brunei Darussalam | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 0% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Multilateral | 100% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| NGO | 0% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Cambodia | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 27 | 3,752 | 18,755 | 11,048 | 19,756 | 21,806 | 21,362 | 20,117 | 24,787 | 29,120 | 36,969 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 0% | 63% | 78% | 55% | 49% | 30% | 52% | 41% | 12% | 21% | 14% |
| Multilateral | 76% | 6% | 6% | 19% | 21% | 37% | 17% | 18% | 14% | 14% | 24% |
| NGO | 24% | 31% | 15% | 26% | 30% | 32% | 30% | 41% | 74% | 65% | 62% |
| China | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 13,694 | 11,323 | 11,394 | 4,030 | 4,110 | 6,693 | 11,465 | 12,305 | 22,176 | 15,590 | 32,141 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | *% | 10% | 2% | 40% | 7% | 17% | 11% | 13% | 46% | 36% | 64% |
| Multilateral | 55% | 58% | 48% | 1% | 3% | 7% | 63% | 35% | 26% | 37% | 19% |
| NGO | 45% | 32% | 50% | 59% | 90% | 77% | 26% | 52% | 28% | 27% | 17% |
| Cook Islands | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 123 | 92 | 190 | 39 | 77 | 81 | 105 | 55 | 50 | 69 | 161 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 93% |
| Multilateral | 79% | 86% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 95% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 0% |
| NGO | 21% | 14% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 5% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 7% |
| East Timor | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 1,680 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 7% |
| Multilateral | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 87% |
| NGO | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 6% |
| Fiji | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 291 | 352 | 400 | 381 | 1,322 | 810 | 274 | 112 | 152 | 312 | 1,190 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 1% | 4% | 0% | 0% | 14% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 7% | 86% |
| Multilateral | 62% | 61% | 100% | 100% | 85% | 100% | 100% | 97% | 76% | 69% | 10% |
| NGO | 37% | 35% | 0% | 0% | 1% | 0% | 0% | 3% | 24% | 25% | 4% |
| French Polynesia | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 41 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 100% |
| Multilateral | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0% |
| NGO | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0% |

TABLE A.6 (continued)

| Country/territory | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 ^b | 2001 | 2002 ^{c,d,e} | 2003 |
|-------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------------------|--------|-----------------------|--------|
| India | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 21,884 | 33,706 | 60,233 | 44,623 | 45,648 | 58,134 | 57,247 | 78,993 | 57,199 | 70,432 | 99,471 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 19% | 52% | 54% | 16% | 37% | 33% | 35% | 37% | 31% | 20% | 14% |
| Multilateral | 45% | 35% | 23% | 34% | 19% | 15% | 14% | 19% | 21% | 22% | 14% |
| NGO | 36% | 13% | 23% | 50% | 44% | 52% | 51% | 44% | 48% | 58% | 72% |
| Indonesia | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 13,442 | 24,085 | 26,286 | 29,081 | 32,152 | 32,848 | 38,285 | 33,099 | 34,244 | 47,720 | 48,084 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 37% | 14% | 23% | 24% | 27% | 35% | 31% | 14% | 21% | 25% | 29% |
| Multilateral | 17% | 25% | 4% | 10% | 15% | 17% | 24% | 29% | 21% | 21% | 23% |
| NGO | 46% | 62% | 73% | 66% | 58% | 47% | 44% | 58% | 58% | 54% | 49% |
| Iran, Islamic Rep. of | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 2,087 | 1,822 | 3,050 | 2,625 | 1,791 | 2,127 | 1,249 | 1,539 | 2,276 | 9,111 | 2,472 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Multilateral | 98% | 100% | 100% | 88% | 100% | 95% | 99% | 89% | 100% | 100% | 97% |
| NGO | 2% | 0% | 0% | 12% | 0% | 5% | 1% | 11% | 0% | 0% | 3% |
| Kazakhstan | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 600 | 1,188 | 2,292 | 2,916 | 1,270 | 2,418 | 2,809 | 3,047 | 6,169 | 4,193 | 5,265 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 0% | 39% | 79% | 47% | 29% | 10% | 37% | 15% | 22% | 7% | 12% |
| Multilateral | 100% | 50% | 10% | 44% | 18% | 53% | 15% | 32% | 17% | 24% | 30% |
| NGO | 0% | 10% | 11% | 9% | 53% | 37% | 48% | 53% | 62% | 69% | 58% |
| Kiribati | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 350 | 33 | 217 | 14 | 65 | 62 | 102 | 75 | 12 | 48 | 26 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 66% | 33% | 49% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% |
| Multilateral | 34% | 67% | 51% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 92% | 96% | 84% | 100% | 0% |
| NGO | 0% | *% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 8% | 4% | 16% | 0% | 0% |
| Korea, Dem. People's Rep. of | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 1,079 | 761 | 831 | 497 | 2,337 | 676 | 561 | 354 | 1,198 | 3,261 | 2,550 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 11% | 0% | 40% | 4% | 1% |
| Multilateral | 88% | 100% | 100% | 80% | 100% | 92% | 82% | 100% | 60% | 40% | 40% |
| NGO | 12% | 0% | 0% | 20% | 0% | 8% | 8% | 0% | 0% | 56% | 58% |
| Korea, Rep. of | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 1,237 | 77 | 45 | 26 | 119 | 203 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 28% | - | - | - | - | - |
| Multilateral | 7% | 91% | 0% | 28% | 0% | 72% | - | - | - | - | - |
| NGO | 93% | 9% | 100% | 72% | 100% | 0% | - | - | - | - | - |

TABLE A.6 (continued)

| Country/territory | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 ^b | 2001 | 2002 ^{c,d,e} | 2003 |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------------|-------|-----------------------|-------|
| Kyrgyzstan | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 365 | 678 | 1,468 | 1,661 | 1,730 | 1,324 | 1,402 | 1,518 | 2,593 | 8,494 | 3,395 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 0% | 25% | 38% | 32% | 17% | 0% | 7% | 0% | 3% | 70% | 17% |
| Multilateral | 100% | 56% | 38% | 56% | 61% | 56% | 42% | 29% | 18% | 7% | 44% |
| NGO | 0% | 19% | 24% | 11% | 24% | 44% | 51% | 71% | 80% | 23% | 39% |
| Lao, People's Dem. Rep. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 300 | 1,240 | 982 | 2,095 | 3,409 | 3,542 | 2,104 | 2,490 | 2,244 | 3,964 | 3,351 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 0% | 0% | 1% | 17% | 24% | 67% | 17% | 19% | 0% | 6% | 21% |
| Multilateral | 62% | 92% | 75% | 51% | 13% | 32% | 66% | 79% | 100% | 53% | 65% |
| NGO | 38% | 8% | 23% | 32% | 63% | 2% | 16% | 2% | 0% | 41% | 14% |
| Malaysia | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 1,333 | 1,299 | 731 | 1,059 | 843 | 251 | 670 | 206 | 156 | 441 | 700 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 13% | 15% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 2% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 42% | 0% |
| Multilateral | 12% | 15% | 46% | 35% | 29% | 57% | 37% | 75% | 91% | 34% | 52% |
| NGO | 75% | 70% | 54% | 65% | 71% | 41% | 63% | 25% | 9% | 24% | 48% |
| Maldives | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 356 | 146 | 231 | 564 | 942 | 497 | 622 | 861 | 733 | 503 | 805 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 39% |
| Multilateral | 81% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 98% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 53% |
| NGO | 19% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 2% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 8% |
| Marshall Islands | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 174 | 310 | 330 | 59 | 250 | 60 | 107 | 105 | 50 | 52 | 436 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Multilateral | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 0% |
| NGO | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% |
| Micronesia, Federated States of | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 599 | 926 | 159 | 15 | 183 | 103 | 83 | 58 | 66 | 86 | 948 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 0% | 35% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Multilateral | 40% | 38% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 2% |
| NGO | 60% | 27% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 98% |
| Mongolia | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 1,062 | 1,543 | 1,177 | 794 | 971 | 3,229 | 3,956 | 2,372 | 3,989 | 3,334 | 3,881 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 10% | 45% | 14% | 10% | 17% | 31% |
| Multilateral | 100% | 93% | 100% | 100% | 88% | 76% | 45% | 60% | 55% | 60% | 60% |
| NGO | 0% | 7% | 0% | 0% | 12% | 14% | 10% | 25% | 35% | 23% | 9% |

TABLE A.6 (continued)

| Country/territory | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 ^b | 2001 | 2002 ^{c,d,e} | 2003 |
|-------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------------------|--------|-----------------------|--------|
| Myanmar | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 1,201 | 61 | 427 | 1,425 | 884 | 2,424 | 1,886 | 3,135 | 4,688 | 13,097 | 14,340 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 3% | 20% | 8% | 1% | 0% | 55% | 50% |
| Multilateral | 56% | 100% | 47% | 72% | 58% | 41% | 55% | 31% | 45% | 25% | 33% |
| NGO | 44% | 0% | 53% | 28% | 39% | 39% | 37% | 67% | 55% | 20% | 17% |
| Nepal | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 6,726 | 9,586 | 17,994 | 23,270 | 16,948 | 22,051 | 25,073 | 18,189 | 19,820 | 27,137 | 26,421 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 23% | 47% | 29% | 24% | 22% | 22% | 23% | 24% | 23% | 39% | 19% |
| Multilateral | 36% | 43% | 21% | 30% | 29% | 34% | 30% | 24% | 27% | 14% | 18% |
| NGO | 41% | 10% | 50% | 47% | 50% | 45% | 46% | 52% | 50% | 47% | 63% |
| Niue | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | NA | 5 | 20 | 9 | 18 | 4 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | NA | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | - | - | - | - |
| Multilateral | NA | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 14% | - | - | - | - |
| NGO | NA | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 86% | - | - | - | - |
| Pakistan | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 15,028 | 12,670 | 15,761 | 33,508 | 15,967 | 28,561 | 28,144 | 23,089 | 13,415 | 20,520 | 57,075 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 66% | 37% | 60% | 58% | 50% | 52% | 42% | 25% | 4% | 40% | 56% |
| Multilateral | 9% | 44% | 28% | 36% | 41% | 27% | 34% | 33% | 27% | 22% | 34% |
| NGO | 25% | 19% | 12% | 6% | 9% | 21% | 25% | 42% | 69% | 38% | 11% |
| Palau | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | NA | NA | 120 | 10 | 44 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 158 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | NA | NA | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | - | - | - | - | 0% |
| Multilateral | NA | NA | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | - | - | - | - | 0% |
| NGO | NA | NA | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | - | - | - | - | 100% |
| Papua New Guinea | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 617 | 2,222 | 3,675 | 5,058 | 5,158 | 6,312 | 7,288 | 6,955 | 6,157 | 4,770 | 11,287 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 14% | 78% | 83% | 83% | 63% | 88% | 89% | 89% | 89% | 83% | 91% |
| Multilateral | 36% | 20% | 15% | 16% | 36% | 11% | 9% | 10% | 9% | 16% | 5% |
| NGO | 50% | 3% | 3% | 1% | 0% | 1% | 2% | 1% | 2% | 1% | 3% |
| Philippines | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 15,901 | 23,958 | 47,271 | 45,669 | 47,906 | 46,625 | 47,144 | 45,899 | 46,523 | 32,188 | 36,120 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 59% | 66% | 53% | 35% | 21% | 35% | 30% | 51% | 53% | 33% | 14% |
| Multilateral | 16% | 12% | 17% | 28% | 20% | 12% | 15% | 7% | 7% | 11% | 14% |
| NGO | 25% | 23% | 30% | 37% | 59% | 53% | 55% | 41% | 41% | 56% | 72% |

TABLE A.6 (continued)

| Country/territory | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 ^b | 2001 | 2002 ^{c,d,e} | 2003 |
|------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------------------|-------|-----------------------|--------|
| Samoa | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 209 | 128 | 154 | 89 | 62 | 56 | 80 | 28 | 50 | 99 | 405 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 0% | 0% | 3% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 38% | 72% |
| Multilateral | 58% | 100% | 97% | 86% | 84% | 77% | 100% | 86% | 100% | 62% | 9% |
| NGO | 42% | *% | 0% | 14% | 16% | 23% | 0% | 14% | 0% | 0% | 20% |
| Singapore | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 125 | 0 | 7 | 300 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 0% | - | 0% | 0% | 0% | - | - | - | - | - | 100% |
| Multilateral | 14% | - | 0% | 0% | 0% | - | - | - | - | - | 0% |
| NGO | 86% | - | 100% | 100% | 100% | - | - | - | - | - | 0% |
| Solomon Islands | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 277 | 366 | 280 | 85 | 376 | 365 | 644 | 239 | 280 | 120 | 1,158 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 1% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 66% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 3% | 2% | 87% |
| Multilateral | 55% | 96% | 100% | 100% | 30% | 18% | 48% | 24% | 28% | 64% | 0% |
| NGO | 44% | 4% | 0% | 0% | 4% | 82% | 52% | 76% | 69% | 34% | 13% |
| Sri Lanka | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 1,888 | 1,633 | 1,973 | 4,614 | 2,186 | 3,942 | 2,804 | 3,139 | 2,074 | 3,664 | 15,862 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 9% | 8% | 19% | 0% | 19% | 16% | 13% | 5% | 0% | 14% | 17% |
| Multilateral | 54% | 81% | 51% | 79% | 67% | 68% | 58% | 43% | 69% | 36% | 71% |
| NGO | 37% | 11% | 30% | 21% | 15% | 16% | 29% | 53% | 31% | 50% | 12% |
| Tajikistan | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 285 | 367 | 1,151 | 1,527 | 943 | 568 | 892 | 369 | 805 | 4,072 | 3,253 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 0% | *% | 76% | 69% | 9% | 0% | 15% | 0% | 0% | 1% | 14% |
| Multilateral | 74% | 99% | 17% | 13% | 81% | 69% | 78% | 100% | 78% | 55% | 40% |
| NGO | 26% | 1% | 7% | 18% | 10% | 31% | 6% | 0% | 22% | 43% | 46% |
| Thailand | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 4,342 | 1,513 | 6,736 | 8,236 | 8,490 | 4,249 | 11,039 | 2,841 | 2,466 | 5,167 | 16,109 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 28% | 5% | 49% | 53% | 29% | 31% | 23% | 3% | 2% | 46% | 3% |
| Multilateral | 25% | 62% | 8% | 25% | 43% | 5% | 7% | 33% | 68% | 12% | 53% |
| NGO | 47% | 33% | 43% | 22% | 29% | 64% | 71% | 64% | 31% | 42% | 45% |
| Tokelau | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 35 | 15 | 0 | 12 | 21 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 46 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 0% | 0% | - | 0% | 0% | 0% | - | - | - | - | 100% |
| Multilateral | 100% | 100% | - | 100% | 100% | 100% | - | - | - | - | 0% |
| NGO | 0% | 0% | - | 0% | 0% | 0% | - | - | - | - | 0% |

TABLE A.6 (continued)

| Country/territory | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 ^b | 2001 | 2002 ^{c,d,e} | 2003 |
|---|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------------------|--------|-----------------------|--------|
| Tonga | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 715 | 144 | 140 | 39 | 69 | 45 | 16 | 48 | 36 | 116 | 226 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | *% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 81% |
| Multilateral | 22% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 77% | 91% | 81% | 96% | 67% | 100% | 0% |
| NGO | 78% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 23% | 9% | 19% | 4% | 33% | 0% | 19% |
| Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 106 | 92 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 0% | 0% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Multilateral | 100% | 87% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| NGO | 0% | 13% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Turkmenistan | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 248 | 499 | 653 | 302 | 1,012 | 730 | 719 | 684 | 1,027 | 843 | 1,322 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 0% | 9% | 54% | 60% | 4% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 6% | 1% | 0% |
| Multilateral | 100% | 75% | 40% | 39% | 95% | 94% | 74% | 62% | 68% | 75% | 44% |
| NGO | 0% | 16% | 6% | 1% | 1% | 6% | 26% | 38% | 27% | 24% | 56% |
| Tuvalu | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 68 | 27 | 80 | 12 | 22 | 27 | 64 | 35 | 2 | 112 | 518 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 82% |
| Multilateral | 65% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | -3% | 90% | 0% |
| NGO | 35% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 103% | 10% | 18% |
| Uzbekistan | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 600 | 1,535 | 972 | 3,527 | 2,849 | 2,350 | 2,592 | 1,444 | 4,624 | 6,056 | 8,388 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 0% | 29% | 67% | 73% | 71% | 23% | 52% | 23% | 17% | 7% | 6% |
| Multilateral | 99% | 66% | 11% | 15% | 22% | 62% | 35% | 38% | 16% | 9% | 8% |
| NGO | *% | 6% | 22% | 12% | 7% | 15% | 13% | 39% | 68% | 83% | 85% |
| Vanuatu | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 159 | 590 | 601 | 188 | 202 | 32 | 56 | 80 | 86 | 86 | 482 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 0% | 0% | 55% | 81% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 4% | 0% | 80% |
| Multilateral | 68% | 20% | 45% | 7% | 45% | 88% | 93% | 99% | 83% | 100% | 0% |
| NGO | 32% | 80% | 0% | 12% | 55% | 12% | 7% | 1% | 13% | 0% | 20% |
| Viet Nam | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 6,000 | 12,328 | 23,967 | 11,127 | 16,358 | 20,616 | 17,039 | 17,433 | 16,392 | 15,486 | 21,441 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | *% | 2% | 38% | 19% | 33% | 49% | 40% | 34% | 46% | 19% | 37% |
| Multilateral | 70% | 82% | 38% | 40% | 33% | 37% | 43% | 39% | 31% | 20% | 37% |
| NGO | 29% | 16% | 24% | 41% | 34% | 14% | 18% | 27% | 23% | 60% | 26% |

^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 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, 1993-2003^a
(thousands of current \$US)

| Country | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 ^b | 2001 | 2002 ^{c,d,e} | 2003 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------------------|---------|-----------------------|---------|
| Latin America and the Caribbean Total^f | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 111,310 | 189,856 | 190,252 | 196,575 | 208,676 | 237,075 | 182,603 | 156,534 | 188,603 | 255,666 | 221,948 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 29% | 25% | 45% | 34% | 21% | 20% | 22% | 37% | 34% | 33% | 14% |
| Multilateral | 20% | 28% | 18% | 16% | 19% | 16% | 16% | 15% | 16% | 24% | 34% |
| NGO | 51% | 48% | 37% | 50% | 60% | 64% | 62% | 48% | 49% | 44% | 52% |
| Regional | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 33,550 | 63,741 | 13,950 | 29,102 | 33,081 | 39,548 | 23,605 | 15,694 | 21,208 | 60,609 | 23,591 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 5% | 1% | 28% | 26% | 10% | 20% | 21% | 11% | 4% | 46% | 55% |
| Multilateral | 19% | 23% | 46% | 30% | 29% | 23% | 29% | 30% | 16% | 8% | 21% |
| NGO | 76% | 76% | 26% | 44% | 60% | 57% | 50% | 59% | 80% | 47% | 24% |
| Anguilla | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | * | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 116 | 44 | 20 | 0 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 0% | 0% | - | - | - | - | - | 100% | 100% | 100% | - |
| Multilateral | 0% | 0% | - | - | - | - | - | 0% | 0% | 0% | - |
| NGO | 100% | 100% | - | - | - | - | - | 0% | 0% | 0% | - |
| Antigua and Barbuda | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 72 | 234 | 20 | 10 | 13 | 13 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 50 | 0 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 3% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | - | - | 100% | - |
| Multilateral | 4% | 16% | 100% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | - | - | 0% | - |
| NGO | 93% | 84% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 100% | 100% | - | - | 0% | - |
| Argentina | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 573 | 490 | 1,603 | 2,300 | 1,652 | 1,239 | 1,558 | 1,045 | 865 | 570 | 3,478 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 0% | 0% | 74% | 51% | 75% | 92% | 95% | 84% | 57% | 2% | 11% |
| Multilateral | 7% | 8% | 12% | 9% | 4% | 4% | 4% | 16% | 40% | 98% | 89% |
| NGO | 93% | 92% | 14% | 39% | 21% | 4% | 2% | 0% | 3% | 0% | 0% |
| Aruba | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 26 | 31 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 63 | 153 | 170 | 208 | 166 | 0 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 0% | 10% | - | - | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | - |
| Multilateral | 0% | 0% | - | - | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 24% | 0% | - |
| NGO | 100% | 90% | - | - | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 76% | 100% | - |
| Bahamas | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 51 | 108 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 0% | 0% | - | - | 0% | 0% | - | - | - | - | - |
| Multilateral | 0% | 39% | - | - | 0% | 0% | - | - | - | - | - |
| NGO | 100% | 61% | - | - | 100% | 100% | - | - | - | - | - |

TABLE A.7 (continued)

| Country | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 ^b | 2001 | 2002 ^{c,d,e} | 2003 |
|-------------------------------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------------------|--------|-----------------------|--------|
| Barbados | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 140 | 152 | 30 | 4 | 55 | 241 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 85 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 2% | 3% | 33% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | - | - | - | 0% |
| Multilateral | 7% | 13% | 67% | 100% | 69% | 100% | 100% | - | - | - | 71% |
| NGO | 90% | 84% | 0% | 0% | 31% | 0% | 0% | - | - | - | 29% |
| Belize | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 187 | 312 | 73 | 93 | 79 | 112 | 205 | 122 | 278 | 325 | 409 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 2% | 1% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 18% | 0% | 1% |
| Multilateral | 49% | 59% | 41% | 60% | 83% | 81% | 92% | 100% | 79% | 84% | 38% |
| NGO | 49% | 40% | 59% | 40% | 17% | 19% | 8% | 0% | 2% | 16% | 60% |
| Bolivia | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 3,591 | 9,190 | 14,606 | 16,455 | 21,718 | 28,818 | 19,230 | 17,015 | 25,576 | 25,513 | 11,248 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 17% | 40% | 59% | 55% | 49% | 36% | 21% | 51% | 54% | 55% | 25% |
| Multilateral | 51% | 49% | 18% | 7% | 13% | 8% | 10% | 12% | 11% | 13% | 28% |
| NGO | 32% | 11% | 23% | 38% | 39% | 56% | 69% | 37% | 35% | 33% | 48% |
| Brazil | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 7,786 | 14,937 | 17,054 | 18,441 | 20,543 | 17,684 | 12,595 | 10,602 | 7,545 | 12,256 | 11,489 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 19% | 9% | 3% | 3% | 2% | 10% | 31% | 17% | 2% | 4% | 9% |
| Multilateral | 13% | 30% | 13% | 9% | 11% | 14% | 11% | 8% | 19% | 8% | 13% |
| NGO | 68% | 61% | 84% | 88% | 88% | 76% | 58% | 75% | 79% | 88% | 78% |
| British Virgin Islands | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | - | 0% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Multilateral | - | 100% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| NGO | - | 0% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Chile | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 1,807 | 2,803 | 2,161 | 1,438 | 4,354 | 1,091 | 415 | 108 | 112 | 183 | 4,162 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 16% | 48% | 1% | 28% | 1% | 0% | 0% | 11% | 1% | 3% | 4% |
| Multilateral | 10% | 5% | 15% | 27% | 72% | 24% | 12% | 57% | 99% | 95% | 88% |
| NGO | 74% | 46% | 84% | 45% | 27% | 76% | 88% | 32% | 0% | 2% | 8% |
| Colombia | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 4,600 | 4,637 | 8,913 | 5,135 | 2,559 | 2,297 | 2,181 | 1,652 | 1,427 | 1,315 | 1,692 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 18% | 14% | 23% | 10% | 38% | 38% | 32% | 39% | 21% | 2% | 17% |
| Multilateral | 17% | 13% | 8% | 11% | 31% | 19% | 17% | 23% | 68% | 85% | 29% |
| NGO | 66% | 73% | 68% | 79% | 31% | 43% | 51% | 38% | 11% | 13% | 54% |

TABLE A.7 (continued)

| Country | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 ^b | 2001 | 2002 ^{c,d,e} | 2003 |
|---------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------------|-------|-----------------------|-------|
| Costa Rica | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 2,359 | 1,729 | 920 | 597 | 520 | 239 | 313 | 419 | 344 | 378 | 660 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 67% | 25% | 45% | 38% | 0% | 3% | 12% | 47% | 31% | 7% | 18% |
| Multilateral | 18% | 52% | 36% | 41% | 50% | 84% | 57% | 38% | 69% | 93% | 74% |
| NGO | 15% | 23% | 19% | 21% | 50% | 13% | 31% | 15% | 0% | 0% | 7% |
| Cuba | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 1,476 | 1,119 | 1,648 | 1,890 | 935 | 782 | 540 | 455 | 1,469 | 1,382 | 5,988 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 41% | 19% | 2% | 2% |
| Multilateral | 76% | 100% | 100% | 99% | 98% | 100% | 77% | 59% | 78% | 93% | 94% |
| NGO | 24% | 0% | 0% | 1% | 2% | 0% | 23% | 0% | 3% | 5% | 4% |
| Dominica | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 112 | 108 | 70 | 84 | 12 | 18 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 5% | 1% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | - | - | - | - |
| Multilateral | 17% | 14% | 100% | 100% | 10% | -28% | 0% | - | - | - | - |
| NGO | 78% | 85% | 0% | 0% | 90% | 128% | 100% | - | - | - | - |
| Dominican Republic | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 3,486 | 5,843 | 9,437 | 8,297 | 6,772 | 7,061 | 8,163 | 6,909 | 8,135 | 8,524 | 8,524 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 65% | 38% | 64% | 51% | 43% | 36% | 30% | 39% | 36% | 13% | 16% |
| Multilateral | 10% | 33% | 18% | 14% | 22% | 24% | 11% | 10% | 16% | 16% | 12% |
| NGO | 25% | 29% | 18% | 35% | 35% | 40% | 59% | 51% | 48% | 71% | 73% |
| Ecuador | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 2,759 | 7,569 | 6,881 | 3,986 | 5,446 | 7,640 | 7,555 | 6,600 | 9,697 | 5,132 | 3,492 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 50% | 52% | 45% | 49% | 42% | 9% | 8% | 71% | 76% | 36% | 30% |
| Multilateral | 29% | 17% | 30% | 18% | 32% | 17% | 11% | 10% | 10% | 29% | 41% |
| NGO | 21% | 31% | 25% | 33% | 25% | 74% | 81% | 19% | 14% | 35% | 30% |
| El Salvador | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 4,486 | 6,358 | 8,852 | 4,025 | 5,872 | 7,045 | 9,105 | 5,057 | 7,760 | 6,268 | 7,626 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 70% | 70% | 78% | 52% | 17% | 59% | 42% | 55% | 52% | 50% | 9% |
| Multilateral | 16% | 20% | 10% | 19% | 22% | 12% | 7% | 15% | 14% | 17% | 18% |
| NGO | 14% | 10% | 12% | 29% | 61% | 29% | 50% | 30% | 33% | 33% | 73% |
| Grenada | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 99 | 239 | 70 | 51 | 76 | 33 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 0 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 1% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | - | - | - | 100% | - |
| Multilateral | 3% | 25% | 100% | 100% | 79% | 46% | - | - | - | 0% | - |
| NGO | 96% | 75% | 0% | 0% | 21% | 54% | - | - | - | 0% | - |

TABLE A.7 (continued)

| Country | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 ^b | 2001 | 2002 ^{c,d,e} | 2003 |
|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------------------|--------|-----------------------|--------|
| Guatemala | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 7,326 | 9,098 | 10,568 | 9,612 | 5,568 | 9,980 | 10,411 | 7,578 | 12,474 | 25,636 | 19,757 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 69% | 75% | 73% | 73% | 44% | 13% | 17% | 44% | 48% | 14% | 4% |
| Multilateral | 10% | 10% | 7% | 4% | 10% | 9% | 12% | 7% | 11% | 70% | 55% |
| NGO | 20% | 15% | 20% | 23% | 45% | 78% | 71% | 49% | 40% | 15% | 41% |
| Guyana | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 254 | 434 | 183 | 220 | 132 | 169 | 215 | 482 | 1,064 | 1,315 | 4,387 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 8% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 91% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 10% |
| Multilateral | 18% | 46% | 77% | 80% | 11% | 100% | 9% | 58% | 23% | 22% | 5% |
| NGO | 73% | 54% | 23% | 20% | 89% | 0% | 0% | 42% | 77% | 77% | 85% |
| Haiti | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 2,340 | 10,715 | 15,036 | 25,121 | 16,137 | 20,144 | 20,222 | 11,419 | 16,621 | 17,647 | 39,388 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 34% | 49% | 72% | 41% | 32% | 18% | 18% | 30% | 31% | 20% | 1% |
| Multilateral | 32% | 43% | 17% | 9% | 13% | 16% | 12% | 28% | 23% | 19% | 41% |
| NGO | 33% | 9% | 11% | 50% | 55% | 65% | 71% | 42% | 47% | 61% | 57% |
| Honduras | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 4,215 | 5,104 | 11,471 | 6,562 | 7,422 | 8,118 | 8,864 | 13,256 | 13,853 | 14,551 | 11,635 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 67% | 60% | 74% | 40% | 39% | 18% | 34% | 48% | 38% | 42% | 6% |
| Multilateral | 23% | 29% | 11% | 19% | 20% | 20% | 13% | 11% | 13% | 15% | 48% |
| NGO | 10% | 10% | 15% | 41% | 41% | 62% | 53% | 41% | 49% | 42% | 46% |
| Jamaica | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 1,691 | 2,603 | 3,536 | 4,663 | 5,088 | 5,588 | 4,209 | 5,066 | 3,534 | 6,544 | 4,677 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 51% | 62% | 61% | 52% | 40% | 31% | 51% | 30% | 25% | 56% | 5% |
| Multilateral | 17% | 24% | 7% | 10% | 9% | 9% | 12% | 4% | 3% | 4% | 5% |
| NGO | 31% | 15% | 32% | 38% | 50% | 59% | 37% | 66% | 73% | 40% | 89% |
| Mexico | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 14,490 | 19,068 | 22,268 | 19,522 | 23,326 | 28,948 | 14,924 | 16,214 | 9,849 | 16,318 | 15,646 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 26% | 11% | 10% | 12% | 10% | 1% | 7% | 7% | 1% | 9% | 9% |
| Multilateral | 17% | 32% | 15% | 9% | 8% | 9% | 14% | 7% | 17% | 29% | 22% |
| NGO | 56% | 57% | 75% | 78% | 82% | 90% | 80% | 85% | 82% | 62% | 68% |
| Montserrat | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 40 | 67 | 0 | * | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 181 | 931 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 2% | 1% | - | 0% | 0% | - | - | - | - | 100% | 100% |
| Multilateral | 0% | 5% | - | 100% | 0% | - | - | - | - | 0% | 0% |
| NGO | 98% | 94% | - | 0% | 100% | - | - | - | - | 0% | 0% |

TABLE A.7 (continued)

| Country | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 ^b | 2001 | 2002 ^{c,d,e} | 2003 |
|------------------------------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------------------|--------|-----------------------|--------|
| Netherlands Antilles | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 9 | 53 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 134 | 127 | 133 | 217 | 123 | 0 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 100% | 19% | - | - | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | - |
| Multilateral | 0% | 0% | - | - | 0% | 9% | 0% | 0% | 46% | 0% | - |
| NGO | 0% | 81% | - | - | 100% | 91% | 100% | 100% | 54% | 100% | - |
| Nicaragua | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 2,462 | 5,108 | 10,853 | 13,444 | 11,529 | 15,974 | 9,954 | 11,888 | 16,685 | 18,477 | 15,823 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 52% | 36% | 68% | 50% | 45% | 47% | 32% | 47% | 25% | 36% | 13% |
| Multilateral | 24% | 47% | 18% | 29% | 30% | 20% | 33% | 15% | 18% | 30% | 15% |
| NGO | 24% | 17% | 13% | 22% | 25% | 32% | 35% | 38% | 57% | 35% | 72% |
| Panama | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 577 | 1,036 | 350 | 294 | 388 | 382 | 244 | 318 | 474 | 688 | 594 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 0% | 17% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 33% | 16% | 22% | 8% |
| Multilateral | 51% | 50% | 89% | 100% | 89% | 90% | 100% | 67% | 84% | 78% | 77% |
| NGO | 49% | 34% | 11% | 0% | 11% | 10% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 15% |
| Paraguay | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 1,517 | 1,503 | 6,063 | 2,539 | 1,994 | 3,392 | 4,292 | 2,306 | 3,761 | 3,552 | 4,167 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 14% | 9% | 56% | 17% | 2% | 8% | 7% | 30% | 63% | 42% | 27% |
| Multilateral | 20% | 64% | 21% | 25% | 48% | 20% | 11% | 24% | 17% | 19% | 22% |
| NGO | 66% | 27% | 22% | 59% | 50% | 72% | 82% | 47% | 19% | 39% | 51% |
| Peru | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 7,404 | 12,921 | 22,659 | 21,273 | 29,564 | 28,296 | 22,112 | 20,085 | 23,635 | 26,167 | 18,839 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 54% | 53% | 46% | 26% | 5% | 9% | 15% | 54% | 44% | 29% | 3% |
| Multilateral | 20% | 21% | 11% | 12% | 11% | 9% | 15% | 8% | 8% | 26% | 32% |
| NGO | 27% | 26% | 43% | 62% | 84% | 83% | 70% | 38% | 48% | 45% | 65% |
| Puerto Rico | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 139 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 36 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 0% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0% |
| Multilateral | 0% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0% |
| NGO | 100% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 100% |
| Saint Kitts and Nevis | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 43 | 47 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 0% | 6% | - | - | 0% | 0% | - | - | - | - | 100% |
| Multilateral | 0% | 0% | - | - | 0% | 0% | - | - | - | - | 0% |
| NGO | 100% | 94% | - | - | 100% | 100% | - | - | - | - | 0% |

TABLE A.7 (continued)

| Country | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 ^b | 2001 | 2002 ^{c,d,e} | 2003 |
|---|------|------|------|------|-------|------|------|-------------------|------|-----------------------|-------|
| Saint Lucia | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 167 | 289 | 60 | 25 | 48 | 22 | 5 | 104 | 26 | 51 | 89 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 2% | 8% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 9% |
| Multilateral | 41% | 47% | 100% | 100% | 10% | 36% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 91% |
| NGO | 57% | 46% | 0% | 0% | 90% | 64% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 0% | 0% |
| Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 69 | 116 | 50 | 9 | 35 | 4 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 3% | 2% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | - | - | - | - |
| Multilateral | 28% | 53% | 100% | 100% | 60% | 100% | 100% | - | - | - | - |
| NGO | 69% | 45% | 0% | 0% | 40% | 0% | 0% | - | - | - | - |
| Suriname | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 148 | 405 | 218 | 170 | 2,820 | 365 | 220 | 824 | 139 | 336 | 1,083 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | *% | 7% | 0% | 13% | 2% | 93% | 71% | 31% | 0% | 51% | 17% |
| Multilateral | 3% | 26% | 60% | 87% | 7% | 6% | 29% | 69% | 100% | 49% | 72% |
| NGO | 96% | 68% | 40% | 0% | 91% | 1% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 10% |
| Trinidad and Tobago | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 436 | 410 | 47 | 18 | 59 | 175 | 234 | 331 | 530 | 370 | 849 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 11% | 2% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 1% |
| Multilateral | 6% | 8% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 71% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 71% |
| NGO | 83% | 91% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 29% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 28% |
| Turks and Caicos Islands | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | * | 3 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 67 | 0 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 0% | 0% | - | 0% | 0% | - | - | - | - | 100% | - |
| Multilateral | 100% | 100% | - | 100% | 100% | - | - | - | - | 0% | - |
| NGO | 0% | 0% | - | 0% | 0% | - | - | - | - | 0 | - |
| Uruguay | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 562 | 594 | 100 | 558 | 314 | 832 | 461 | 107 | 193 | 154 | 288 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 2% | 17% | 0% | 33% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 5% | 3% |
| Multilateral | 11% | 24% | 100% | 49% | 88% | 69% | 100% | 100% | 95% | 91% | 72% |
| NGO | 87% | 59% | 0% | 18% | 12% | 31% | 0% | 0% | 5% | 4% | 25% |
| Venezuela | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 262 | 669 | 500 | 635 | 497 | 619 | 448 | 459 | 879 | 779 | 1,312 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 5% | 2% | 0% | 41% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 7% | 3% | 0% |
| Multilateral | 23% | 66% | 100% | 59% | 93% | 94% | 97% | 94% | 93% | 97% | 68% |
| NGO | 72% | 32% | 0% | 0% | 7% | 6% | 3% | 6% | 0% | 0% | 32% |

^a Percentages have been rounded off and may not add to 100 per cent. Totals have been rounded off and may not add to Latin America and the Caribbean 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 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, 1993-2003^a
(thousands of current \$US)

| Country/territory | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 ^b | 2001 | 2002 ^{c,d,e} | 2003 |
|--|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|--------|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|---------|
| Western Asia and North Africa Total^f | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 52,510 | 51,100 | 76,217 | 103,755 | 118,098 | 116,967 | 85,322 | 105,009 | 114,072 ^g | 149,374 | 141,638 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 42% | 49% | 47% | 44% | 41% | 18% | 33% | 38% | 32% | 47% | 17% |
| Multilateral | 28% | 36% | 31% | 21% | 20% | 23% | 28% | 17% | 19% | 14% | 33% |
| NGO | 30% | 15% | 22% | 34% | 39% | 59% | 39% | 46% | 49% | 39% | 51% |
| Regional | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 6,259 | 5,103 | 3,029 | 3,065 | 5,431 | 13,158 | 6,999 | 1,990 | 4,877 | 43,523 | 9,926 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 8% | 18% | 5% | 17% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 1% | 0% | 76% | 4% |
| Multilateral | 35% | 54% | 30% | 38% | 43% | 27% | 39% | 41% | 14% | 2% | 94% |
| NGO | 57% | 28% | 65% | 45% | 57% | 72% | 60% | 59% | 86% | 21% | 2% |
| Algeria | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 1,503 | 1,205 | 1,157 | 1,620 | 1,354 | 852 | 2,644 | 3,005 | 3,492 | 3,574 | 1,379 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 1% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 52% | 69% | 60% | 56% | 1% |
| Multilateral | 47% | 95% | 100% | 100% | 97% | 100% | 38% | 23% | 33% | 37% | 90% |
| NGO | 52% | 5% | 0% | 0% | 3% | 0% | 10% | 8% | 6% | 7% | 8% |
| Bahrain | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 61 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 27 | 15 | 14 | 1 | 9 | 0 | 15 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 0% | - | - | - | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | - | 0% |
| Multilateral | 0% | - | - | - | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | - | 0% |
| NGO | 100% | - | - | - | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | - | 100% |
| Cyprus | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 101 | 9 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 1,571 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 0% | 0% | 0% | - | - | 0% | 0% | - | - | - | 100% |
| Multilateral | 35% | 100% | 100% | - | - | 97% | 100% | - | - | - | 0% |
| NGO | 65% | 0% | 0% | - | - | 3% | 0% | - | - | - | 0% |
| Djibouti | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 133 | 90 | 1,038 | 1,224 | 933 | 833 | 437 | 448 | 621 | 579 | 3,237 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 0% | 0% | 77% | 80% | 60% | 53% | 0% | 38% | 13% | 1% | 3% |
| Multilateral | 100% | 100% | 23% | 20% | 40% | 47% | 100% | 62% | 87% | 99% | 93% |
| NGO | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 4% |
| Egypt | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 12,730 | 12,496 | 23,462 | 32,836 | 36,092 | 35,510 | 31,821 | 55,162 | 58,528 ^g | 46,754 | 33,417 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 72% | 69% | 81% | 53% | 43% | 17% | 58% | 43% | 30% | 32% | 3% |
| Multilateral | 4% | 18% | 11% | 8% | 9% | 5% | 13% | 5% | 5% | 4% | 12% |
| NGO | 24% | 13% | 8% | 38% | 48% | 77% | 30% | 53% | 64% | 64% | 85% |

TABLE A.8 (continued)

| Country/territory | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 ^b | 2001 | 2002 ^{c,d,e} | 2003 |
|-------------------------------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------------------|--------|-----------------------|--------|
| Iraq | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 138 | 3 | 850 | -50 | 481 | 1,004 | 313 | 326 | 268 | 378 | 14,330 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 19% | 0% | 5% | 4% | 2% |
| Multilateral | 16% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 29% | 100% | 81% | 100% | 95% | 96% | 61% |
| NGO | 84% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 71% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 37% |
| Israel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 103 | 0 | 66 | 0 | 28 | 21 | 22 | 0 | 0 | 150 | 3 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 0% | - | 0% | - | 79% | 0% | 0% | - | - | 0% | 100% |
| Multilateral | 8% | - | 0% | - | 0% | 0% | 0% | - | - | 0% | 0% |
| NGO | 92% | - | 100% | - | 21% | 100% | 100% | - | - | 100% | 0% |
| Jordan | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 1,591 | 2,300 | 3,143 | 5,214 | 7,869 | 10,911 | 9,856 | 11,573 | 14,233 | 16,796 | 27,202 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 6% | 39% | 52% | 48% | 0% | 13% | 19% | 44% | 43% | 52% | 4% |
| Multilateral | 36% | 43% | 24% | 21% | 14% | 2% | 6% | 4% | 6% | 5% | 4% |
| NGO | 58% | 18% | 24% | 32% | 86% | 85% | 75% | 52% | 51% | 44% | 92% |
| Kuwait | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 243 | 0 | 178 | 0 | 304 | 341 | 12 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 0% | - | 0% | - | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | - | - | - |
| Multilateral | 100% | - | 100% | - | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | - | - | - |
| NGO | 0% | - | 0% | - | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | - | - | - |
| Lebanon | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 568 | 593 | 944 | 990 | 608 | 1,134 | 2,278 | 1,902 | 1,885 | 1,383 | 1,261 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 19% | 18% | 17% | 23% | 29% |
| Multilateral | 4% | 100% | 100% | 77% | 91% | 94% | 59% | 73% | 74% | 76% | 50% |
| NGO | 96% | 0% | 0% | 23% | 9% | 6% | 21% | 9% | 9% | 1% | 22% |
| Libyan Arab Jamahiriya | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 21 | 11 | 10 | 13 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 69 | 0 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | - | - | - | - | 0% | - |
| Multilateral | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | - | - | - | - | 0% | - |
| NGO | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | - | - | - | - | 100% | - |
| Morocco | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 8,475 | 15,415 | 16,460 | 29,247 | 31,192 | 22,489 | 8,121 | 7,156 | 9,699 | 12,818 | 9,123 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 50% | 68% | 55% | 47% | 77% | 14% | 8% | 57% | 68% | 59% | 20% |
| Multilateral | 32% | 24% | 27% | 15% | 6% | 22% | 27% | 18% | 9% | 7% | 49% |
| NGO | 17% | 8% | 17% | 38% | 17% | 64% | 65% | 25% | 24% | 34% | 30% |

TABLE A.8 (continued)

| Country/territory | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 ^b | 2001 | 2002 ^{c,d,e} | 2003 |
|-------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------------|-------|-----------------------|--------|
| Oman | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 351 | 253 | 708 | 374 | 352 | * | 10 | 18 | 77 | 36 | 162 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 0% | 26% | 0% | 9% | 0% | - | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Multilateral | 61% | 33% | 0% | 2% | 20% | - | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| NGO | 39% | 40% | 100% | 89% | 80% | - | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Palestine | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 339 | 26 | 70 | 1,215 | 3,869 | 2,101 | 2,354 | 4,772 | 2,385 | 3,728 | 12,613 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 0% | 0% | 0% | 43% | 24% | 20% | 16% | 9% | 10% | 26% | 34% |
| Multilateral | 0% | 5% | 100% | 39% | 46% | 37% | 63% | 29% | 85% | 37% | 18% |
| NGO | 100% | 95% | 0% | 18% | 30% | 44% | 22% | 63% | 5% | 36% | 47% |
| Qatar | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 0% | - | - | - | - | - | 0% | - | - | - | - |
| Multilateral | 100% | - | - | - | - | - | 100% | - | - | - | - |
| NGO | 0% | - | - | - | - | - | 0% | - | - | - | - |
| Saudi Arabia | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 25 | 0 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 0% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0% | 0% | - |
| Multilateral | 76% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 100% | 100% | - |
| NGO | 24% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0% | 0% | - |
| Somalia | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 312 | 104 | 1,219 | 674 | 2,906 | 2,328 | 773 | 1,268 | 304 | 1,256 | 3,240 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 0% | 0% | 59% | 78% | 0% | 29% | 6% | 1% | 35% | 19% | 66% |
| Multilateral | 100% | 8% | 34% | 2% | 21% | 41% | 89% | 73% | 49% | 58% | 28% |
| NGO | 0% | 92% | 8% | 20% | 79% | 30% | 4% | 26% | 16% | 22% | 5% |
| Sudan | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 2,597 | 1,250 | 2,672 | 3,699 | 3,931 | 4,081 | 4,255 | 3,347 | 5,261 | 6,064 | 11,875 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 5% | 17% | 1% | 0% | 3% | 13% | 12% | 6% | 12% | 12% | 53% |
| Multilateral | 79% | 72% | 98% | 76% | 59% | 63% | 71% | 53% | 51% | 37% | 28% |
| NGO | 16% | 11% | 1% | 24% | 38% | 24% | 17% | 41% | 37% | 51% | 19% |
| Syrian Arab Rep. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 2,334 | 2,698 | 3,574 | 1,390 | 2,678 | 3,463 | 1,968 | 840 | 3,063 | 4,062 | 3,550 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 1% | 16% | 0% | 26% |
| Multilateral | 82% | 96% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 99% | 84% | 100% | 64% |
| NGO | 18% | 4% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 10% |

TABLE A.8 (continued)

| Country/territory | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 ^b | 2001 | 2002 ^{c,d,e} | 2003 |
|-----------------------------|-------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------------------|-------|-----------------------|-------|
| Tunisia | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 3,268 | 1,924 | 3,960 | 5,139 | 2,797 | 2,636 | 1,272 | 2,528 | 1,069 | 888 | 1,474 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 43% | 21% | 38% | 53% | 66% | 46% | 42% | 0% | 4% | 55% | 45% |
| Multilateral | 34% | 72% | 53% | 46% | 33% | 53% | 56% | 29% | 92% | 45% | 47% |
| NGO | 23% | 6% | 8% | 1% | 1% | 1% | 2% | 71% | 4% | 0% | 8% |
| Turkey | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 8,959 | 4,651 | 10,092 | 8,252 | 6,725 | 8,235 | 6,480 | 3,523 | 2,650 | 2,605 | 1,008 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 65% | 39% | 16% | 29% | 27% | 23% | 30% | 4% | 0% | 0% | 6% |
| Multilateral | 9% | 16% | 8% | 9% | 11% | 15% | 12% | 26% | 27% | 34% | 93% |
| NGO | 25% | 45% | 75% | 62% | 62% | 62% | 58% | 71% | 73% | 66% | 0% |
| United Arab Emirates | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 395 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 4 | 4 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 0% | - | - | - | - | 0% | - | 0% | - | 0% | 0% |
| Multilateral | 100% | - | - | - | - | 100% | - | 100% | - | 100% | 100% |
| NGO | 0% | - | - | - | - | 0% | - | 0% | - | 0% | 0% |
| Yemen | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 1,975 | 2,929 | 3,552 | 8,852 | 10,508 | 7,830 | 5,690 | 7,136 | 5,647 | 4,684 | 7,816 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 25% | 59% | 25% | 53% | 34% | 68% | 40% | 51% | 37% | 34% | 50% |
| Multilateral | 25% | 34% | 59% | 25% | 34% | 21% | 47% | 42% | 55% | 60% | 39% |
| NGO | 50% | 6% | 15% | 22% | 32% | 11% | 13% | 7% | 8% | 6% | 11% |

^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 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 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.

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

TABLE A.9. FINAL DONOR EXPENDITURES FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE IN COUNTRIES OF EASTERN AND SOUTHERN EUROPE, BY CHANNEL OF DISTRIBUTION, 1993-2003^a
(thousands of current \$US)

| Country/territory | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 ^b | 2001 | 2002 ^{c,d,e} | 2003 |
|--|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------------------|--------|-----------------------|---------|
| Eastern and Southern Europe Total^f | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 4,975 | 18,246 | 31,399 | 24,588 | 22,533 | 26,859 | 27,196 | 22,089 | 35,259 | 48,780 | 114,546 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 7% | 13% | 51% | 58% | 31% | 13% | 31% | 35% | 16% | 32% | 22% |
| Multilateral | 46% | 17% | 13% | 11% | 24% | 32% | 25% | 20% | 25% | 20% | 28% |
| NGO | 47% | 70% | 36% | 31% | 45% | 55% | 44% | 44% | 59% | 48% | 50% |
| Regional | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 2,016 | 13,084 | 8,213 | 5,293 | 5,771 | 12,112 | 5,310 | 2,971 | 4,747 | 12,226 | 41,038 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 0% | 5% | 67% | 34% | 23% | 12% | 19% | 0% | 1% | 28% | 1% |
| Multilateral | 34% | 10% | 28% | 21% | 24% | 35% | 63% | 49% | 24% | 22% | 6% |
| NGO | 66% | 84% | 6% | 45% | 53% | 53% | 17% | 51% | 75% | 50% | 92% |
| Albania | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 897 | 646 | 2,781 | 501 | 1,426 | 2,515 | 3,342 | 1,363 | 1,928 | 3,806 | 8,261 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 0% | 0% | 78% | 14% | 25% | 39% | 60% | 67% | 46% | 29% | 76% |
| Multilateral | 93% | 100% | 21% | 66% | 17% | 23% | 19% | 16% | 27% | 12% | 5% |
| NGO | 7% | 0% | 1% | 21% | 58% | 37% | 21% | 16% | 27% | 59% | 18% |
| Belarus | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | * | 8 | 72 | 86 | 25 | 125 | 15 | 19 | 148 | 224 | 144 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 0% | 0% | 100% | 84% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 1% | 60% |
| Multilateral | 100% | 100% | 0% | 16% | 100% | 98% | 100% | 16% | 100% | 86% | 25% |
| NGO | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 2% | 0% | 84% | 0% | 14% | 15% |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 332 | 0 | 1,829 | 211 | 635 | 736 | 317 | 189 | 175 | 216 | 3,307 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 100% | - | 0% | 0% | 3% | 5% | 0% | 32% | 66% | 0% | 71% |
| Multilateral | 0% | - | 0% | 92% | 38% | 22% | 91% | 68% | 34% | 50% | 24% |
| NGO | 0% | - | 100% | 8% | 59% | 73% | 9% | 0% | 0% | 50% | 6% |
| Bulgaria | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 111 | * | 54 | 72 | 362 | 361 | 275 | 74 | 155 | 302 | 1,646 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 0% | NA | 44% | 100% | 0% | 24% | 39% | 0% | 14% | 9% | 53% |
| Multilateral | 63% | NA | 56% | 0% | 87% | 76% | 61% | 100% | 86% | 73% | 42% |
| NGO | 37% | NA | 0% | 0% | 13% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 18% | 5% |
| Croatia | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | * | 106 | 140 | 1,688 | 116 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 184 | 1,312 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | - | - | - | - | 7% | 6% |
| Multilateral | 100% | 0% | 100% | 6% | 0% | - | - | - | - | 0% | 84% |
| NGO | 0% | 0% | 0% | 94% | 100% | - | - | - | - | 93% | 10% |

TABLE A.9 (continued)

| Country/territory | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 ^b | 2001 | 2002 ^{c,d,e} | 2003 |
|-----------------------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|-------------------|-------|-----------------------|-------|
| Czech Republic | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 69 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 197 | 0 | 38 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 3% | - | - | - | 0% | - | - | - | 100% | - | 99% |
| Multilateral | 6% | - | - | - | 0% | - | - | - | 0% | - | 0% |
| NGO | 91% | - | - | - | 100% | - | - | - | 0% | - | 1% |
| Estonia | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 57 | 3 | 50 | 1 | 0 | 38 | 30 | 67 | 50 | 66 | 1,077 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | - | 33% | 17% | 0% | 0% | 39% | 0% |
| Multilateral | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | - | 67% | 83% | 37% | 100% | 61% | 95% |
| NGO | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | - | 0% | 0% | 63% | 0% | 0% | 5% |
| Georgia | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 298 | -19 | 1,172 | 1,469 | 1,018 | 205 | 746 | 1,448 | 2,991 | 2,751 | 3,554 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 0% | - | 95% | 92% | 0% | 1% | 22% | 37% | 16% | 51% | 46% |
| Multilateral | 99% | - | 4% | 0% | 88% | 77% | 28% | 6% | 10% | 12% | 34% |
| NGO | 1% | - | 1% | 8% | 12% | 22% | 50% | 57% | 74% | 37% | 20% |
| Hungary | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 63 | 46 | 0 | 0 | 78 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 32 | 100 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 0% | 0% | - | - | 0% | - | - | - | - | 100% | 35% |
| Multilateral | 0% | 99% | - | - | 0% | - | - | - | - | 0% | 0% |
| NGO | 100% | 1% | - | - | 100% | - | - | - | - | 0% | 65% |
| Kosovo | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 1,818 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 3% |
| Multilateral | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 97% |
| NGO | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0% |
| Latvia | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | * | 0 | 422 | 650 | 768 | 285 | 31 | 51 | 93 | 229 | 113 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 0% | - | 81% | 96% | 0% | 82% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 9% |
| Multilateral | 100% | - | 19% | 4% | 13% | 18% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 78% |
| NGO | 0% | - | 0% | 0% | 87% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 13% |
| Lithuania | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 5 | 0 | 60 | 18 | 24 | 42 | 24 | 48 | 85 | 104 | 163 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 0% | - | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 39% | 0% | 0% | 47% |
| Multilateral | 81% | - | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 61% | 100% | 100% | 37% |
| NGO | 19% | - | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 16% |

TABLE A.9 (continued)

| Country/territory | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 ^b | 2001 | 2002 ^{c,d,e} | 2003 |
|------------------------------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------------------|--------|-----------------------|--------|
| Macedonia | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 138 | 1,074 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0% | 68% |
| Multilateral | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 36% | 18% |
| NGO | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 64% | 13% |
| Malta | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 12 | 39 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 0% | 0% | 0% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Multilateral | 22% | 0% | 0% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| NGO | 78% | 100% | 100% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Moldova, Rep. of | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | NA | 5 | 423 | 390 | 583 | 1,126 | 422 | 1,514 | 768 | 1,412 | 7,187 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | NA | 0% | 17% | 64% | 42% | 0% | 50% | 10% | 0% | 40% | 6% |
| Multilateral | NA | 100% | 73% | 24% | 39% | 4% | 12% | 11% | 22% | 12% | 89% |
| NGO | NA | 0% | 9% | 13% | 19% | 96% | 38% | 79% | 78% | 47% | 5% |
| Poland | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 72 | 83 | 190 | 142 | 226 | 187 | 205 | 113 | 109 | 85 | 343 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 18% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 52% |
| Multilateral | 8% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 82% | 100% | 100% | 90% | 20% |
| NGO | 92% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 10% | 28% |
| Romania | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 587 | 2,247 | 410 | 1,122 | 2,740 | 1,986 | 1,952 | 1,697 | 4,414 | 3,778 | 10,501 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 0% | 60% | 0% | 2% | 2% | 0% | 12% | 56% | 45% | 49% | 12% |
| Multilateral | 47% | 39% | 46% | 33% | 41% | 57% | 40% | 18% | 24% | 13% | 40% |
| NGO | 53% | 2% | 54% | 65% | 57% | 43% | 48% | 26% | 31% | 37% | 48% |
| Russian Federation | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 260 | 455 | 8,797 | 9,749 | 6,783 | 2,927 | 10,025 | 6,618 | 12,226 | 13,896 | 16,969 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 0% | 58% | 77% | 81% | 64% | 21% | 34% | 32% | 6% | 27% | 51% |
| Multilateral | 5% | 0% | 0% | 3% | 5% | 33% | 7% | 11% | 15% | 13% | 10% |
| NGO | 95% | 42% | 23% | 16% | 30% | 46% | 59% | 57% | 79% | 59% | 38% |
| Serbia and Montenegro | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 1,401 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 14% |
| Multilateral | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 76% |
| NGO | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 9% |

TABLE A.9 (continued)

| Country/territory | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 ^b | 2001 | 2002 ^{c,d,e} | 2003 |
|-------------------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------------|-------|-----------------------|--------|
| Slovakia | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 62 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 47 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 0% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0% | - | 79% |
| Multilateral | 1% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0% | - | 0% |
| NGO | 99% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 100% | - | 21% |
| Slovenia | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 0% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 100% |
| Multilateral | 100% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0% |
| NGO | 0% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0% |
| Ukraine | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | * | 20 | 6,785 | 3,196 | 1,956 | 4,140 | 3,702 | 2,436 | 4,658 | 7,106 | 14,181 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 0% | 0% | 0% | 66% | 31% | 0% | 32% | 19% | 19% | 45% | 8% |
| Multilateral | 23% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 10% | 14% | 9% | 12% | 21% | 12% | 63% |
| NGO | 77% | 100% | 100% | 34% | 59% | 86% | 59% | 69% | 61% | 43% | 29% |
| Yugoslavia | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total \$US | 23 | 1,521 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 75 | 800 | 3,478 | 1,780 | 2,225 | 271 |
| % by channel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilateral | 0% | 0% | - | - | 0% | 0% | 0% | 75% | 9% | 4% | 91% |
| Multilateral | 67% | 0% | - | - | 0% | 0% | 0% | 24% | 88% | 87% | 0% |
| NGO | 33% | 100% | - | - | 100% | 100% | 100% | 2% | 3% | 9% | 9% |

^a Percentages have been rounded off and may not add to 100 per cent. Totals have been rounded off and may not add to Eastern and Southern Europe 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 Eastern and Southern Europe Total is composed of the sum of final expenditures for population activities conducted in more than one country (Regional) plus the sum of the final expenditures for the individual countries in the region.

TABLE A.10. COUNTRIES RESPONDING TO UNFPA/UNAIDS/NIDI RESOURCE FLOWS SURVEY, BY REGION, 1998-2003

| | 1998 | | 1999 | | 2001 | | 2003 | |
|-----------------------------|---|----------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| | Countries that provided government data | Countries that provided NGO data | Countries that provided government data | Countries that provided NGO data | Countries that provided government data | Countries that provided NGO data | Countries that provided government data | Countries that provided NGO data |
| Africa (sub-Saharan) | | | | | | | | |
| Angola | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Benin | - | - | Y | Y | - | - | Y | Y |
| Botswana | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Burkina Faso | Y | Y | - | - | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| Burundi | - | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| Cameroon | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Cape Verde | Y | Y | Y | Y | - | - | * | * |
| Central African Rep. | Y | Y | - | - | - | - | Y | Y |
| Chad | - | - | - | - | - | - | * | * |
| Comoros | - | - | - | - | - | - | * | * |
| Congo | - | - | - | - | - | - | * | * |
| Congo, Dem. Rep. of | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Cote d'Ivoire | Y | Y | - | - | - | - | Y | Y |
| Equatorial Guinea | - | - | - | - | - | - | * | * |
| Eritrea | - | - | - | - | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| Ethiopia | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| Gabon | - | - | - | - | - | - | * | * |
| Gambia | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ghana | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| Guinea | Y | Y | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Guinea-Bissau | - | - | - | - | - | - | * | * |
| Kenya | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| Lesotho | Y | Y | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Liberia | - | - | - | - | - | - | * | * |
| Madagascar | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| Malawi | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| Mali | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | * | * |
| Mauritania | Y | Y | Y | Y | - | - | - | - |
| Mauritius | - | - | - | - | - | - | * | * |
| Mozambique | - | - | - | - | Y | Y | - | - |
| Namibia | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | - | - |
| Niger | - | - | Y | Y | - | - | - | - |
| Nigeria | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| Reunion | - | - | - | - | - | - | * | * |
| Rwanda | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | - | - |
| Sao Tome and Principe | - | - | - | - | - | - | * | * |

TABLE A.10 (continued)

| | 1998 | | 1999 | | 2001 | | 2003 | |
|---------------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| | Countries that provided government data | Countries that provided NGO data | Countries that provided government data | Countries that provided NGO data | Countries that provided government data | Countries that provided NGO data | Countries that provided government data | Countries that provided NGO data |
| Africa (sub-Saharan) continued | | | | | | | | |
| Senegal | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| Seychelles | - | - | - | - | - | - | * | * |
| Sierra Leone | - | - | Y | Y | - | - | Y | Y |
| South Africa | - | - | Y | Y | - | - | - | - |
| Swaziland | - | - | - | - | - | - | Y | Y |
| Tanzania, United Rep. of | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| Togo | - | - | - | - | - | - | * | * |
| Uganda | Y | Y | Y | Y | - | - | - | - |
| Zambia | - | - | Y | Y | Y | Y | - | - |
| Zimbabwe | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total Africa (sub-Saharan) | 19 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| Asia and the Pacific | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | - | - | - | - | - | - | * | * |
| Armenia | Y | Y | Y | Y | - | - | * | * |
| Azerbaijan | - | - | - | - | - | - | * | * |
| Bangladesh | - | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | - | - |
| Bhutan | - | - | - | - | - | - | * | * |
| Brunei Darussalam | - | - | - | - | - | - | * | * |
| Cambodia | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| China | Y | Y | Y | Y | - | - | Y | Y |
| Cook Islands | - | - | - | - | - | - | * | * |
| Fiji | - | - | - | - | - | - | * | * |
| French Polynesia | - | - | - | - | - | - | * | * |
| Guam | - | - | - | - | - | - | * | * |
| India | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| Indonesia | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| Iran, Islamic Rep. of | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | - | - |
| Kazakhstan | - | - | - | - | - | - | * | * |
| Kiribati | - | - | - | - | - | - | * | * |
| Korea, Dem. People's Rep | - | - | - | - | - | - | * | * |
| Kyrgyzstan | - | - | - | - | - | - | * | * |
| Lao, People's Dem. Rep. | - | - | - | - | - | - | * | * |
| Malaysia | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | * | * |
| Maldives | - | - | - | - | - | - | * | * |

TABLE A.10 (continued)

| | 1998 | | 1999 | | 2001 | | 2003 | |
|--|---|----------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| | Countries that provided government data | Countries that provided NGO data | Countries that provided government data | Countries that provided NGO data | Countries that provided government data | Countries that provided NGO data | Countries that provided government data | Countries that provided NGO data |
| Asia and the Pacific continued | | | | | | | | |
| Marshall Islands | - | - | - | - | - | - | * | * |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of | - | - | - | - | - | - | * | * |
| Mongolia | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | * | * |
| Myanmar | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Nepal | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| Niue | - | - | - | - | - | - | * | * |
| Pakistan | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| Palau | - | - | - | - | - | - | * | * |
| Papua New Guinea | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Philippines | Y | Y | Y | Y | - | - | Y | Y |
| Samoa | - | - | - | - | - | - | * | * |
| Solomon Islands | - | - | - | - | - | - | * | * |
| Sri Lanka | - | - | - | - | - | - | * | * |
| Tajikistan | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Thailand | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| Tokelau | - | - | - | - | - | - | * | * |
| Tonga | - | - | - | - | - | - | * | * |
| Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands | - | - | - | - | - | - | * | * |
| Turkmenistan | - | - | - | - | - | - | * | * |
| Tuvalu | - | - | - | - | - | - | * | * |
| Uzbekistan | - | - | - | - | - | - | * | * |
| Vanuatu | - | - | - | - | - | - | * | * |
| Viet Nam | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| Total Asia and the Pacific | 13 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 11 | 11 | 9 | 9 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | | | | | | | | |
| Anguilla | - | - | - | - | - | - | * | * |
| Antigua and Barbuda | - | - | - | - | - | - | * | * |
| Argentina | - | - | - | - | - | - | * | * |
| Aruba | - | - | - | - | - | - | * | * |
| Bahamas | Y | Y | - | - | - | - | * | * |
| Barbados | - | Y | - | - | - | - | * | * |
| Belize | - | - | - | - | - | - | Y | Y |
| Bermuda | - | - | - | - | - | - | * | * |
| Bolivia | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | * | * |

TABLE A.10 (continued)

| | 1998 | | 1999 | | 2001 | | 2003 | |
|--|---|----------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| | Countries that provided government data | Countries that provided NGO data | Countries that provided government data | Countries that provided NGO data | Countries that provided government data | Countries that provided NGO data | Countries that provided government data | Countries that provided NGO data |
| Latin America and Caribbean continued | | | | | | | | |
| Brazil | Y | Y | Y | Y | - | - | Y | Y |
| British Virgin Islands | - | - | - | - | - | - | * | * |
| Chile | - | - | - | - | Y | Y | * | * |
| Colombia | - | - | - | - | - | - | * | * |
| Costa Rica | - | - | - | - | - | - | * | * |
| Cuba | Y | Y | Y | Y | - | - | * | * |
| Dominica | - | - | - | - | - | - | * | * |
| Dominican Republic | - | - | - | - | - | - | Y | Y |
| Ecuador | - | - | - | - | - | - | * | * |
| El Salvador | - | - | - | - | - | - | * | * |
| Grenada | - | Y | - | - | - | - | * | * |
| Guatemala | - | - | - | - | Y | Y | * | * |
| Guyana | - | Y | - | - | - | - | Y | Y |
| Haiti | - | - | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| Honduras | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| Jamaica | Y | - | - | - | - | - | Y | Y |
| Mexico | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| Montserrat | - | - | - | - | - | - | * | * |
| Netherlands Antilles | - | - | - | - | - | - | * | * |
| Nicaragua | - | - | Y | Y | Y | Y | * | * |
| Panama | - | - | - | - | - | - | * | * |
| Paraguay | - | - | - | - | Y | Y | * | * |
| Peru | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| Puerto Rico | - | - | - | - | - | - | * | * |
| Saint Kitts and Nevis | - | - | - | - | - | - | * | * |
| Saint Lucia | - | Y | - | - | - | - | Y | Y |
| Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | - | Y | - | - | - | - | * | * |
| Suriname | - | - | - | - | - | - | * | Y |
| Trinidad and Tobago | - | Y | - | - | - | - | Y | Y |
| Turks and Caicos Islands | - | - | - | - | - | - | * | * |
| Uruguay | - | - | - | - | - | - | * | * |
| Venezuela | - | - | - | - | - | - | * | * |
| Total Latin America and the Caribbean | 8 | 13 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 11 | 12 |

TABLE A.10 (continued)

| | 1998 | | 1999 | | 2001 | | 2003 | |
|--|---|----------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| | Countries that provided government data | Countries that provided NGO data | Countries that provided government data | Countries that provided NGO data | Countries that provided government data | Countries that provided NGO data | Countries that provided government data | Countries that provided NGO data |
| Western Asia and North Africa | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria | Y | Y | - | - | - | - | * | * |
| Bahrain | - | - | - | - | - | - | * | * |
| Cyprus | - | - | - | - | - | - | * | * |
| Djibouti | - | - | Y | Y | - | - | * | * |
| Egypt | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| Iraq | - | - | - | - | - | - | * | * |
| Israel | - | - | - | - | - | - | * | * |
| Jordan | Y | Y | - | - | Y | Y | * | * |
| Kuwait | - | - | - | - | - | - | * | * |
| Lebanon | - | - | - | - | - | - | * | * |
| Libyan Arab Jamahiriya | - | - | - | - | - | - | * | * |
| Morocco | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| Oman | - | - | - | - | - | - | * | * |
| Palestine | - | - | - | - | - | - | * | * |
| Qatar | - | - | - | - | - | - | * | * |
| Saudi Arabia | - | - | - | - | - | - | * | * |
| Somalia | - | - | - | - | - | - | * | * |
| Sudan | Y | Y | - | - | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| Syrian Arab Rep. | Y | Y | - | Y | - | - | * | * |
| Tunisia | Y | - | Y | - | - | - | * | * |
| Turkey | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| United Arab Emirates | - | - | - | - | - | - | * | * |
| West Bank and Gaza | - | - | - | - | - | - | * | * |
| Yemen | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | * | * |
| Total Western Asia and North Africa | 9 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 4 |
| Eastern and Southern Europe | | | | | | | | |
| Albania | Y | Y | Y | Y | - | - | * | * |
| Belarus | - | - | Y | Y | Y | - | * | * |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | - | - | - | - | - | - | * | * |
| Bulgaria | Y | Y | - | - | - | - | * | * |
| Croatia | - | - | - | - | - | - | * | * |
| Czech Republic | - | - | - | - | - | - | * | * |
| Estonia | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | * | * |
| Georgia | - | - | - | - | - | - | * | * |
| Hungary | - | - | - | - | - | - | * | * |

TABLE A.10 (continued)

| | 1998 | | 1999 | | 2001 | | 2003 | |
|--|---|----------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| | Countries that provided government data | Countries that provided NGO data | Countries that provided government data | Countries that provided NGO data | Countries that provided government data | Countries that provided NGO data | Countries that provided government data | Countries that provided NGO data |
| Eastern and Southern Europe continued | | | | | | | | |
| Kosovo | - | - | - | - | - | - | * | * |
| Latvia | Y | Y | - | - | Y | Y | * | * |
| Lithuania | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | * | * |
| Macedonia, the former Yugoslav Rep. of | - | - | - | - | - | - | * | * |
| Moldova, Rep. of | - | - | Y | Y | - | - | * | * |
| Poland | Y | Y | Y | Y | - | - | Y | Y |
| Romania | - | - | Y | Y | - | - | Y | Y |
| Russian Federation | - | - | - | - | Y | - | - | - |
| Serbia and Montenegro | - | - | - | - | - | - | * | * |
| Slovakia | - | - | - | - | - | - | * | * |
| Slovenia | - | - | - | - | - | - | * | * |
| Ukraine | - | - | Y | Y | - | - | Y | Y |
| Yugoslavia | - | - | - | - | - | - | * | * |
| Total Eastern and Southern Europe | 6 | 6 | 8 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Grand Total | 55 | 61 | 56 | 56 | 47 | 45 | 43 | 44 |

* Not included in the Resource Flows 2003 Survey.



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