

Financing the ICPD Programme of Action: Data for 2004 Estimates for 2005/2006

"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"

Secretary-General Kofi Annan, Bangkok, December 2002

Why Fund Population Activities?

Population dynamics and reproductive health are central to development and must be an integral part of development planning and poverty reduction strategies. Promoting the goals of the United Nations Conferences, including those of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD), is vital for laying the foundation to reduce poverty in many of the poorest countries.

What Will It Take To Achieve the ICPD Objectives?

At the ICPD in 1994, the international community agreed that US \$17 billion would be needed in 2000 and \$18.5 billion in 2005 to finance programmes in the area of population dynamics, reproductive health, including family planning, maternal health and the prevention of sexually transmitted diseases, as well as programmes that address the collection, analysis and dissemination of population data. Two thirds of the required amount would be mobilized by developing countries themselves and one third, \$6.1 billion in 2005, was to come from the international community.

Where Are We Now?

We did not reach our goal: in 2000, donors mobilized only \$2.6 billion, approximately 46 per cent of the Cairo target. By 2004, international population assistance increased to \$5.6 billion. Estimates for 2005 show that donors provided \$6.9 billion, while those for 2006 show that donors contributed \$7.8 billion to population activities.

To the extent that donors have lived up to their stated future commitments, thanks in large part to the increase in funding for HIV/AIDS, it appears that the 2005 target will be surpassed. The real concern is whether these amounts will be sufficient to meet family planning and reproductive health needs, given that most of the increase is due to HIV/AIDS funding.



Who Funds Population Activities?

Population Assistance by Donor Category 2004-2006 (Millions of US\$)

Donor Category	2004	2005 Estimates	2006 Estimates
Developed Countries	4,537	5,818	6,659
United Nations System	61	64	66
Foundations/NGOs	434	454	468
Development Bank Grants	227	239	246
Subtotal	5,259	6,575	7,439
Development Bank Loans	361	361 *	361 *
Grand Total	5,620	6,936	7,800

Source: UNFPA, 2006, *Financial Resource Flows for Population Activities in 2004 and UNFPA/UNAIDS/NIDI Resource Flows Project database*. Data for 2005 and 2006 are estimates.

* The 2005 and 2006 figures for development bank loans are estimated at the 2004 level.

Population Assistance by Donor Country, 2004-2005 (Thousands of US \$)

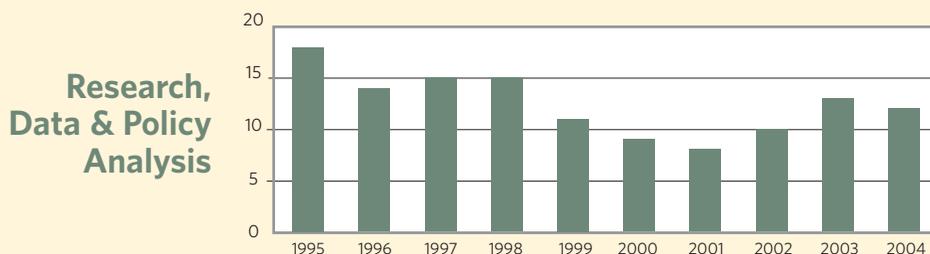
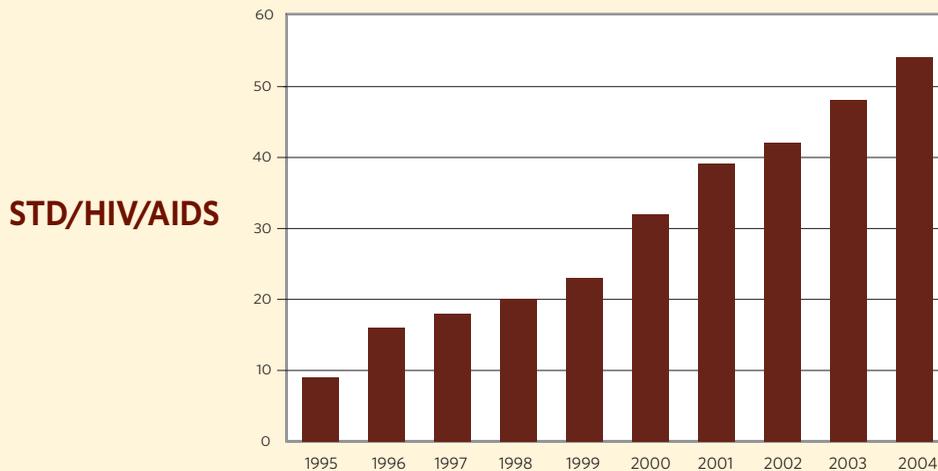
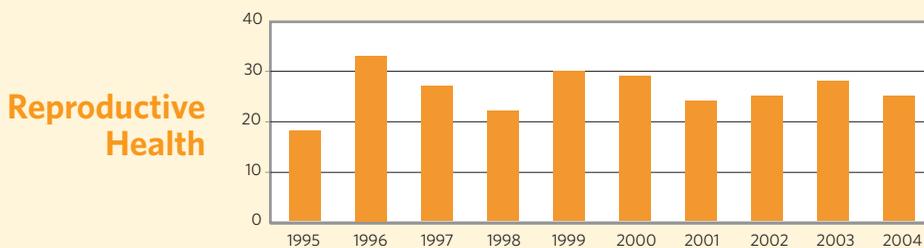
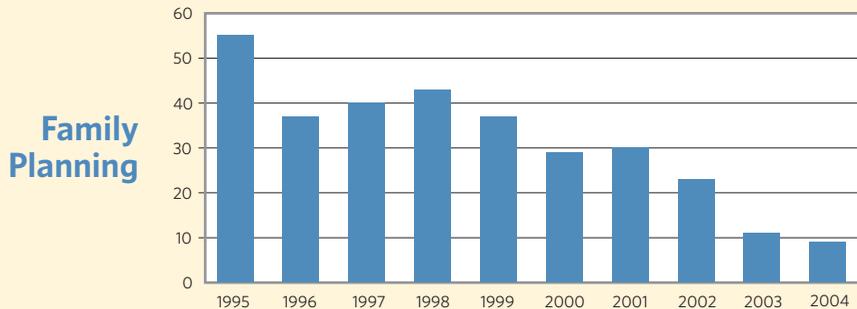
Donor Country	2004	Population Assistance as % of ODA, 2004	2005 Estimate
Australia	54,894	3.76	35,675
Austria	3,598	0.53	3,356
Belgium	49,877	3.41	13,058
Canada	101,131	3.89	141,275
Denmark	89,798	4.41	58,115
European Union	159,248	---	244,638
Finland	27,410	4.18	24,829
France	205,583	2.43	246,441
Germany	141,688	1.88	126,403
Greece	6,349	1.37	1,016
Ireland	26,029	4.29	56,606
Italy	24,107	0.98	31,991
Japan	278,645	3.13	135,336
Luxembourg	13,214	5.61	10,241
Netherlands	442,186	10.52	458,513
New Zealand	8,021	3.78	8,255
Norway	166,276	7.56	119,518
Portugal	3,979	0.39	2,700
Spain	37,039	1.52	33,858
Sweden	196,894	7.23	136,400
Switzerland	31,872	2.06	24,398
United Kingdom	661,101	8.39	807,389
United States	1,807,643	9.17	3,098,000
Total	4,536,582	5.51	5,818,010

Source: UNFPA, 2006, *Financial Resource Flows for Population Activities in 2004 and UNFPA/UNAIDS/NIDI Resource Flows Project database*. Data for 2005 are estimates.

Where is the Money

The largest and increasing proportion of total population assistance goes to fund HIV,

Expenditures by ICPD Category as a Percentage of Total Population Assistance, 1995-2004

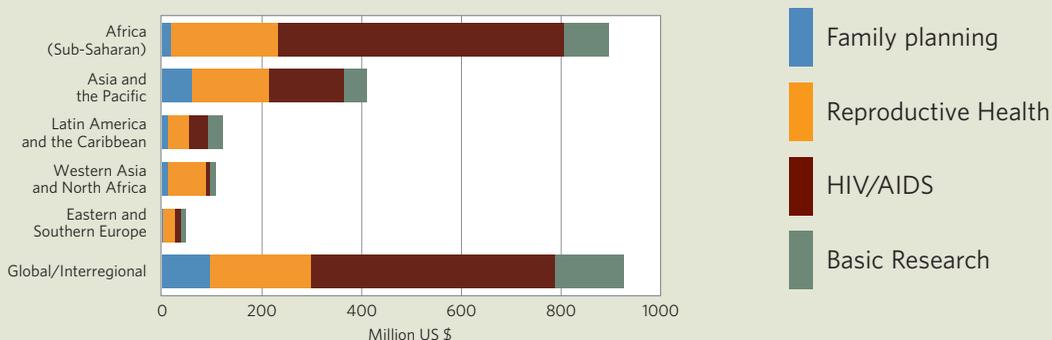


Source: UNFPA, 2006. *Financial Resource Flows for Population Activities in 2004*. For a complete description of ICPD categories, see ICPD Programme of Action paragraph 13.14.

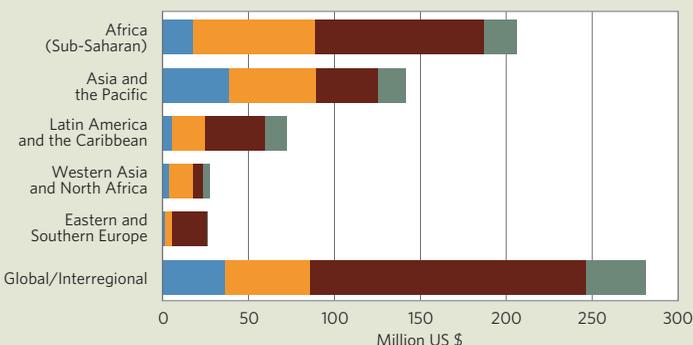
Going?

/AIDS activities.

Expenditures of Donor Governments by Region and ICPD Category, 2004

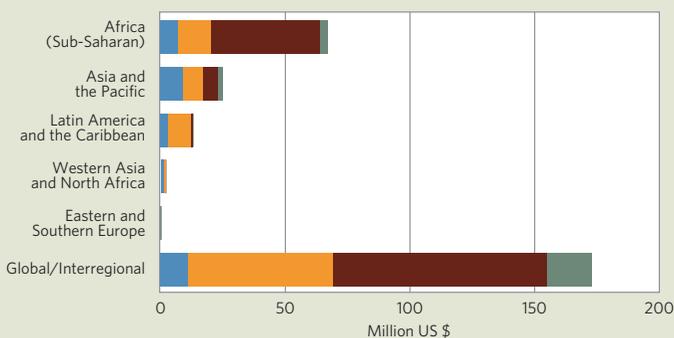


Expenditures of the UN System by Region and ICPD Category, 2004

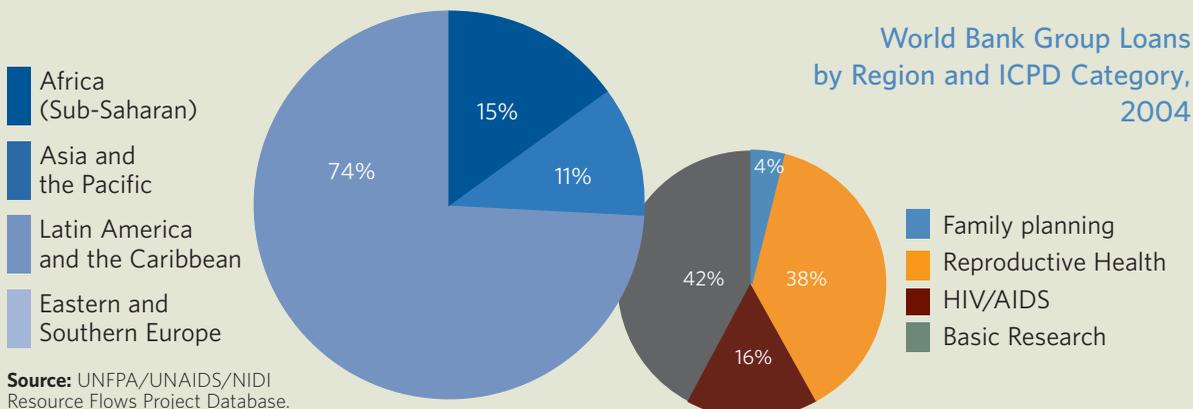


Of all the United Nations organizations and agencies that reported providing funds for population activities in 2004, UNFPA provided the most assistance for family planning services and basic reproductive health services. UNDP provided the most assistance for HIV/AIDS activities and basic research, data and population and development policy analysis.

Expenditures of Foundations by Region and ICPD Category, 2004



Of all the foundations that reported providing population assistance in 2004, the Packard Foundation provided the most funds for family planning services and the Gates Foundation provided the most funds for both reproductive health services and HIV/AIDS activities. The Wellcome Trust provided the most funds for basic research, data and population and development policy analysis.

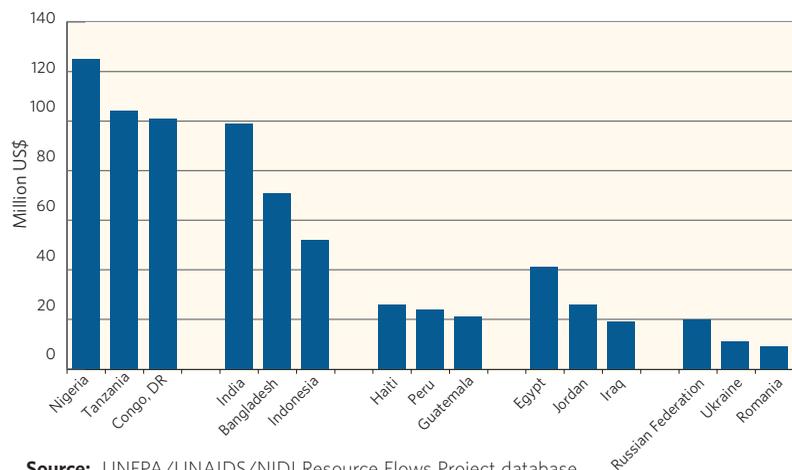


Source: UNFPA/UNAIDS/NIDI Resource Flows Project Database.

Which Countries Benefit Most from Population Assistance?

In 2004, 161 countries benefited from population assistance. Of the funds going to the five geographic regions, sub-Saharan Africa received the largest share (59 per cent) followed by Asia and the Pacific (23 per cent), Latin America and the Caribbean (9 per cent), Western Asia and North Africa (6 per cent), and Eastern and Southern Europe (3 per cent).

Top Three Recipients of Population Assistance in Each Region, 2004



Source: UNFPA/UNAIDS/NIDI Resource Flows Project database.

How Much are Countries Mobilizing for Population Activities?

The Resource Flows Project estimates that developing countries and countries in transition mobilized \$14.5 billion for population activities in 2004.

This global figure of domestic expenditures reflects the commitment of developing countries, regardless of the amount mobilized, although it contains significant variations among countries in their ability to mobilize resources for population activities. Most domestic resources originate in a few large countries.

Many countries, especially those in sub-Saharan Africa and the least developed countries, have constraints in generating the necessary resources to finance their own population programmes.

Most developing countries rely to a large extent on donor assistance.

Estimates of Donor Assistance by ICPD Category, 2006

Based on Projections (Millions US\$)

Donor Category	Family Planning	Reproductive Health	HIV/AIDS	Basic Research	Total*
Australia	0	3	22	.008	26
Austria	0	2	.3	.02	3
Belgium	.06	27	16	.2	77
Canada	0	7	131	0	160
Denmark	1	.8	81	.2	110
European Union	3	14	234	1	253
Finland	0	.1	8	1	25
France	0	8	299	.06	310
Germany	19	15	82	.1	126
Greece	0	.1	1	0	1
Ireland	0	11	44	.02	59
Italy	0	23	3	0	32
Japan	1	22	34	.4	131
Luxembourg	1	.9	7	0	10
Netherlands	.6	48	385	1	499
New Zealand	.3	2	5	0	10
Norway	0	9	48	3	123
Portugal	0	1	1	.02	3
Spain	.6	27	.4	.6	34
Sweden	0	4	124	.7	149
Switzerland	.6	8	6	1	24
United Kingdom	32	82	678	2	817
United States	91	161	3,221	194	3,678
Total Donor Countries	150	476	5,431	205	6,660
Foundations	37	111	173	30	351
International NGOs	12	33	56	15	117
UN System	7	19	32	8	66
Development Banks	26	70	119	31	246
Total	232	709	5,811	289	7,440

The figures for AIDS expenditures which appear in this report are based on the definition of STD/HIV/AIDS as found in paragraph 13.14 of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and are not as inclusive as figures reported by UNAIDS. Whereas UNFPA monitors progress towards achieving the ICPD financial targets which focuses primarily on prevention but also includes treatment and care, UNAIDS monitors the full range of expenditures related to AIDS including some activities outside the health sector. According to the UNAIDS 2006 Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic, available funding for the response to AIDS in low and middle-income countries from both domestic and donor sources was US \$8.3 billion in 2005. Of this figure, bilateral and multi-lateral flows accounted for US \$5.7 billion and contributions from the private sector, including foundations,

*Totals may not add up due to general contributions which were not available by ICPD category.

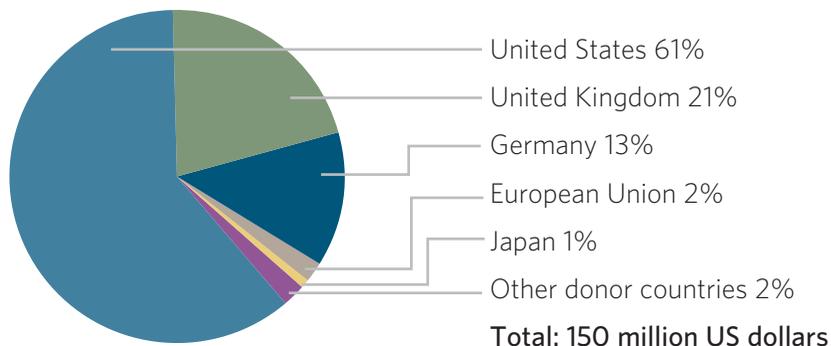
Note: The table includes only grants from development banks; development bank loans are not included.

Source: UNFPA/UNAIDS/NIDI Resource Flows Project database. See Henrik P. van Dalen and Daniel Reijer, *Projections of Funds for Population and AIDS Activities, 2005-2007*. The Hague, 2006.

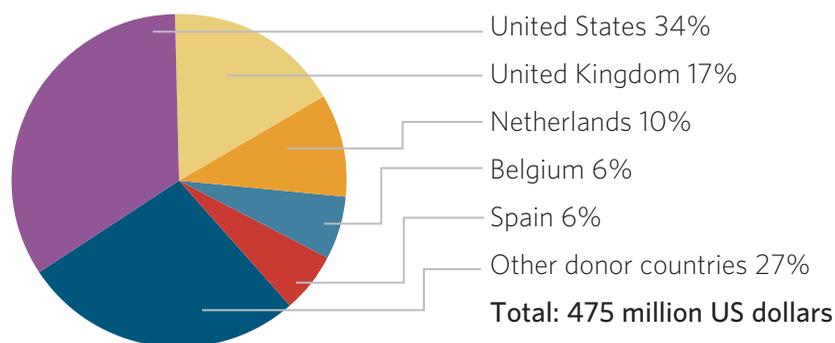
non-governmental organizations and private businesses, were estimated at US \$400 million. UNAIDS figures for 2006 will be available next year. It should be noted that since the definition of AIDS activities used by UNAIDS is different and much broader than that used by UNFPA, which is consistent with the Fund's previous reports, the figures presented here are necessarily different and do not challenge those reported by UNAIDS which should be viewed as the lead source for total AIDS expenditures.

Estimates of Population Expenditures in Developing Countries for the Four ICPD Categories, by Major Donors, 2006 Estimates

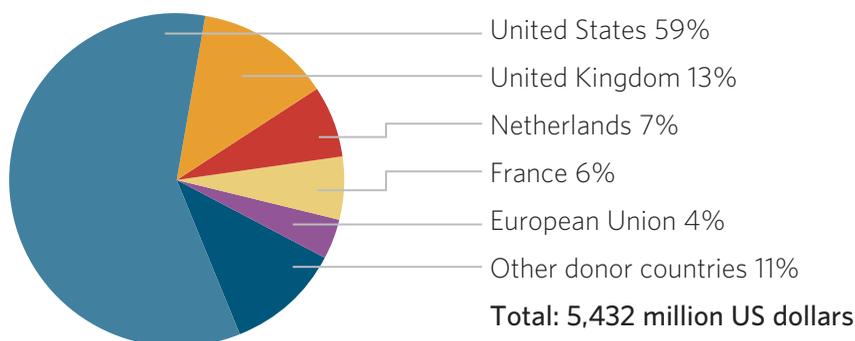
Family Planning Expenditures



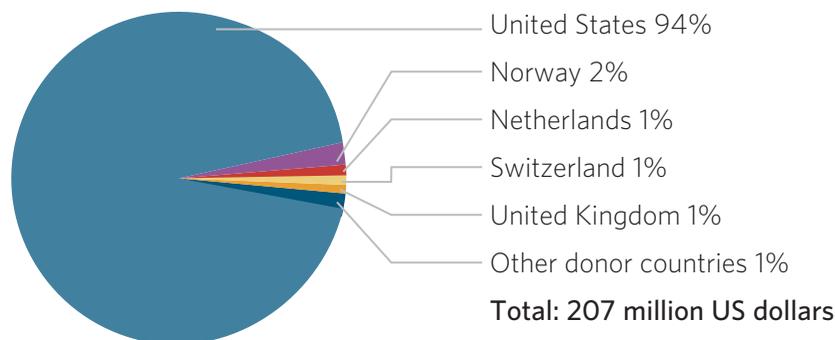
Reproductive Health Expenditures



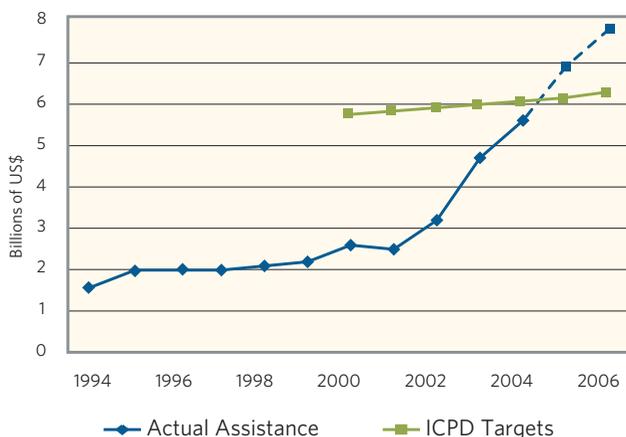
HIV/AIDS Expenditures



Basic Research Expenditures



Population Assistance As Compared to ICPD Targets



Note: Estimated 2005 and 2006 assistance is shown by broken line (---).

Source: UNFPA, 2006. *Financial Resource Flows for Population Activities in 2004* and UNFPA/UNAIDS/NIDI Resource Flows Project database.

How Much Do We Need?

Financial Resources Required to Address Demographic Challenges, 2000-2015 (Billions 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.

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

The challenge before the international community is to mobilize sufficient resources to fully implement the ICPD agenda and the goals of the Millennium Declaration.



For more information,
please visit the [UNFPA/UNAIDS/NIDI Resource Flows Web Site](http://www.resourceflows.org) at
www.resourceflows.org