

FINANCIAL RESOURCE FLOWS FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES IN 2011

Foreword

With preparations for the twentieth anniversary of the International Conference on Population and Development and the post-2015 development agenda both well under way, this twenty-fifth edition of UNFPA's financial resource flows report is timely indeed. It provides the international community with an opportunity for stock-taking and a renewal of financial commitment to the agreements made in Cairo.

The ICPD's ambitious twenty-year blueprint for action marked the beginning of a new era of commitment on the part of the international community to integrate population concerns into economic and social planning and policy making. This blueprint came with a price tag – one that has grown considerably over the years because of increasing needs and rising costs. However, the price of inaction is considerably higher. It is not measured in dollars and cents, but in higher morbidity and mortality, especially among women and girls.

According to the revised cost estimates presented to the United Nations Commission on Population and Development in 2009, a total of US \$67.8 billion was needed by 2011 to fully fund developing country needs in the area of reproductive health, including family planning and HIV/AIDS services, as well as censuses, surveys, civil registration and population research and training.

As a whole, the international community has risen to the occasion and there has been continued, albeit sometimes slow, progress in the mobilization of resources for population activities that has made possible the countless programmes addressing family planning, reproductive health and AIDS needs around the world. This has also assisted in data collection initiatives necessary for evidence-based policy formulation and programme planning.

Population assistance stood at US \$11.4 billion in 2011. We estimate that developing countries mobilized \$54.7 billion in domestic resources for population activities which brings the total funding to US \$66.1 billion, the largest amount ever raised. However, before the international community becomes complacent about narrowing the gap between resources needed and funds mobilized, it should be pointed out that the increase in domestic funding is the result of a large reported expenditure for family planning and new data for HIV/AIDS and out-of-pocket expenditures. The gap may widen if the family planning projects do not continue. Population assistance is increasing slowly and a number of donors have actually decreased their funding levels.

It is especially important to maintain a sufficient flow of financial resources for population programmes in developing countries in light of the large youth population and particularly now that the world population has surpassed 7 billion. The need for funding is greater than ever if the international community is to meet the challenges and take advantage of the opportunities that a world of 7 billion presents.

We commend the donor and developing countries that have made every effort to continue to mobilize financial resources despite difficult economic times. Your efforts have helped to make a difference in the lives of countless men, women and young people around the world. This is very much appreciated.

We invite all governments to renew their commitments and to continue to raise the necessary funds for population to ensure implementation of the goals of the ICPD Programme of Action.

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

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Financial Resource Flows for Population Activities in 2011

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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
▪	IHMR	Indian Institute of Health Management Research
▪	ILO	International Labour Organization
▪	IMF	International Monetary Fund
▪	IPPF	International Planned Parenthood Federation
▪	MDG	Millennium Development Goal
▪	NGO	Non-governmental organization
▪	NAA	National AIDS Account
▪	NHA	National Health Account
▪	NIDI	Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute
▪	ODA	Official development assistance
▪	OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
▪	STD	Sexually transmitted disease
▪	SWAps	Sector-wide approaches
▪	UN	United Nations
▪	UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
▪	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
▪	UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
▪	UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
▪	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
▪	UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
▪	WHO	World Health Organization

Glossary of Terms

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

- **OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE (ODA).** Official development assistance "consists of net disbursements of loans and grants made on concessional financial terms by official agencies of the members of the OECD/DAC and members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) to promote economic development and welfare" (World Bank, *World Development Report 1995*, Oxford University Press, p. 238).
- **PRIMARY DONORS.** In this report, primary donors include 23 developed donor countries and the European Union that are members of OECD/DAC, and foundations.
- **PRIMARY FUNDS.** Primary funds refer to the financial resources contributed by a primary donor for population activities. Primary funds may be provided by a donor either directly to the developing country or to an intermediate donor such as a multilateral organization or international NGO. Primary funds also include self-generated income of intermediate donors as well as contributions which they receive from donor countries that are not members of OECD/DAC.

1 Introduction

Financial Resource Flows for Population Activities in 2011 is the twenty-fifth edition of a report published by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) until 1997 under the title of *Global Population Assistance Report*. UNFPA has regularly collected data and reported on flows of international financial assistance to population activities. The Fund's annual reports focused on the flow of funds from donors through bilateral, multilateral and non-governmental channels for population assistance to developing countries¹ and countries with economies in transition. Also included were grants and loans from development banks for population activities in developing countries.

In light of the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) and, at the request of the Commission on Population and Development, UNFPA updated its reporting system and began collecting data on domestic resource expenditures in developing countries in addition to data on international population assistance. This report contains information on international assistance from 2001 to 2011 and domestic resource flows to population activities in 2011.

Since 1997, the Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI), under contract with and in collaboration with UNFPA, has carried out the data collection. To build regional capacity to monitor resource flows, UNFPA and NIDI also work with the Indian Institute of Health Management Research (IIHMR). In 2010, the African Population and Health Research Center (APHRC) joined the collaboration, focusing on data collection in sub-Saharan Africa.

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

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

UNFPA and NIDI work closely with the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) concerning resource tracking for HIV/AIDS activities to avoid duplication of efforts and maximize cost-effectiveness. The UNFPA/NIDI Resource Flows web site also includes, *inter alia*, a preview of the latest available data on international population assistance, a Resource Flows Newsletter that provides unpublished data and reports of thematic studies, and regional brochures on financial resource flows and resource requirements to finance the ICPD Programme of Action.

Financial Resource Flows for Population Activities in 2011 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. RESOURCES FOR POPULATION COME FROM A FEW KEY PLAYERS

A major challenge in implementing the ICPD objectives continues to be lack of adequate financial resources to fund population programmes in developing countries.

Population assistance originates with a few major donors and the majority of domestic resources are mobilized in a few large developing countries. Most donor countries do not provide substantial funding for population activities and most developing countries are not in a position to mobilize sufficient resources to fund much-needed population and AIDS programmes. Poor countries are faced with many competing development priorities and many of them cannot afford to make the necessary investments in population.

In addition, the continuing global financial crisis has affected the amount of resources that some donor countries allocated to population activities. The rate of increase in population assistance has slowed down because a number of donors that have been particularly affected by the crisis have decreased funding levels.

Consumer spending exceeds government and NGO expenditures for population. In fact, consumers pay a lion's share of the expenses. Although not easy to track, consumer spending for family planning, reproductive health and STD/HIV/AIDS services is much larger than usually assumed. Although variations exist between regions and countries, if spending in these areas is in line with spending on health in general, then it can be assumed that consumers in developing countries pay more than half of the burden of such expenditures. Out-of-pocket spending by consumers, especially the poor, has important implications for policy initiatives aimed at reducing poverty and income inequality in developing countries.

It is essential that all donors and developing countries, not just the major players, mobilize adequate resources to help fund population programmes in the developing world.

2 Highlights of the Report

- In 2011, primary funds for international population assistance totaled almost \$US 11.1 billion.² If development banks' loans are added, the primary funds totaled \$11.4 billion.
- Total primary funds, including those of development banks, increased considerably since the ICPD. But even the increases in funding do not meet current needs and costs, both of which have grown considerably since the targets were agreed upon in 1994. The levels of funding are below the revised targets which were presented to the Commission on Population and Development in 2009 and which more accurately reflect today's needs.³
- In 2011, primary funds from the 23 developed countries and the European Union (members of OECD/DAC) totaled \$10.4 billion. The top five donors were: the United States of America, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Germany and France accounting for 80 per cent of the primary funds in 2011.
- Population assistance from donor countries represented 7.57 per cent of official development assistance (ODA) in 2011, down from 7.69 per cent in 2010.
- According to the UNFPA/NIDI resource flows survey, a total of 157 countries and territories benefited from international assistance for population activities in 2011. Of the population assistance going to the five geographic regions, sub-Saharan Africa received the largest share of assistance (66.4 per cent), followed by Asia and the Pacific, which received 21.6 per cent; Latin America and the Caribbean (6.6 per cent); Western Asia and North Africa (3.6 per cent); and Eastern and Southern Europe (1.8 per cent).
- The majority of final donor expenditures for population activities went to STD/HIV/AIDS activities (66 per cent); followed by basic reproductive health services (22 per cent); family planning services (8 per cent), and basic research, data and population and development policy analysis (4 per cent). Funding for HIV/AIDS, which had decreased in actual dollar amount for the first time in 2009, increased in 2010 and again in 2011, when it reached its highest level. Funding for family planning continued to increase, but is still below the amount required to meet current needs.
- Developing countries are making efforts to mobilize domestic resources for population activities. However, current funding levels are still not adequate to cover the cost of population activities. Most developing countries continue to rely heavily on external assistance to finance programmes.

² All subsequent references to dollars are to US dollars.

³ See Report of the Secretary-General on the *Flow of Financial Resources for the Implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development* presented to the 42nd session of the Commission on Population and Development in March 2009. The target for 2011 is almost \$68 billion (See Special Theme Box 7).
<http://daccessdds.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N09/215/67/PDF/N0921567.pdf?OpenElement>

SPECIAL THEME BOX 2. MAJOR POPULATION NEWS EVENT IN 2011

In 2011, world population reached 7 billion. UNFPA's flagship publication for that year, *State of World Population 2011*, focused on making the world better and transforming communities into forces for sustainability. Instead of asking questions such as "Are we too many?" the report pointed out that we should be asking "What can I do to make our world better?" "What can we do to transform our growing cities into forces for sustainability?"

We should also be asking what each of us can do to empower older persons so that they can play a more active role in their communities; what we can do to unleash the creativity and potential of the largest youth cohort in history, and what we can do to remove barriers to equality between men and women so that everyone has the full power to make their own decisions and realize their full potential.

The report clearly states: "We are 7 billion people with 7 billion possibilities".

With planning and the right investments in people, a world of 7 billion can have thriving, sustainable communities, productive labour forces fueling economic growth, youth that contribute to economies and societies, and older persons who are actively engaged in their communities.

A population of 7 billion can be viewed in many ways as a success story – people are living longer, healthier lives. But not everyone has benefited equally. Disparities exist between and within countries. Disparities also exist between men and women, girls and boys when it comes to rights and opportunities.

As the world passes the 7 billion mark, the agenda of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development is as relevant as ever. We need to make investments to ensure that the ICPD objectives are met.

As we celebrate the achievements of a world of 7 billion, we must plan for the future and work towards development that leaves no one behind.

The report proposed seven opportunities for a world of 7 billion:

1. Reducing poverty and inequality can slow population growth
2. Unleashing the power of women and girls can accelerate progress on all fronts
3. Energetic and open to new technologies, young people can transform global politics and culture
4. Ensuring that every child is wanted and every childbirth safe can lead to smaller and stronger families
5. Each of us depends on a healthy planet, so we must all help protect the environment
6. Promoting the health and productivity of the world's older people can mitigate the challenges faced by ageing societies
7. The next 2 billion people will live in cities, so we must plan for them now

Source: United Nations Population Fund (2011). *State of World Population 2011. People and Possibilities in a World of 7 Billion*.

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 121 actors in the field of population and AIDS which account for most population assistance.⁴ These include donor countries that are part of the OECD/DAC and the European Union, multilateral organizations and agencies, major private foundations and other international NGOs that provide substantial population assistance. A total of 68 organizations responded to the survey, including 24 OECD/DAC donor countries and the European Union; 7 multilateral organizations; 12 major foundations, 23 international NGOs, 1 research institute and 1 development bank. Telephone interviews were conducted, as necessary, for additional information and verification. Increasingly, information for donor countries is obtained from the OECD/DAC database.

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

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

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

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

The Costed Population Package

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

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

To further simplify reporting procedures, all activities relating to STD/HIV/AIDS, including diagnosis and treatment of STDs and referrals, education and counselling services for STDs, including HIV/AIDS are reported under the

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

⁵ See Erik Beekink *Projections of Funds for Population and AIDS Activities, 2011 -2013*, The Hague, 2013.

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

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

SPECIAL THEME BOX 3. THE ICPD COSTED POPULATION PACKAGE

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

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

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

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

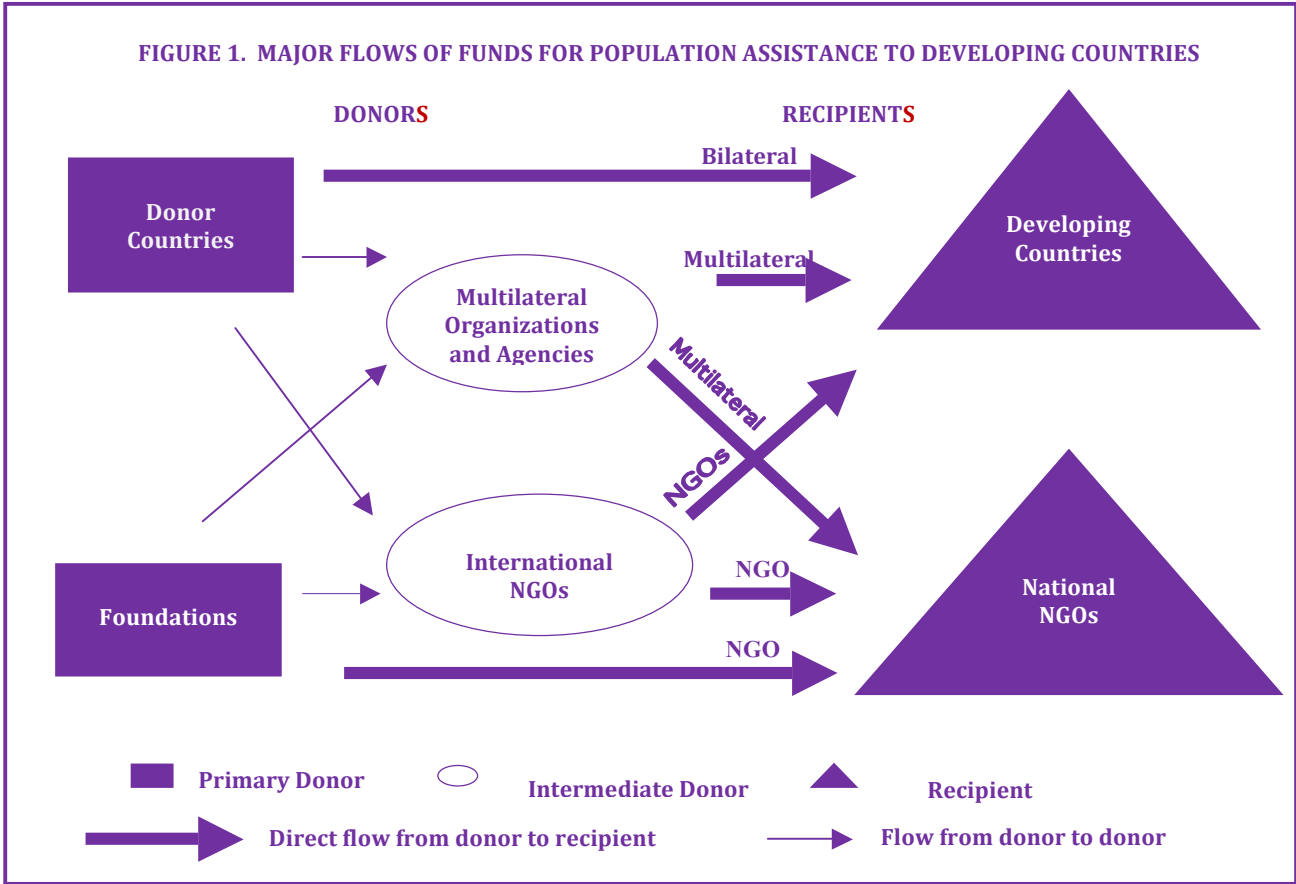
Finally, the information contained in this report is based on responses obtained from the Governments and institutions surveyed, supplemented with secondary sources and estimates. The figures should be treated as best available estimates.

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

The International Population Assistance Network

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

At the other end of the population assistance network are two groups of final recipients: (1) developing countries and countries with economies in transition that are the final beneficiaries of the programmes being funded and (2) national NGOs that receive funds for programmes that they themselves execute. Tables A.5 through A.9 provide the final donor expenditures for population assistance in the recipient countries. A total of 157 countries and territories received population assistance in 2011.



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

4 International Financial Resource Flows for Population Activities

Overview of International Population Assistance

Primary Funds

Table 1 provides an overview of primary funds and final donor expenditures for population assistance from 2001 to 2011. 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	2001 ^b	2002 ^c	2003	2004 ^d	2005 ^e	2006	2007 ^f	2008 ^g	2009 ^h	2010 ⁱ	2011 ^j
Primary funds	2,060	2,878	4,189	5,166	6,977	7,267	8,127	10,171	10,414	10,677	11,115
Final expenditures	2,051	3,162	3,847	4,813	6,800	7,318	8,719	10,412	11,166	11,591	12,033

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

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

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

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

^f 2007 data differ from the figures in previous reports due to recalculations of data from Canada and the United States (updated July 2013).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

International financial resource flows for population activities - primary funds for international population assistance - totaled \$11.4 billion in 2011, the highest amount to date (Table 2). If development bank loans are excluded, primary funds increased from \$10.8 billion in 2010 to \$11.1 billion in 2011.

Developed countries and the European Union are the largest source of primary funds, accounting for 91 per cent of international financial resource flows for population activities, including loans from development banks. Foundations and NGOs contributed 5.3 per cent of the total, and the United Nations system accounted for 0.6 per cent. A total of 0.4 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 almost \$2.1 billion in 2001 to \$11.1 billion in 2011, at an average rate of 18 per cent annually (Figure 2). In *constant* dollars adjusted for inflation using 1993 prices - the year in which the ICPD cost estimates were made - international population assistance grew less rapidly than in current dollars, from \$1.7 billion in 2001 to \$7.1 billion in 2011, at 15 per cent annually (Table 2 and Figure 2).

Table 2. Primary funds for population assistance, by major donor category, 2001 – 2011^a
(Millions of current and constant \$US)

Donor category	2001 ^b	2002 ^c	2003	2004 ^d	2005 ^e	2006	2007 ^f	2008 ^g	2009 ^h	2010 ⁱ	2011
Developed countries ^j	1,720 ^k	2,314	3,738 ^l	4,446 ^m	6,331 ⁿ	6,626 ^o	7,440 ^p	9,383 ^q	9,605 ^r	9,980 ^s	10,396 ^t
United Nations system ^u	96 ^v	41	43	61 ^x	96	105	82 ^w	100 ^w	62 ^{v,w}	46 ^{v,w}	69 ^v
Foundations/NGOs	241	521	380	432	364	406	554	642	652 ^y	566 ^z	608 ^z
Bank grants	3	2	28	227	186	131	52	46	95	86	43
Total											
(Current \$US)	2,060	2,878	4,189	5,166	6,977	7,267	8,127	10,171	10,414	10,677	11,115
(Constant 1993 \$US) ^{aa}	1,680	2,312	3,289	3,952	5,162	5,209	5,664	6,826	7,014	7,076	7,141
Development banks^{ab}											
World Bank IDA loans ^{ac}	349	232	239	75	127	65	370	250	102	158	185
World Bank IBRD loans	101	95	261	213	188	49	208	103	194	19	128
African Development Bank loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian Development Bank loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inter-American Development Bank loans	12 ^{ad}	-	-	73	52	0	-	-	-	-	-
Total											
(Current \$US)	461	328	501	361	367	113	577	354	295	177	313
(Constant 1993 \$US) ^{aa}	376	263	393	276	271	81	402	237	199	118	201
Grand Total											
(Current \$US)	2,521	3,206	4,689	5,527	7,344	7,380	8,705	10,525	10,709	10,855	11,429
(Constant 1993 \$US) ^{aa}	2,057	2,575	3,683	4,228	5,434	5,290	6,066	7,064	7,213	7,193	7,342

^a Figures were rounded off and may not add to totals. NA indicates information not available for that year.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

^j The developed countries category includes the total of UNFPA's income from developed countries, since any contribution to UNFPA is regarded as having been earmarked for population assistance. The European Union is included with developed countries.

^k Austria, Italy, Luxembourg; Information on project/programme expenditures was not reported. As a result, project/programme figures are estimated based on 2000 data.

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

^m - Austria, Canada, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg; Information on general contributions to intermediate organizations was not reported. As a result, 2004 figures on general contributions are estimated at the 2003 level.

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

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

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

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

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

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

^q - Australia; Information on general contributions to intermediate organizations was not reported. As a result, 2008 figures on general contributions are estimated at the 2007 level.

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

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

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

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

- Republic of Korea is included since 2010 and spent 23 Million \$US on Primary Funds in 2010.

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

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

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

- Greece did not report figures on general contributions in 2011.

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

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

- Republic of Korea is included since 2010 and spent 16.2 Million \$US on Primary Funds in 2011.

^u 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.

^v UNICEF did not provide data on income.

^w 2007-2010 figure is higher than in previous reports due to adjustments made to UNFPA's income; income from non-DAC countries is now included.

^x UNESCO and UNODC were not able to provide data; therefore 'UNAIDS Unified Budget and Workplan 2004-2005' (UBW) budget information was used as indication for 2004.

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

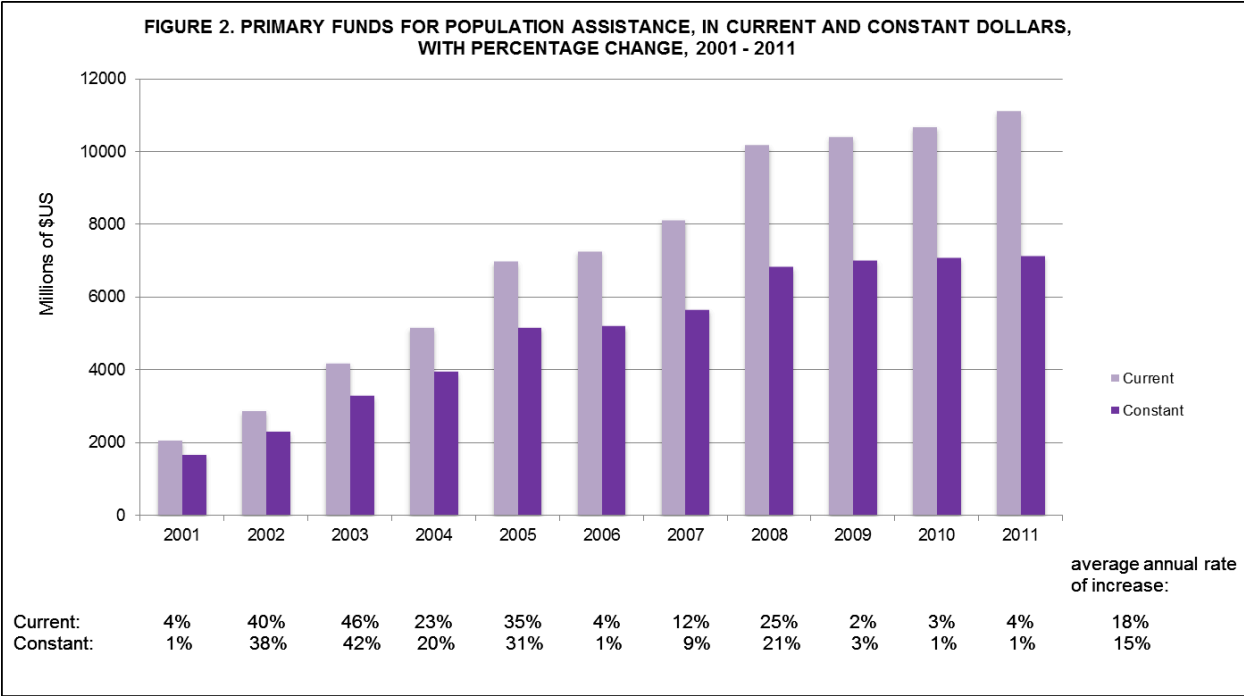
^z 2010 and 2011 data for the Gates Foundation are based on OECD CRS and were provided by the Gates Foundation.

^{aa} The selection of 1993 as a base year for indicating constant dollars relates to the ICPD costed package year and serves only to permit an expenditure estimate of changes in real values, offsetting fluctuations caused by inflation and exchange rate variations.

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

^{ac} The World Bank's system tracks commitments for Population and Reproductive Health. Although it may seem as if the World Bank does not fund family planning, in essence this is just a reflection of the accounting system.

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



Final Donor Expenditures

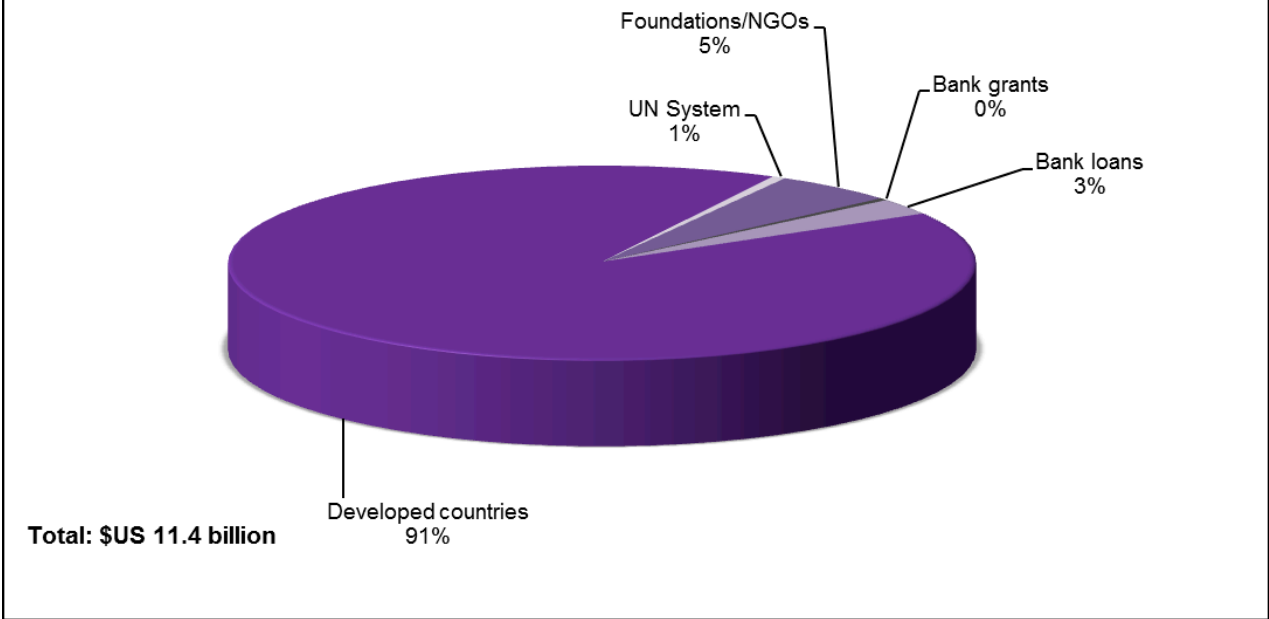
Final expenditures on population projects and programmes in recipient countries in 2011, excluding development bank loans, increased to almost \$12 billion (Table 1).

Trends in Bilateral Resource Flows

Overall Primary Funds

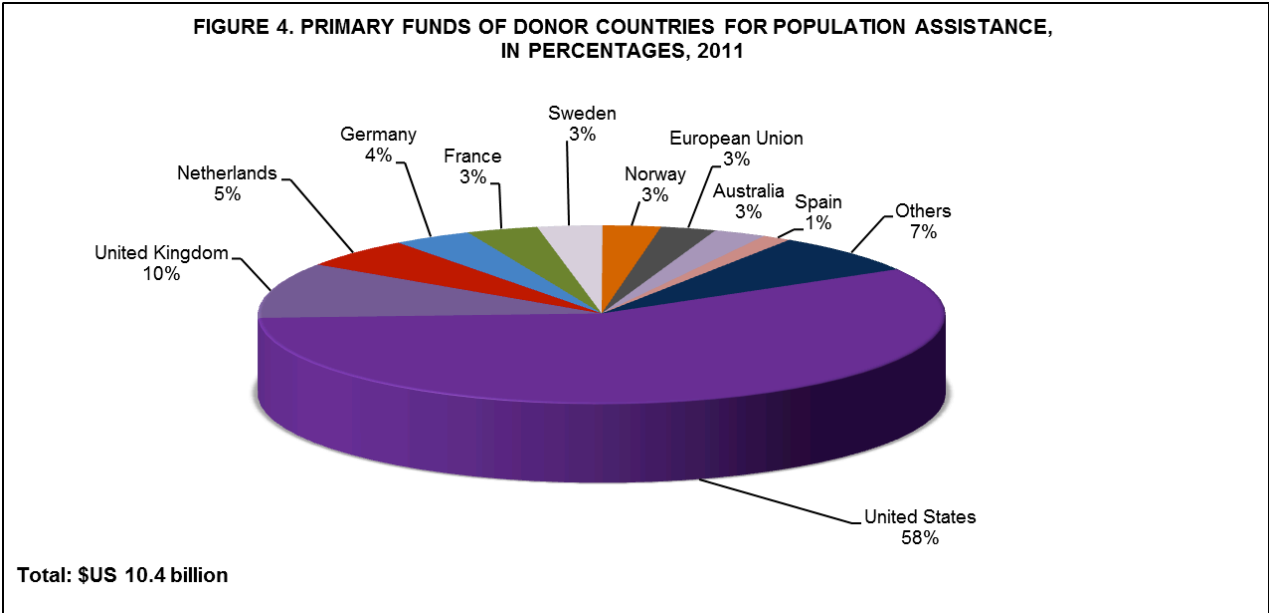
UNFPA monitors international population assistance from OECD/DAC donor countries and the European Union. Resource flows from the donor countries and the European Union totaled \$10.4 billion in 2011 and constituted 91 per cent of total resource flows, including development bank loans, or 93.5 per cent of resource flows excluding loans made available by development banks. Development bank loans accounted for 2.7 per cent of total population assistance in 2011 (Figure 3).

FIGURE 3. PRIMARY FUNDS FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE, BY TYPE OF SOURCE, IN PERCENTAGES, 2011



Resource flows from the 23 developed countries and the European Union increased from \$10.1 billion in 2010 to \$10.4 billion in 2011 (Table 2). Nine countries and the European Union accounted for 93 per cent of population assistance in 2011 (Figure 4).

FIGURE 4. PRIMARY FUNDS OF DONOR COUNTRIES FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE, IN PERCENTAGES, 2011

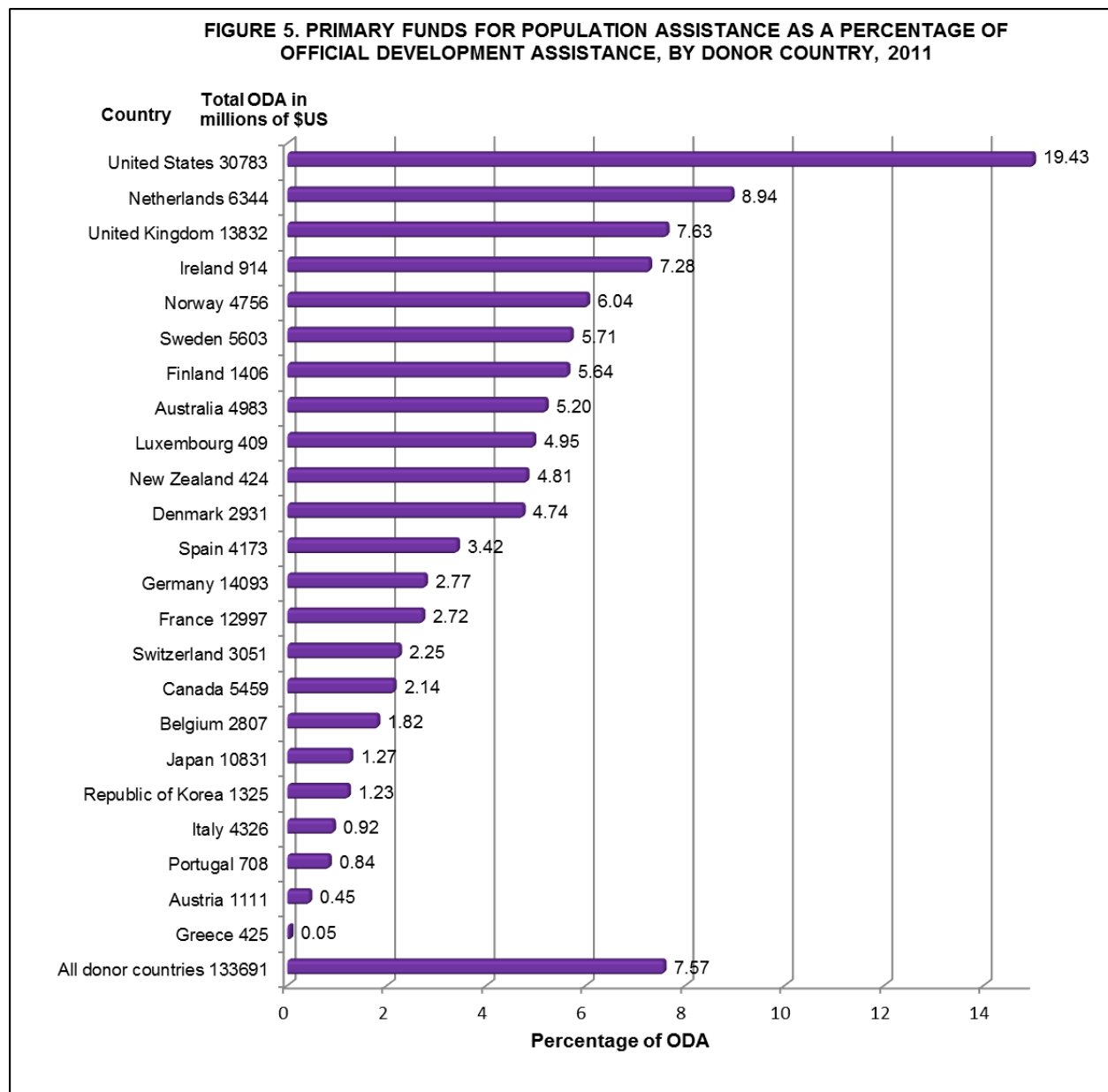


The top donors in 2011 were (in descending order): the United States, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Germany, France, Sweden, Norway, the European Union, Australia and Spain.

Population Assistance as a Percentage of Official Development Assistance

Total official development assistance (ODA) increased to \$133.7 billion in 2011, the highest level recorded. However, donor countries contributed 7.57 per cent of their total ODA to population assistance in 2011 down from 7.69 per cent in 2010 (Figure 5 and Table A2). This means that donor countries contributed a smaller share of an increased ODA in 2011.

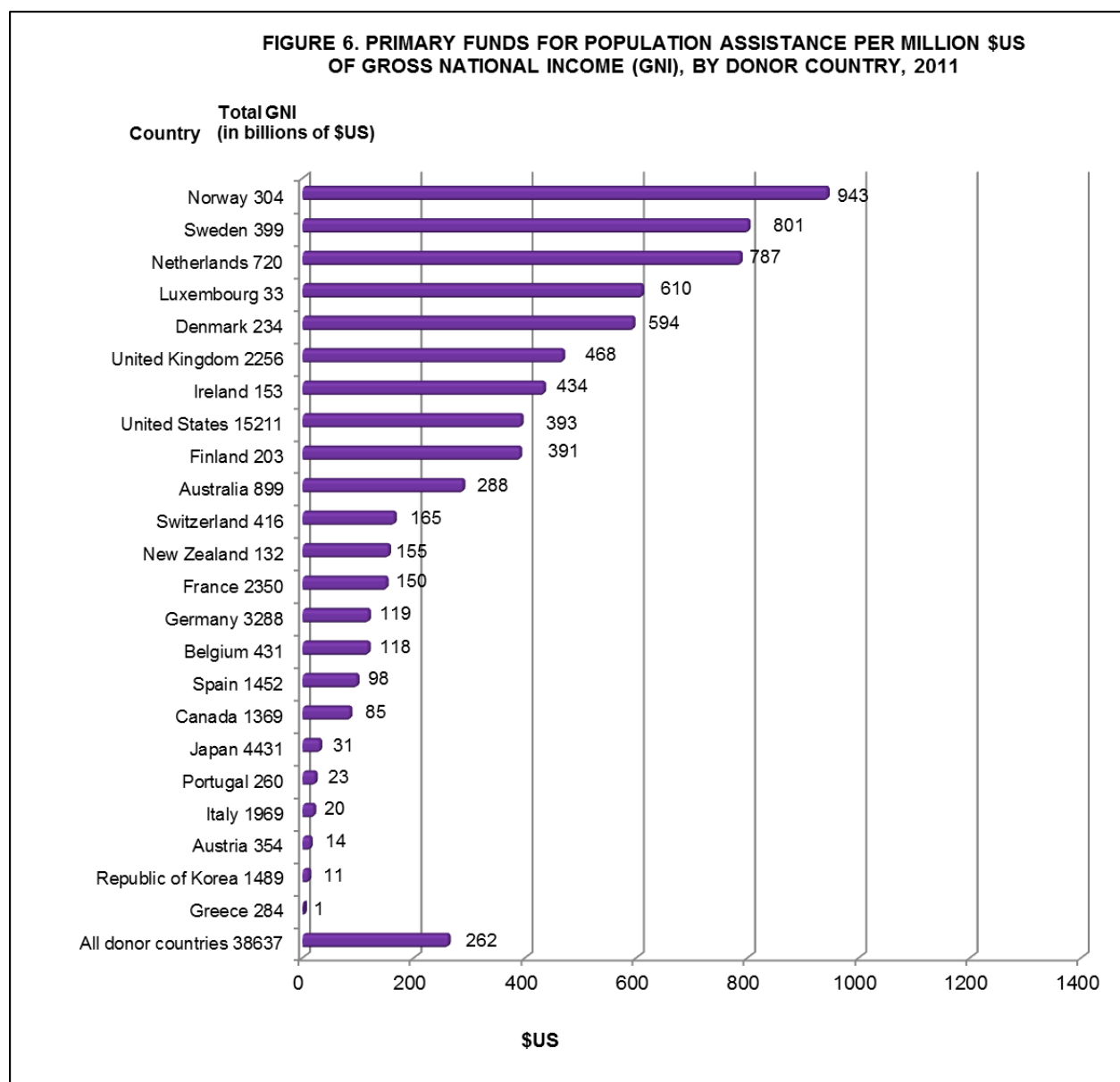
Donor countries vary greatly in the proportion of ODA contributed for population assistance: percentages ranged from 0.05 per cent to 19.43 per cent. Eleven countries contributed more than 4 per cent of their total ODA for population assistance in 2011: Australia, Denmark, Finland, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States. Seven countries increased their percentage of ODA for population assistance; and sixteen countries contributed a smaller percentage of ODA for population assistance than they had in 2010.



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 2011, donor countries contributed, on average, \$262 per million dollars of GNP for population assistance, almost the same as in 2010. (Figure 6 and Table A.3).

The average dollar amount conceals the large variation between countries, from \$1 to \$943 per million dollars of GNP. Fifteen countries spent over \$100 per million dollars of GNP in 2011, and five countries spent less than \$25 per million dollars of GNP. In 2011, Norway led all donor countries in the total dollar contributions per million dollars of GNP to population assistance, earmarking \$943 for each million dollars of GNP for population activities. Denmark, Finland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden contributed well over \$100 per million dollars of GNP to population assistance each year in the past decade.



Trends in Multilateral Resource Flows for Population Activities

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

The United Nations System

In 2011, multilateral sources originating in the United Nations system are mainly funds from UNAIDS, UNFPA and the World Health Organization (WHO). Whatever the United Nations agencies receive from DAC member countries for population assistance is considered to be funding from donor countries. Agencies' general funds, interest earned on funds, and money from income-generating activities that are spent on population activities are considered as multilateral assistance for population. Funds received from developing countries which agencies spend on population activities are a small portion of an agency's regular budget and are also included as multilateral assistance. Primary funds from the United Nations system totaled \$69 million in 2011, increasing from \$20 million in 2010 (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 2011, \$1.23 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 2011, UNFPA reported a total income of \$934 million as compared to \$870 million in 2010. This includes an income of \$450.7 million in voluntary donor contributions to UNFPA's un-earmarked funding and \$38.7 million in other revenue which supports UNFPA programmes in developing countries and is also used for administration and management, and \$444.7 million in funds earmarked for trust funds and special initiatives administered by UNFPA.

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 2011, UNFPA provided support to 123 developing countries, areas and territories: 46 in sub-Saharan Africa, 23 in Asia and the Pacific, 21 in Latin America and the Caribbean, 19 in Eastern Europe and Central Asia, and 14 in the Arab States. The largest percentage of UNFPA assistance went to sub-Saharan Africa (\$136.8 million), followed by Asia and the Pacific (\$94.3 million), Latin America and the Caribbean (\$33.2 million), the Arab States (\$26.4 million), and Eastern Europe and Central Asia (\$16.2 million). Global and other programmes totaled \$51.7 million. UNFPA provided \$158.5 million in assistance for reproductive health, \$76.0 million for population and development, \$41.8 million for gender equality and women's empowerment and \$82.3 million for programme coordination.

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

See *UNFPA Annual Report 2011*.

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 \$313 million in 2011 from \$177 million in 2010 (Table 2). Of this amount, 59 per cent, or \$185 million, comprised International Development Association (IDA) loans, made at highly concessional rates, and 41 per cent, or \$128 million, comprised International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) loans, made at rates closer to those prevailing in the market.

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

In addition, the World Bank reported an expenditure of \$43 million to intermediate donors for special grants programmes in population in 2011.

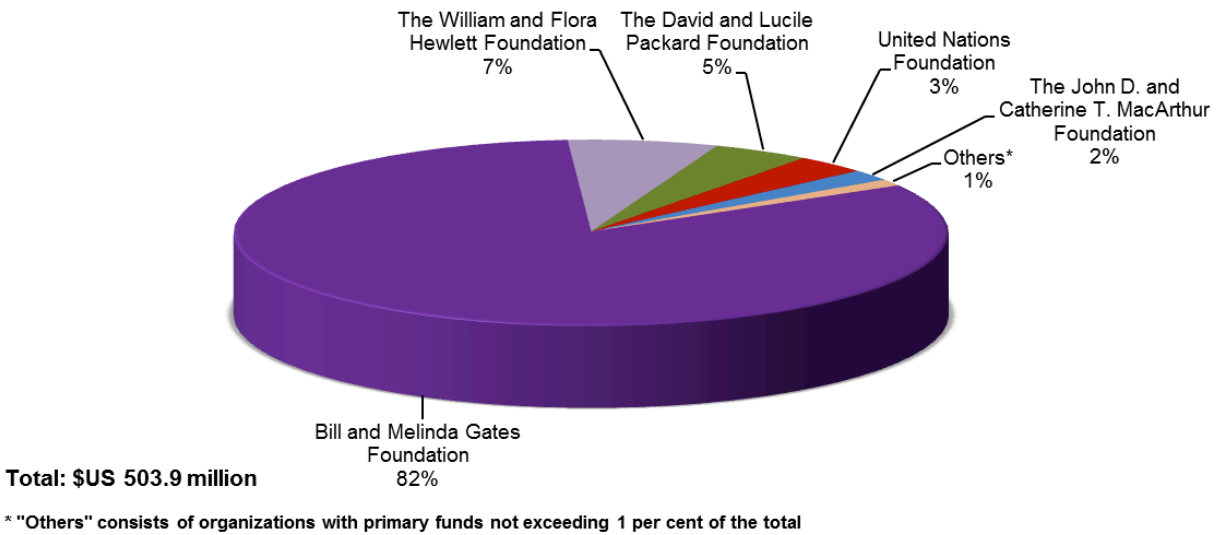
Trends in Resource Flows for Population Activities from Foundations and Non-Governmental Organizations

Foundations and international NGOs are important players in the field of population assistance. Each year, UNFPA/NIDI seeks to obtain information on the amount of funds originating with the major foundations and international NGOs that are active in the population field. Together, these organizations contributed \$608 million for population assistance in 2011, down from \$632 million in 2010 (Table 2).

Major Foundations

Major foundations provided \$504 million in grants for population activities in 2011. The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation accounted for 82 per cent of the funding that foundations made available for population activities in 2010. Other foundations that provided funds include, in descending order, the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation, the David and Lucile Packard Foundation, the United Nations Foundation and the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation. These 5 foundations accounted for 99 per cent of the total population assistance from foundations in 2011 (Figure 7).

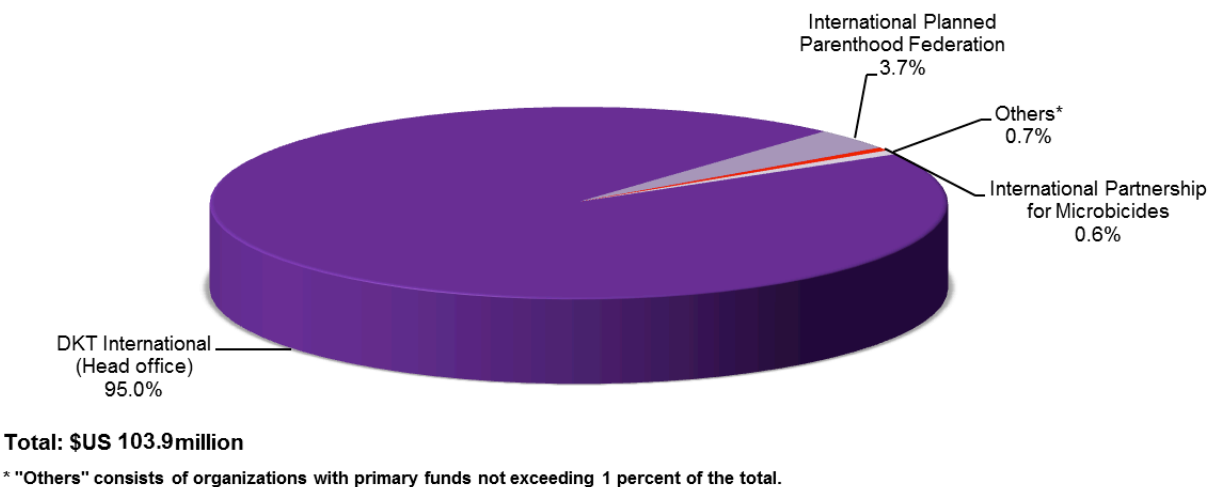
FIGURE 7. PRIMARY FUNDS OF FOUNDATIONS FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE, IN PERCENTAGES, 2011



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 2011, \$104 million was earmarked for population activities in this way, of which 95 per cent came from DKT International and almost 4 per cent from the International Planned Parenthood Federation. (Figure 8).

FIGURE 8. PRIMARY FUNDS OF INTERNATIONAL NGOs FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE, IN PERCENTAGES, 2011



Final Donor Expenditures for Population Activities

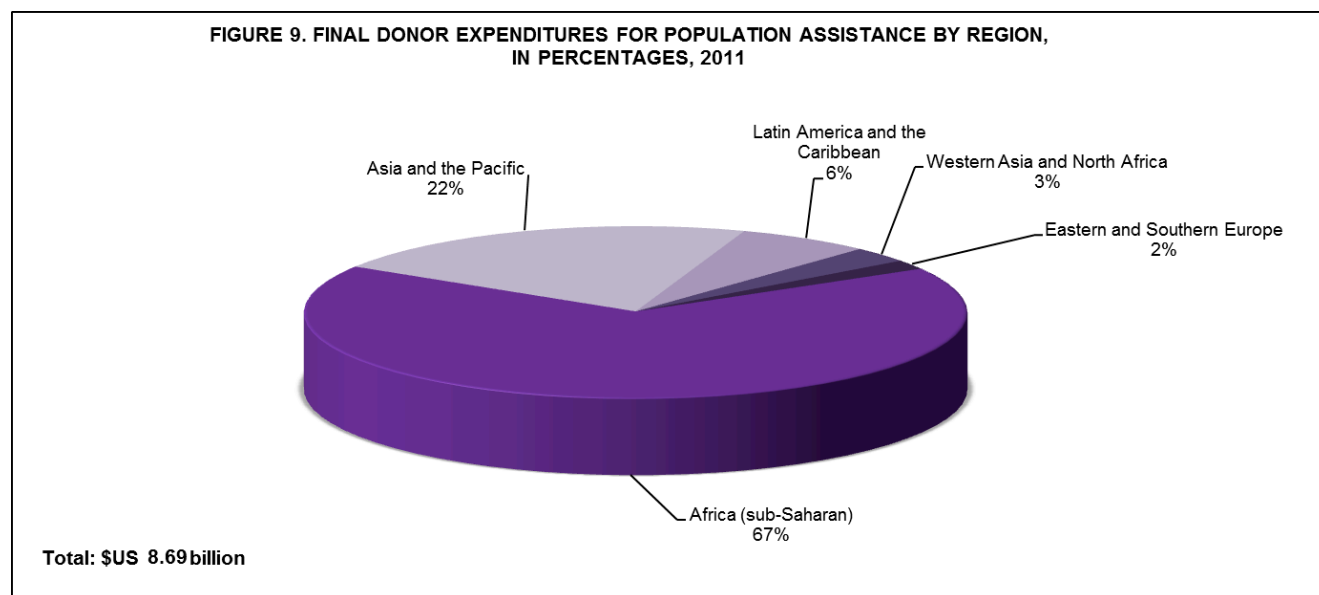
According to the UNFPA/NIDI survey, a total of 157 countries and territories benefited from the almost \$12 billion in final donor expenditures for population activities in 2011 (Tables A.5-A.9).

Final Donor Expenditures for Population Activities by Region

Of the five geographical regions, sub-Saharan Africa was the largest recipient of population assistance in 2011, followed by Asia and the Pacific. The distribution of population assistance among the regions was as follows: sub-Saharan Africa, 66.4 per cent; Asia and the Pacific, 21.6 per cent; Latin America and the Caribbean, 6.6 per cent; Western Asia and North Africa, 3.6 per cent; and Eastern and Southern Europe, 1.8 per cent.

The share of total assistance to global and interregional population activities remained virtually unchanged at 27.8 per cent in 2011. (Table A.4). Compared with 2010 figures, the 2011 final expenditures by region were as follows:

- Sub-Saharan Africa - \$5.8 billion in 2011, up from the 2010 level of \$5.6 billion;
- Asia and the Pacific - \$1.9 billion in 2011, up from the 2010 level of \$1.6 billion;
- Latin America and the Caribbean - \$570 million in 2011, down from the 2010 level of \$617 million;
- Western Asia and North Africa - \$317 million in 2011, down from the 2010 level of \$363 million;
- Eastern and Southern Europe - \$155 million in 2011, down from the 2010 level of \$171 million; and
- Global and Interregional - \$3.34 billion in 2011, slightly higher than the 2010 level of \$3.26 billion.



Final Donor Expenditures for Population Activities by Channel of Distribution

Assistance for population activities flows from the donor to the recipient country through one of the following channels: (1) bilateral (2) multilateral or (3) non-governmental. Of the total amount spent for population assistance in 2011, 33 per cent was channelled through bilateral programmes, while 26 per cent was channelled through multilateral organizations and 41 per cent was spent by international NGOs (Table 3).

- Final expenditures of bilateral organizations totaled \$3.9 billion in 2011, up from \$3.8 billion in 2010;
- Final expenditures of multilateral organizations and agencies totaled \$3.1 billion in 2011, down from \$3.2 billion in 2010; and
- Final expenditures of NGOs totaled \$5.0 billion in 2011, up from \$4.7 billion in 2010.

Channel of	2001 ^b	2002 ^{c,d}	2003 ^e	2004 ^{f,g}	2005 ^{h,i}	2006 ^j	2007 ^{k,l}	2008	2009 ^{m,n}	2010 ^{o,p}	2011 ^q
Bilateral	375	781	1,118	1,249	3797	2,775	4,291	4,217	3,514	3,776	3,913
% of total	18%	25%	29%	26%	56%	38%	49%	40%	31%	33%	33%
Multilateral^r	455	605	871 ^s	1,478	1649	1,868	2,326	2,561	2,991	3,167	3,139
% of total	22%	19%	23%	31%	24%	26%	27%	25%	27%	27%	26%
NGO	1221	1776	1,858 ^s	2,086	1355	2,666	2,102	3,634	4,661	4,649	4,980
% of total	60%	56%	48%	43%	20%	36%	24%	35%	42%	40%	41%
Grand total	2,051	3,162	3,847	4,813	6,800	7,318	8,719	10,412	11,166	11,591	12,033

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Figures 10 to 15 indicate the trends in final donor expenditures for population activities by channel of distribution and region. In 2011, 33 per cent of all population assistance went through the bilateral channel. Twenty-six per cent of population assistance was channelled by multilateral sources and 41 per cent flowed through the NGO channel.

- In sub-Saharan Africa, the NGO channel predominated every year except 2005, when the bilateral channel provided the most population assistance. The NGO channel peaked at 63 per cent in 2001. The most assistance provided by the multilateral channel was in 2004. In 2011, 36 per cent of population assistance flowed through the bilateral channel, 24 per cent through the multilateral channel and 40 per cent through the NGO channel.

- In Asia and the Pacific, the NGO channel provided the most population assistance every year except in 2002 when the bilateral channel predominated, 2005 when the multilateral channel predominated and in 2011 when both the multilateral and NGO channels provided the same proportion of assistance. The most assistance provided by the multilateral channel was in 2006. In 2011, 25 per cent of population assistance flowed through the bilateral channel, 37 per cent through the multilateral channel and 37 per cent through the NGO channel.
- In Latin America and the Caribbean, the NGO channel predominated in the past decade except in 2005 and 2006, when the multilateral channel provided the most population assistance and again in 2007 when the bilateral channel predominated. The multilateral channel fluctuated between a low of 15 per cent in 2000 and a high of 40 per cent of final expenditures for population in 2005. In 2011, 25 per cent of population assistance flowed through the bilateral channel, 36 per cent through the multilateral channel and 39 per cent through the NGO channel.
- In Western Asia and North Africa, the NGO channel fluctuated between a low of 30 per cent in 2006 and a high of 65 per cent in 2004. The bilateral channel provided most of the population assistance in 2002 and again in 2006 and 2007. The multilateral channel fluctuated between a low of 14 per cent in 2002 and a high of 39 per cent in 2009. In 2011, 21 per cent of population assistance flowed through the bilateral channel, 36 per cent through the multilateral channel and 43 per cent through the NGO channel.
- In Eastern and Southern Europe, the NGO channel was strongest in 2001, accounting for 59 per cent of population assistance. The bilateral channel was strongest in 2000, when it accounted for 35 per cent of assistance. The multilateral channel fluctuated over the years with a low of 20 per cent in the years 2000, 2002 and 2004 and a high of 75 per cent in 2010. In 2011, 19 per cent of population assistance flowed through the bilateral channel, 60 per cent through the multilateral channel and 21 per cent through the NGO channel.
- Assistance to global and interregional population activities flowed chiefly through NGO channels from 2000 to 2003, peaking at 74 per cent in 2002. The bilateral channel accounted for a small percentage of expenditures, until 2004 when it accounted for one third of expenditures and began increasing thereafter, only to decrease considerably in 2009. The multilateral channel ranged in importance from a low of 19 per cent in 2002 to a high of 35 per cent in 2004. In 2011, 34 per cent of population assistance flowed through the bilateral channel, 20 per cent through the multilateral channel and 47 per cent through the NGO channel.

FIGURE 10. FINAL DONOR EXPENDITURES FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE IN AFRICA (SUB-SAHARAN), BY CHANNEL OF DISTRIBUTION, 2001-2011

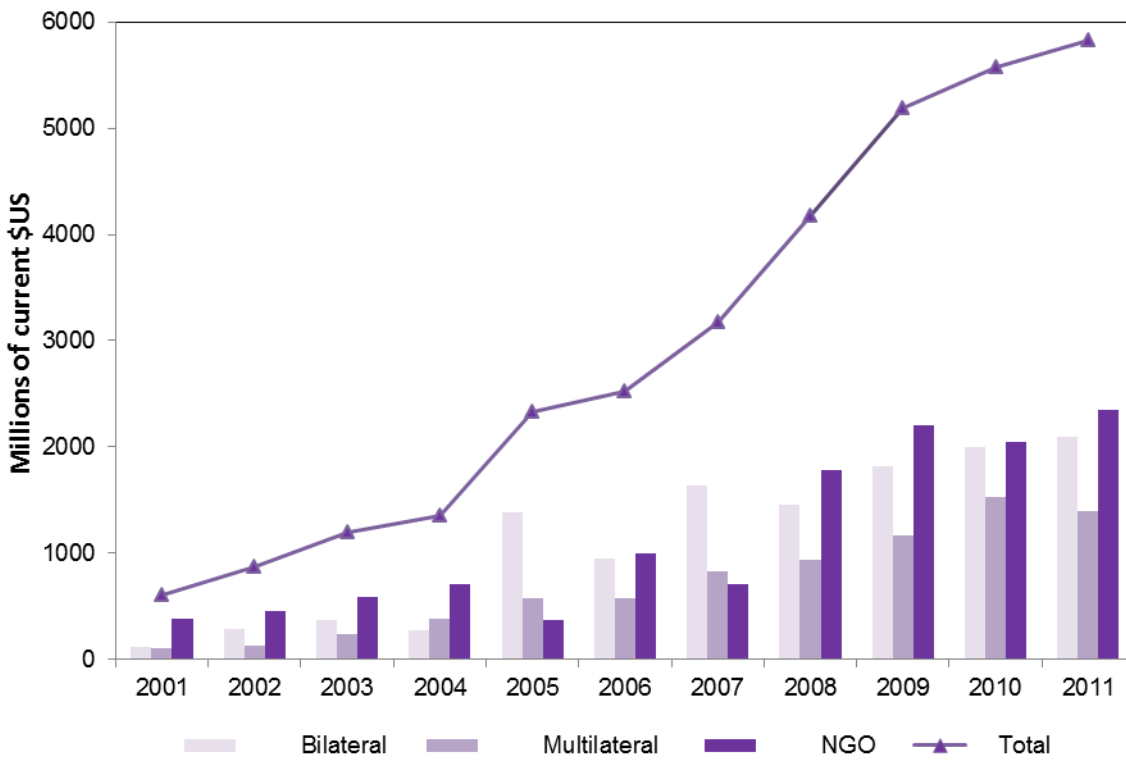


FIGURE 11. FINAL DONOR EXPENDITURES FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC, BY CHANNEL OF DISTRIBUTION, 2001-2011

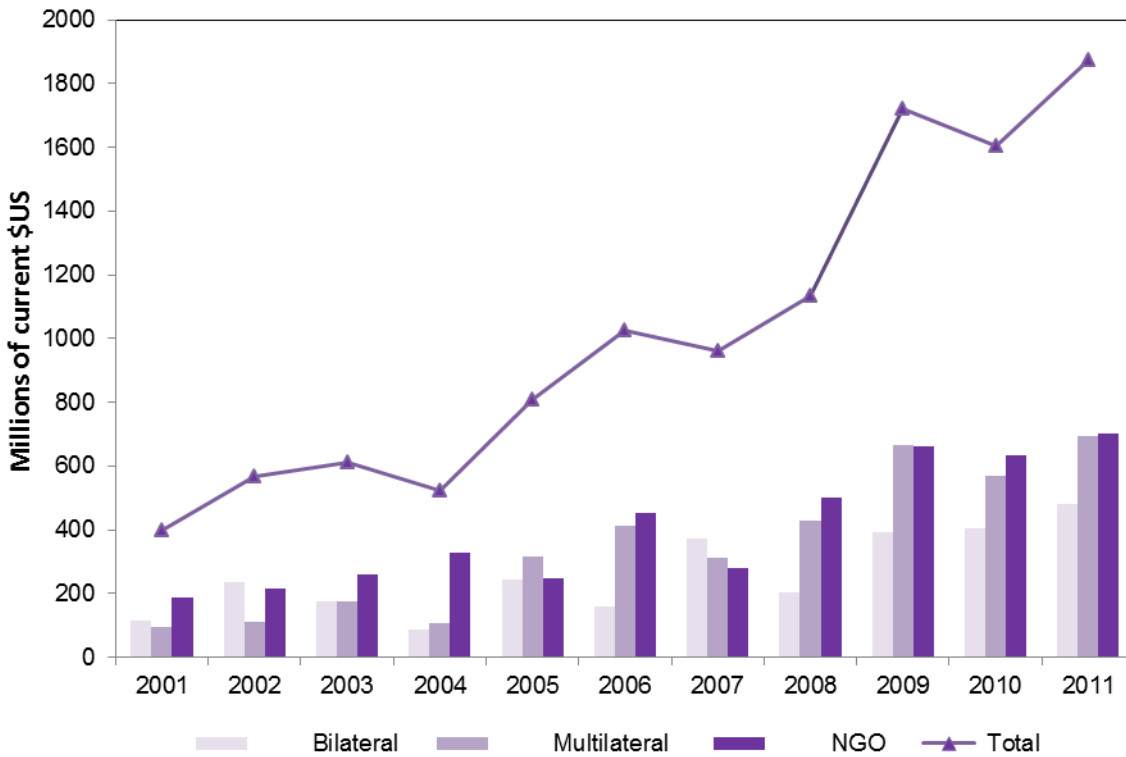


FIGURE 12. FINAL DONOR EXPENDITURES FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN, BY CHANNEL OF DISTRIBUTION, 2001-2011

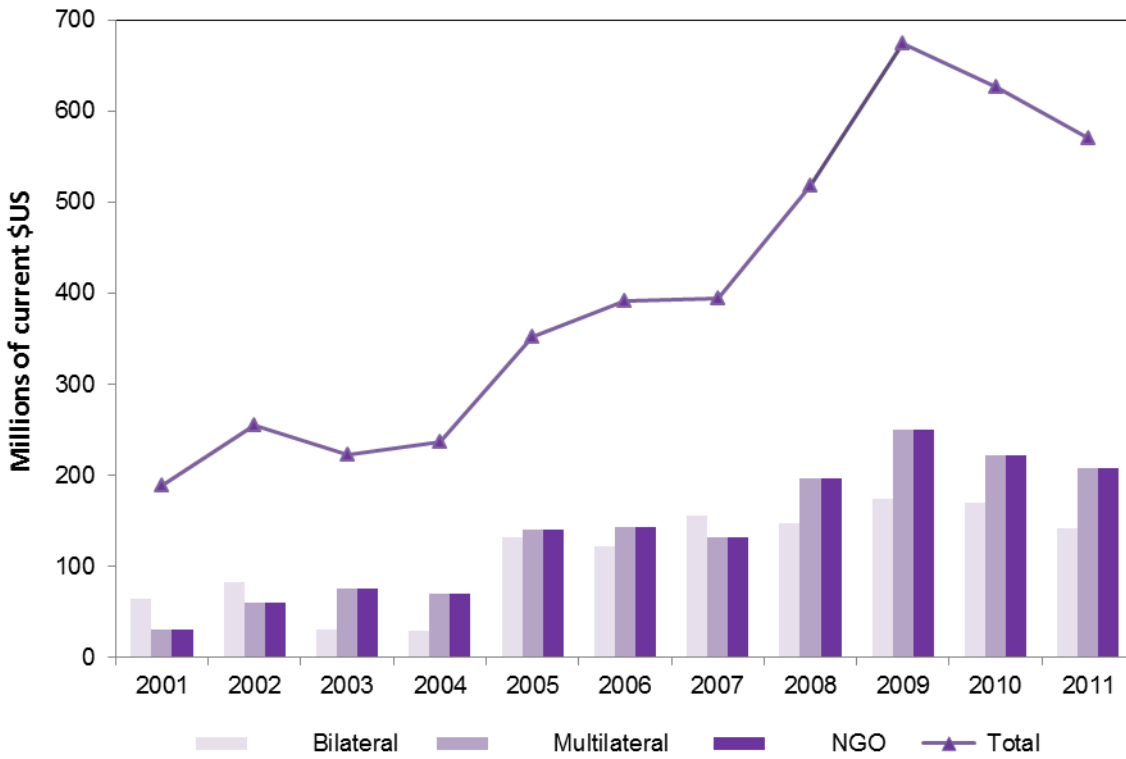


FIGURE 13. FINAL DONOR EXPENDITURES FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE IN WESTERN ASIA AND NORTH AFRICA, BY CHANNEL OF DISTRIBUTION, 2001-2011

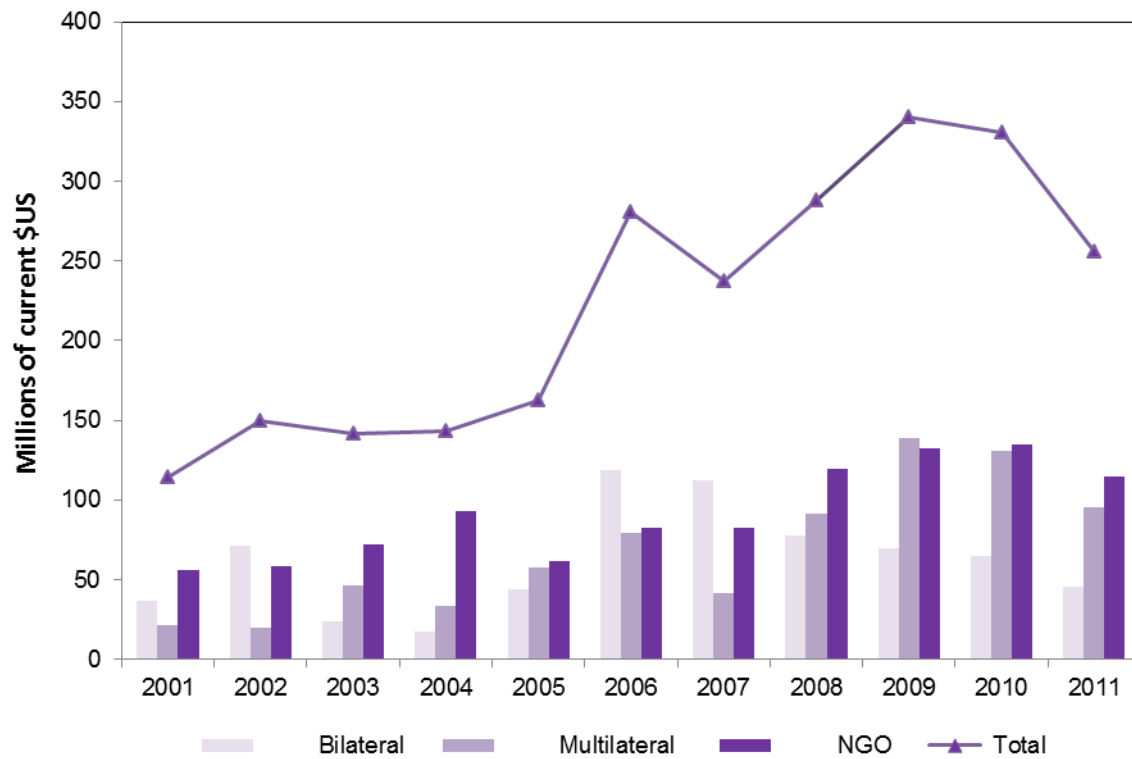


FIGURE 14. FINAL DONOR EXPENDITURES FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE IN EASTERN AND SOUTHERN EUROPE, BY CHANNEL OF DISTRIBUTION, 2001-2011

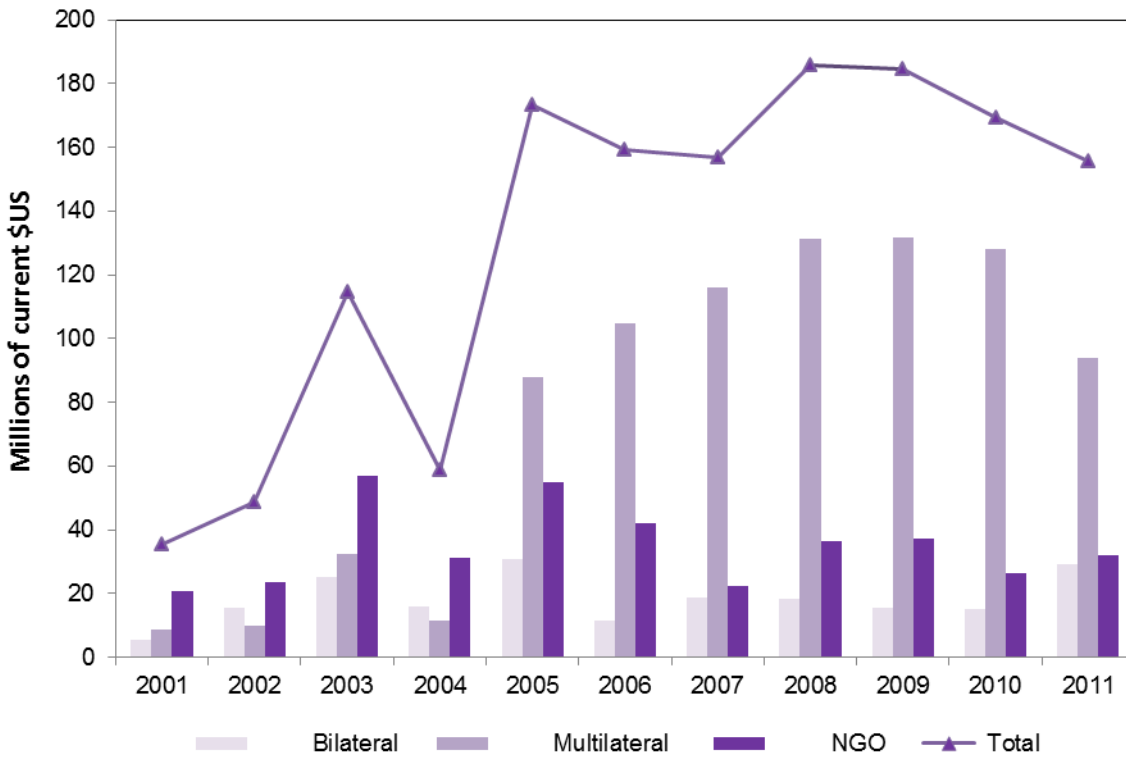
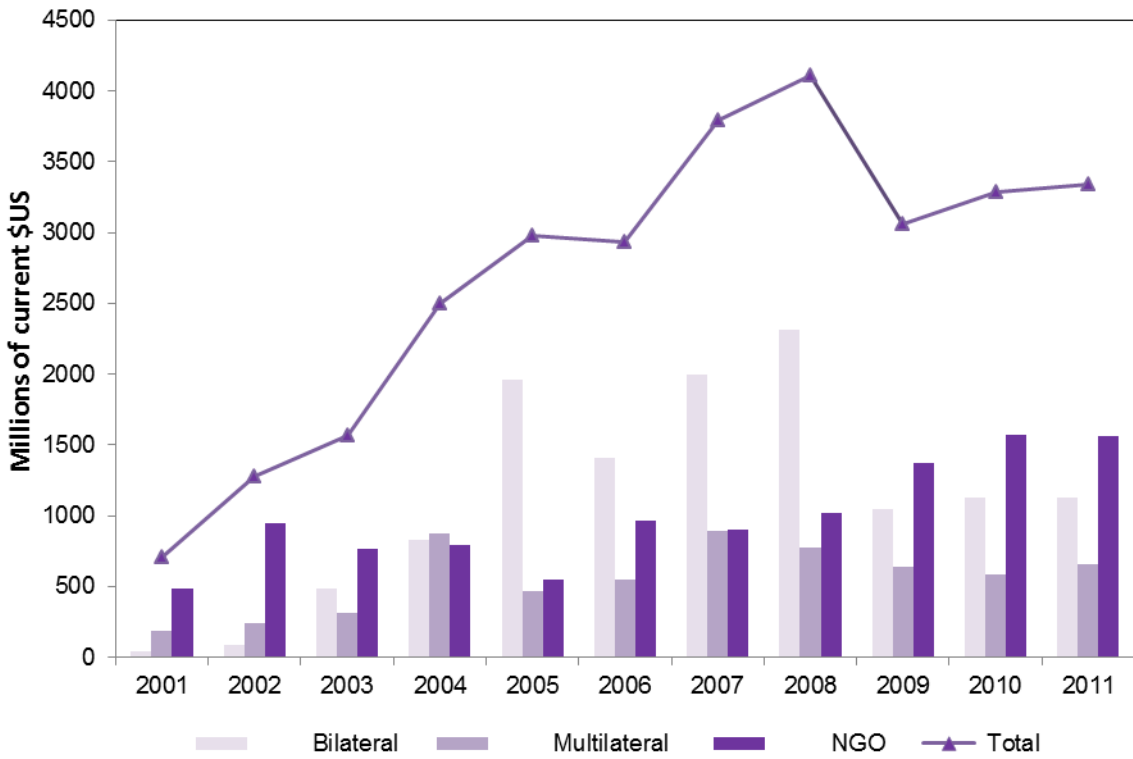
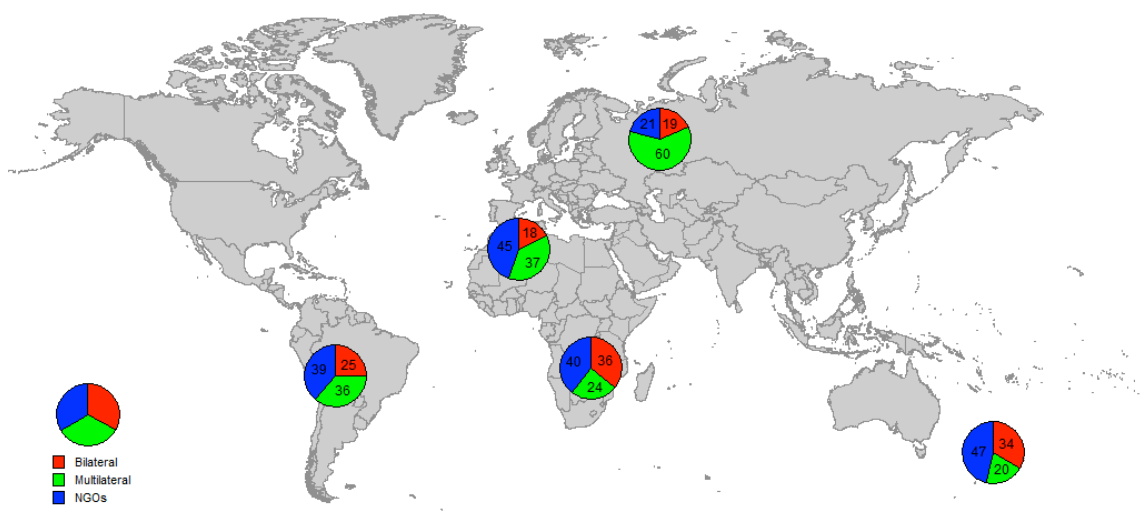


FIGURE 15. FINAL DONOR EXPENDITURES FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE TO GLOBAL/INTERREGIONAL ACTIVITIES, BY CHANNEL OF DISTRIBUTION, 2001-2011



Map 1. Final Donor Expenditures for Population Assistance, by Region and Channel of Distribution, 2011 (percentages)



Final Donor Expenditures for Population Activities by Category of Activity

Sixty-six per cent of all population assistance in 2011 was expended for STD/HIV/AIDS activities. A total of 8 per cent of population assistance was expended for family planning services, 22 per cent for basic reproductive health services and 4 per cent was spent on basic research, data and population and development policy analysis. Over the years, the percentage of funding for STD/HIV/AIDS increased from 9 per cent of total population assistance in 1995, the immediate post-Cairo period, to a high of 75 per cent in 2007. During the same period, the percentage of funding as a per cent of total population assistance decreased for all three remaining ICPD components: it decreased from 55 per cent to 5 per cent for family planning services, from 18 per cent to 17 per cent for basic reproductive health services, and from 18 per cent to 3 per cent for basic research, data and population and development policy analysis. The percentage that went to STD/HIV/AIDS activities decreased for the first time in 2006, increased in 2007 and then decreased again. The actual dollar amount continued to increase until 2008, decreased in 2009 and went up again in 2010 and 2011 when it reached almost \$8 billion.

In actual dollar amounts, funding for family planning services, which had plummeted to \$393.5 million in 2006, had begun to increase, reaching a new high of \$992.5 million in 2011 and accounting for 8 per cent of total final expenditures that year. Funding for basic reproductive health services decreased in 2011 in both actual dollar amount and percentage of total expenditures while funding for basic research, data and population and development policy analysis increased (Table 4 and Figure 16). Even though funding for family planning increased, it has not kept pace with current needs as can be seen from the revised cost estimates which show that the needs have increased in all four ICPD areas.

Table 4. Final donor expenditures for population assistance, by category of population activity, 2001 – 2011^{a,b}
(in percentages)

	2001	2002 ^{c,d,e}	2003 ^f	2004 ^g	2005 ^{h,i}	2006 ^j	2007 ^k	2008	2009 ^{l,m}	2010 ^{n,o}	2011 ^{p,q}
Family planning services	30%	23%	11%	9%	7%	5%	5%	5%	7%	7%	8%
(Millions of current \$US)	605.4	725.3	404.7	445.2	500.9	393.5	461.8	572.4	814.4	844.7	992.5
Basic reproductive health services	24%	25%	28%	22%	17%	20% ^r	16% ^r	17% ^r	24%	23%	22%
(Millions of current \$US)	495.8	781.9	1090.6	1036.9	1135.9	1478.3	1419.1	1737.2	2673.7	2717.5	2648.0
Sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS activities	39%	42%	48%	57%	72%	70%	75%	74%	66%	66%	66%
(Millions of current \$US)	793.7	1339.2	1862.2	2754.8	4884.8	5102.2	6540.2	7702.0	7372.1	7624.9	7970.6
Basic research, data and population and development policy analysis	8%	10%	13%	12%	4%	5%	3%	4%	3%	3%	4%
(Millions of current \$US)	156.4	315.6	489.4	576.3	278.3	342.4	297.7	399.1	305.9	404.4	421.8
Total activities	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
(Millions of current \$US)	2,051	3,162	3,847	4,813	6,800	7,318	8,719	10,412	11,166	11,591	12,033

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

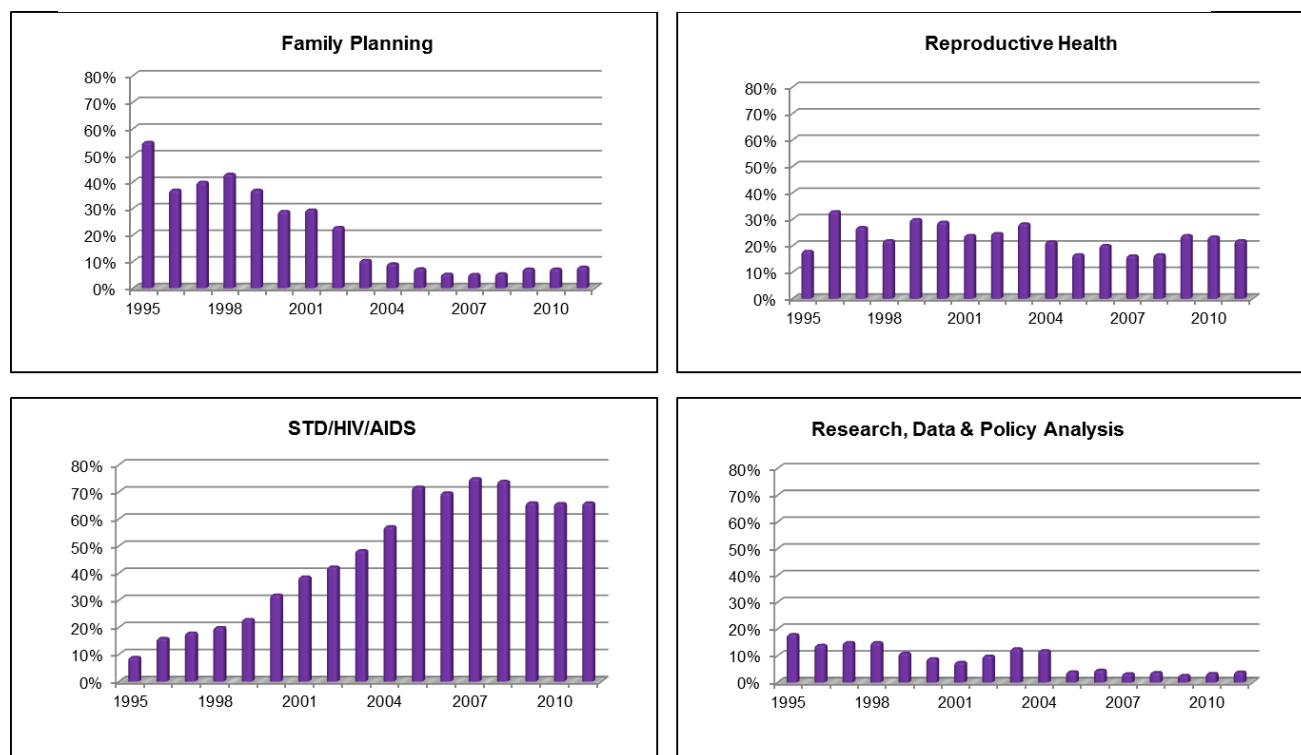
^p - 2011 Information on project/programme expenditures from donor country governments are based on OECD CRS data downloaded in December 2012.

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

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

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

Figure 16. Expenditures for Population Activities as a Percentage of Total Population Assistance, 1995-2011



SPECIAL THEME BOX 5. ESTIMATES OF DONOR ASSISTANCE: 2012 AND 2013

To address the increasing demands for timely data on population expenditures, the UNFPA//NIDI Resource Flows Project produces current estimates to complement existing trend analysis. Real-time estimates have been developed for 2012 and 2013 based on future expected expenditures as reported in the Resource Flows survey and estimation driven projections.

Results of the estimation exercise show that population assistance, not counting development bank loans, was \$11.6 billion in 2012 and \$12.0 billion in 2013. If development bank loans are included - estimated at the 2011 level, the latest year for which data are currently available - then the estimated total international population assistance would be \$11.9 billion in 2012 and \$12.3 billion in 2013.

In addition to supplying the information needed by UNFPA and UNAIDS for tracking and reporting purposes, the data for 2012 and 2013 are used to advocate for the mobilization of required resources from the donor community and renewal of national commitments to ICPD goals in order to finance population programmes in developing countries as well as to plan for an effective response to the AIDS pandemic.

See Erik Beekink, "Projections of Funds for Population and AIDS Activities, 2011-2013", The Hague, 2013.

5 Domestic Financial Resources for Population Activities

Global Estimate of Domestic Resource Flows

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

Surveys of domestic expenditures were initially conducted on an annual basis but, subsequently, to reduce the burden on financial and human resources, countries were surveyed on a two-yearly basis. Country case studies were conducted as part of the Resource Flows Project to supplement the mail inquiry. Despite intensive follow-up, it was becoming increasingly difficult to track progress of developing countries towards achieving the ICPD financial targets. Many Governments, including several of the most populous countries, were unable to supply the requested data because of funding, staffing and time constraints. In addition, countries that did not have well-developed systems for monitoring resource flows were unable to provide the requested information, especially when funding was pooled in integrated social and health projects and sector-wide approaches. Furthermore, countries with decentralized accounting systems could only supply data on national expenditures and were unable to provide information on expenditures for population at sub-national (lower administrative) levels. The survey is currently conducted annually and focuses on a core group of countries selected on the basis of population size, amount of population and AIDS expenditures, HIV/AIDS prevalence and regional representation. Beginning with fiscal year 2008, data on AIDS expenditures are obtained directly from UNAIDS.

Total global domestic expenditures for population activities for fiscal year 2011 were estimated using a methodology that incorporated the responses received from the survey, together with prior reporting on actual and intended expenditures, secondary sources on national spending and, in the absence of such information, estimates were based on national income as measured by the level of gross domestic product which proved the most influential variable explaining the growth of spending by Governments.⁶ This estimate, which should be treated with caution, yielded a crude global figure of \$54.7 billion (Table 5).

⁶ See Erik Beekink, *Projections of Funds for Population and AIDS Activities, 2011-2013*. The Hague, 2013. Available on the Resource Flows web site (www.resourceflows.org).

**Table 5. Estimate of Global Domestic Expenditures for Population Activities, 2011
(thousands of \$US)**

Region	Source of Funds			Total	Percentage spent on STD/HIV/AIDS
	Government	NGO	Consumers *		
Africa (sub-Saharan)	3,244,374	119,916	3,567,490	6,931,780	95%
Asia and the Pacific	11,249,700	157,910	27,944,254	39,351,864	10%
Latin America and the Caribbean	2,190,262	80,799	1,133,654	3,404,715	85%
Western Asia and North Africa	542,511	60,014	349,920	952,445	36%
Eastern and Southern Europe	2,669,365	16,025	1,374,723	4,060,113	96%
Total	19,896,212	434,664	34,370,040	54,700,916	32%

* Consumer spending on population activities covers only out-of-pocket expenditures and is based on the average amount per region measured by the WHO for health care spending in general. For each region, the ratio of private out-of-pocket versus per capita government expenditures was used to derive consumer expenditures in the case of population activities.

See also: Erik Beekink, Projections of Funds for Population and AIDS Activities, 2011-2013, The Hague, 2013.

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

SPECIAL THEME BOX 6. MEASURING OUT-OF-POCKET EXPENDITURES FOR SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

In December 2011, the Resource Flows Project convened a meeting to discuss the tracking of out-of-pocket expenditures for sexual and reproductive health. Measuring out-of-pocket expenditures is extremely important because there is increasing evidence that such expenditures act as a financial barrier to essential health care and are a source of impoverishment and ill health, forcing households to reduce spending on other essential items such as food and to rely on risky coping strategies. This is especially true when a household is faced with catastrophic expenditures that represent a significant proportion of its budget.

Information on out-of-pocket expenditures for sexual and reproductive health is scarce and measuring such expenditures is difficult. There are both conceptual and measurement problems. The objectives of the Resource Flows Project meeting were to discuss what is known about out-of-pocket expenditures, to review experiences in collecting data on such expenditures and to determine optimal strategies.

Data sources for out-of-pocket expenditures include surveys, health surveillance systems, financial diaries and costing studies. Specialized out-of-pocket expenditure surveys are expensive to conduct. A UNFPA/NIDI Resource Flows project module to collect such information in connection with service utilization via existing household and individual women's questionnaires was not implemented due to financial constraints.

There have been a number of initiatives aimed at estimating out-of-pocket expenditures, among them estimates produced by the World Health Organization which are used by the Resource Flows Project to derive data on consumer spending on population activities. Estimating out-of-pocket expenditures for sexual and reproductive health is an on-going process which will be especially important in the context of Family Planning 2020.

Previous Resource Flows Project experience in India, Nepal and Ethiopia recommend that the first step in collecting data on out-of-pocket expenditures is to conduct a detailed mapping of the health system including financing sources, public and private providers, range and type of health services available and health insurance schemes. This will result in a better understanding of the local health system, its actors, functions and types of data available. In addition to identifying the relevant actors in the health system, the mapping exercise can also be used to identify useful data sources and databases. Once a detailed mapping is done, the next step is to determine functional boundaries – what is considered sexual and reproductive health treatment and care within the given country context. This would include official guidelines from the Ministry of Health, international classifications as well as services and treatment outside the formal health care system such as the use of traditional healers. In order to make international comparisons possible, boundaries should be clearly defined and categories should be clearly distinguished.

Tracking out-of-pocket expenditures for sexual and reproductive health is critical to understanding the burden on consumers and addressing financial barriers to accessing essential health care. It is essential to improving progress towards the Millennium Development Goals of reducing child mortality, reducing maternal mortality, and achieving universal access to reproductive health.

Source: Tracking of Out-of-Pocket Expenditures for Sexual and Reproductive Health, Papers prepared for the UNFPA/NIDI Resource Flows Project Expert Meeting. NIDI, The Hague, December 2011.

6 Conclusion

Financial Resource Flows for Population Activities in 2011 provides information on the flow of international and domestic funding for population programmes in developing countries. The report represents a major effort to capture funding for activities that are part of the costed population package identified in the ICPD Programme of Action: family planning services; basic reproductive health services; STD/HIV/AIDS activities; and basic research, data and population and development policy analysis. It records bilateral, multilateral and NGO assistance to developing countries, including development bank loans, and provides information on resources mobilized by developing countries themselves.

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

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

Progress in Resource Mobilization

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

The Programme of Action specified the financial resources, both domestic and donor funds, necessary to implement the population and reproductive health package over the next twenty years. It pointed out that “these estimates should be reviewed and updated on the basis of the comprehensive approach reflected in paragraph 13.14 of the present Programme of Action, particularly with respect to the costs of implementing reproductive health service delivery” (para 13.15). In 2009, UNFPA produced revised cost estimates to more accurately reflect current needs and costs (Special Theme Box 7). According to the new estimates, almost \$68 billion would be required to meet the needs and costs in 2011.

In 2011, population assistance stood at \$11.4 billion. Domestic spending increased to an estimated \$54.7 billion. At \$66.1 billion, this is a most welcome development. However, before the international community becomes complacent about narrowing the gap between resources needed and funds mobilized, it should be pointed out that the considerable increase in domestic resources is the result of the large expenditure reported for 2011 for family planning in China, as well as new data for HIV/AIDS and out-of-pocket expenditures. The gap may well widen in 2013 if the 2011 family planning projects do not continue. It should also be pointed out that population assistance is not increasing at the same rate as in the past, and shows definite stagnation.

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

Most developing countries cannot be expected to generate the required funds to implement their population programmes. In the least developed countries and other low-income countries, a relatively larger part of the total

required resources will have to come from external sources. The lack of adequate funding continues to remain one of the chief constraints to the full implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action.

Future Resource Requirements

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

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

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

Resource Flows for Other Population-Related Activities

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

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

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

Population and the Millennium Development Goals

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

United Nations Conferences of the 1990s, including the ICPD, as well as the Millennium Development Goals relating to health, education and gender, is vital for laying the foundation to reduce poverty in many of the poorest countries.

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

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.

The Way Forward

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

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

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

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

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

ANNEX TABLES

Table A.1. Primary funds of donor countries for population assistance, by channel of distribution, 2001-2011^a
(Thousands of current \$US)

Country	2001	2002	2003	2004 ^b	2005 ^c	2006	2007 ^d	2008 ^e	2009 ^f	2010 ^g	2011 ^{h,i}
Australia											
Total \$US	13,088 ^j	21,257	38,966	54,894	73,423	95,463	99,319	125,942 ^k	115,882	159,717 ^l	259,134
% by Channel											
Bilateral	56%	54%	67%	70%	79%	8%	13%	19%	9%	8%	8%
MultiBi	14%	16%	13%	4%	0%	13%	16%	25%	17%	23%	29%
Multilateral	13%	8%	11%	22%	19%	0%	6%	5%	7%	8%	7%
NGO	17%	21%	10%	4%	2%	78%	65%	52%	67%	61%	55%
Austria											
Total \$US	979 ^j	1,520	2,727	3,598 ^m	4,822	7,959	7,996	8,381	8,323	7,302	4,984
% by Channel											
Bilateral	7%	19%	30%	6%	2%	6%	7%	9%	20%	21%	25%
MultiBi	7%	10%	1%	6%	14%	31%	32%	23%	20%	16%	15%
Multilateral	83%	34%	37%	33%	34%	33%	26%	31%	31%	38%	30%
NGO	4%	38%	31%	55%	51%	31%	35%	37%	29%	25%	29%
Belgium											
Total \$US	19,138 ⁿ	44,101	26,400	49,877	56,438	75,677	55,963	39,644	75,391	72,488	50,995
% by Channel											
Bilateral	34%	10%	26%	25%	30%	28%	43%	46%	24%	27%	30%
MultiBi	19%	39%	3%	1%	10%	12%	19%	11%	12%	11%	17%
Multilateral	37%	26%	50%	60%	38%	32%	10%	16%	45%	46%	25%
NGO	10%	26%	21%	14%	22%	28%	28%	27%	19%	15%	28%
Canada											
Total \$US	12,689	82,845	56,626	101,131 ^m	318,123	300,868 ^o	219,776 ^p	187,514	196,407	151,411	116,964
% by Channel											
Bilateral	5%	21%	19%	11%	18%	16%	17%	24%	12%	6%	14%
MultiBi	18%	28%	11%	44%	18%	7%	49%	39%	32%	7%	44%
Multilateral	68%	18%	65%	39%	57%	64%	10%	12%	9%	61%	20%
NGO	8%	33%	6%	6%	8%	13%	24%	25%	47%	25%	22%
Denmark											
Total \$US	48,852	73,830	59,527 ^q	89,798	92,338	103,910	138,992	129,463	147,373	171,277	138,818
% by Channel											
Bilateral	13%	10%	15%	13%	18%	20%	25%	17%	40%	20%	28%
MultiBi	0%	14%	21%	0%	0%	0%	2%	1%	1%	10%	10%
Multilateral	67%	43%	64%	72%	64%	71%	36%	39%	52%	41%	34%
NGO	19%	33%	0%	16%	18%	8%	36%	44%	7%	28%	27%
European Union											
Total \$US	28,054 ^r	184,891 ^s	228,737	159,248	226,446	290,322	318,033	269,666	209,876	196,996	272,788
% by Channel											
Bilateral	NA	91%	10%	32%	76%	67%	67%	59%	65%	40%	41%
MultiBi	NA	0%	6%	0%	0%	10%	21%	18%	8%	20%	27%
Multilateral	NA	0%	82%	68%	6%	4%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
NGO	NA	9%	3%	0%	18%	18%	11%	23%	27%	40%	32%
Finland											
Total \$US	23,730	24,353	23,697	27,410 ^t	23,665 ^u	50,948	38,829	61,120	71,087	69,388	79,275
% by Channel											
Bilateral	7%	11%	8%	8%	8%	12%	4%	3%	2%	2%	0%
MultiBi	5%	4%	0%	0%	0%	7%	7%	10%	4%	4%	6%
Multilateral	81%	77%	91%	91%	92%	78%	62%	67%	69%	76%	79%
NGO	7%	9%	1%	1%	0%	4%	27%	20%	25%	18%	14%
France											
Total \$US	8,242	83,687	56,559	205,583	182,895	250,720	307,194 ^v	382,993 ^w	345,477 ^x	398,175 ^y	353,570 ^z
% by Channel											
Bilateral	51%	24%	26%	10%	9%	8%	18%	29%	25%	22%	18%
MultiBi	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Multilateral	46%	11%	74%	90%	91%	92%	82%	70%	74%	61%	72%
NGO	3%	65%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	2%	2%

Table A.1. Primary funds of donor countries for population assistance, by channel of distribution, 2001-2011^a
(Thousands of current \$US)

Country	2001	2002	2003	2004 ^b	2005 ^c	2006	2007 ^d	2008 ^e	2009 ^f	2010 ^g	2011 ^{h,i}
Germany											
Total \$US	108,660	106,763	132,088	141,688	181,638	151,949	193,151	194,579	421,345 ^{aa}	367,258 ^{ab}	390,657 ^{ab}
% by Channel											
Bilateral	81%	70%	61%	55%	47%	62%	68%	71%	43%	42%	39%
MultiBi	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	3%	2%	3%	2%	3%	2%
Multilateral	16%	18%	33%	40%	46%	24%	15%	15%	50%	47%	51%
NGO	3%	12%	4%	5%	7%	12%	14%	11%	5%	9%	8%
Greece											
Total \$US	13 ^{ao}	58 ^{ao}	9,293	6,349 ^m	10,467 ^{ac}	13,641	12,188	6,358	11,259	1,953	232 ^{ad}
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	98%	78%	80%	94%	95%	97%	93%	98%	92%
MultiBi	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%
Multilateral	100%	100%	2%	3%	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%	2%	0%
NGO	0%	0%	0%	19%	18%	4%	4%	2%	2%	0%	8%
Ireland											
Total \$US	6,255	11,787	26,786	26,029 ^m	63,719	143,654	121,018	113,290	79,583	61,756	66,502
% by Channel											
Bilateral	69%	41%	77%	76%	65%	78%	25%	32%	21%	16%	22%
MultiBi	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	11%	9%	19%	14%	15%
Multilateral	31%	49%	20%	24%	17%	22%	13%	11%	8%	10%	10%
NGO	0%	10%	2%	0%	18%	0%	51%	48%	53%	60%	53%
Italy											
Total \$US	25,038 ^j	22,641 ^{ae,af}	27,068	24,107 ^m	7,962	3,904 ^{ag}	38,317	29,393	26,966	26,081	39,947
% by Channel											
Bilateral	31%	34%	74%	53%	11%	22%	36%	57%	56%	49%	43%
MultiBi	34%	38%	2%	0%	0%	0%	1%	8%	11%	6%	9%
Multilateral	33%	26%	23%	30%	89%	78%	44%	13%	7%	17%	8%
NGO	3%	3%	0%	17%	0%	0%	20%	21%	26%	27%	41%
Japan											
Total \$US	115,346	180,167	128,068	278,645	339,094	371,241	313,695	479,017	351,731 ^{ah}	330,447	137,794
% by Channel											
Bilateral	20%	28%	17%	8%	13%	13%	32%	20%	22%	28%	51%
MultiBi	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%	1%	2%	5%	13%	11%	6%
Multilateral	63%	34%	67%	83%	82%	81%	22%	46%	60%	52%	25%
NGO	16%	34%	15%	9%	5%	4%	44%	29%	5%	9%	18%
Luxembourg											
Total \$US	5,627 ^j	7,458 ^{ai}	8,249 ^q	13,214 ^m	12,915	20,607	28,896	35,748	28,799	31,703	20,268
% by Channel											
Bilateral	67%	42%	45%	47%	21%	28%	18%	20%	28%	12%	18%
MultiBi	18%	11%	12%	23%	59%	39%	58%	37%	20%	51%	24%
Multilateral	10%	18%	39%	28%	13%	14%	7%	25%	31%	30%	41%
NGO	5%	29%	4%	2%	7%	19%	17%	19%	22%	7%	17%
Netherlands											
Total \$US	132,032	164,310	275,434	442,186	479,253	546,801	552,546	496,014	588,699	586,351	566,982
% by Channel											
Bilateral	11%	34%	32%	23%	36%	17%	17%	3%	18%	15%	19%
MultiBi	1%	0%	1%	3%	1%	18%	12%	9%	11%	11%	10%
Multilateral	82%	61%	49%	50%	36%	33%	30%	47%	35%	38%	38%
NGO	6%	5%	19%	23%	26%	30%	41%	38%	34%	33%	30%
New Zealand											
Total \$US	2,150	3,288	5,917	8,021	15,247	17,663	13,848	17,160	16,920	16,821	20,420
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	1%	32%	48%	16%	30%	54%	13%	14%	20%	11%
MultiBi	19%	12%	1%	0%	23%	12%	0%	15%	6%	14%	23%
Multilateral	49%	54%	51%	41%	33%	35%	39%	36%	41%	32%	29%
NGO	33%	33%	16%	11%	28%	24%	7%	35%	38%	34%	37%

Table A.1. Primary funds of donor countries for population assistance, by channel of distribution, 2001-2011^a
(Thousands of current \$US)

Country	2001	2002	2003	2004 ^b	2005 ^c	2006	2007 ^d	2008 ^e	2009 ^f	2010 ^g	2011 ^{h,i}
Norway											
Total \$US	42,960	80,793	91,648	166,276	188,402	300,405	264,920	269,836	250,041	255,790	287,120
% by Channel											
Bilateral	1%	8%	6%	12%	3%	6%	7%	7%	7%	8%	8%
MultiBi	9%	13%	5%	7%	10%	7%	15%	18%	17%	13%	13%
Multilateral	78%	49%	76%	66%	70%	65%	40%	41%	54%	59%	60%
NGO	12%	30%	13%	14%	17%	21%	38%	34%	23%	20%	19%
Portugal											
Total \$US	689	571	1,119	3,979	5,268	6,807	5,778	7,347	5,099	2,434	5,938
% by Channel											
Bilateral	67%	28%	59%	32%	44%	39%	49%	44%	44%	15%	9%
MultiBi	0%	0%	0%	-	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	10%	3%
Multilateral	33%	72%	41%	68%	52%	56%	17%	46%	43%	44%	26%
NGO	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	4%	35%	10%	14%	30%	62%
Republic of Korea											
Total \$US	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	23,039 ^{aj}	16,227
% by Channel											
Bilateral	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	83%	61%
MultiBi	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5%	9%
Multilateral	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4%	5%
NGO	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8%	24%
Spain											
Total \$US	14,380	3,291	29,949	37,039	66,893	67,452	139,496	348,088	330,485	278,459	142,618
% by Channel											
Bilateral	92%	0%	18%	76%	74%	92%	11%	22%	6%	6%	5%
MultiBi	1%	28%	0%	0%	0%	1%	39%	35%	17%	22%	27%
Multilateral	7%	0%	82%	24%	26%	8%	14%	12%	48%	40%	31%
NGO	0%	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	36%	31%	21%	32%	36%
Sweden											
Total \$US	56,270	61,107	80,029	196,894	219,670	369,569	366,182	325,984	304,755	263,269	319,679
% by Channel											
Bilateral	10%	38%	8%	2%	30%	8%	35%	8%	7%	4%	2%
MultiBi	16%	1%	7%	3%	12%	7%	5%	12%	11%	11%	11%
Multilateral	48%	49%	65%	72%	41%	60%	43%	54%	54%	55%	58%
NGO	26%	12%	20%	24%	18%	25%	16%	26%	27%	31%	29%
Switzerland											
Total \$US	23,534	23,403	31,522	31,872	40,234	36,540	36,974	44,848	47,321	52,751	68,635
% by Channel											
Bilateral	15%	17%	45%	35%	30%	15%	13%	9%	6%	6%	4%
MultiBi	3%	3%	0%	1%	0%	2%	3%	1%	3%	7%	2%
Multilateral	57%	62%	55%	61%	63%	67%	52%	56%	55%	59%	54%
NGO	25%	18%	0%	3%	7%	16%	32%	34%	36%	29%	40%
United Kingdom											
Total \$US	80,971	168,803	589,650	570,142	711,677	863,793	1,137,342	1,138,817	832,478 ^{ak, al}	1,026,311 ^{al}	1,055,416 ^{al}
% by Channel											
Bilateral	18%	61%	66%	75%	74%	71%	77%	84%	76%	69%	42%
MultiBi	0%	7%	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	26%
Multilateral	82%	20%	18%	21%	22%	25%	11%	14%	24%	30%	19%
NGO	0%	12%	10%	0%	0%	0%	10%	0%	0%	2%	13%
United States											
Total \$US	951,012	962,969	1,807,643	1,807,643 ^t	3,010,627	2,535,693	3,029,171 ^{am}	4,672,158	5,139,528	5,429,109 ^{am}	5,980,614
% by Channel											
Bilateral	18%	22%	20%	20%	81%	53%	81%	52%	40%	44%	46%
MultiBi	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	3%	2%	1%
Multilateral	5%	2%	13%	13%	7%	1%	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%
NGO	78%	75%	67%	67%	11%	45%	18%	46%	56%	53%	52%
TOTAL \$US	1,719,708	2,313,893	3,737,702	4,445,624	6,331,217	6,625,586	7,439,622	9,383,360	9,604,823	9,980,283	10,395,577
% by Channel ^{an}											
Bilateral	22%	34%	30%	28%	60%	42%	58%	45%	37%	38%	38%
MultiBi	2%	4%	3%	2%	2%	4%	6%	5%	6%	5%	8%
Multilateral	27%	18%	30%	37%	27%	28%	15%	18%	19%	19%	15%
NGO	48%	44%	37%	33%	11%	26%	21%	32%	39%	37%	39%

- ^a Percentages have been rounded off and may not add to 100 per cent. An asterisk indicates primary funds of less than 0.5 and more than 0 per cent. NA indicates no report for the country in that year. Negative numbers are due to adjustments made to the preceding year's figures and indicate that the amount of adjustment exceeded actual expenditure.
- ^b 2004 data differ from the figures in the 2004 report, due to additional data received.
- ^c 2005 data differ from the figures in the 2005 report, due to additional data received.
- ^d 2007 data differ from the figures in previous reports, due to additional data received (updated July 2013).
- ^e 2008 data differ from the figures in the 2008 and 2009 report, due to additional data received.
- ^f 2009 data differ from the figures in previous reports, due to additional data received (updated July 2013).
- ^g 2010 data differ from the figures in the 2010 report, due to additional data received (updated July 2013).
- ^h - 2011 Information on project/programme expenditures from donor country governments are based on OECD CRS data downloaded in December 2012.
- ⁱ - 2011 Information on general contributions from Finland, Germany, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and United States were extracted from the Resource Flows survey. General contributions from all other donor country governments are based on OECD data downloaded in April 2013.
- ^j 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.
- ^k Australia; Information on general contributions to intermediate organizations was not reported. As a result, 2008 figures on general contributions are estimated at the 2007 level.
- ^l Australia; Information on general contributions made to UNFPA and UNICEF was adjusted. Therefore, data differ from figures in previous reports (updated July 2013).
- ^m Information on general contributions to intermediate organizations was not reported. As a result, 2004 figures on general contributions are estimated at the 2003 level.
- ⁿ 2001 data differ from the figures in the 2001 report, due to additional data received.
- ^o Information on general contributions to intermediate organizations was not reported. As a result, 2006 figures on general contributions are estimated at the 2005 level.
- ^p Canada; Information on projects/programme was adjusted and therefore expenditures data differ from figures in previous reports (updated July 2013).
- ^q Information on project/programme expenditures was not reported. As a result, project/programme figures are estimated based on 2002 data.
- ^r Figures on expenditures for population assistance for 2001 were not provided. As a result, 2001 figures are estimated at the 1999 level.
- ^s 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.
- ^t No 2004 data have been provided; 2004 figures are estimated at the 2003 level.
- ^u Information on project/programme expenditures was not reported. As a result, project/programme figures are estimated based on 2003 data.
- ^v Information on general contributions to intermediate organizations was not reported. As a result, 2007 figures on general contributions are estimated at the 2006 level.
- ^w Information on general contributions to intermediate organizations was not reported. As a result, 2008 figures on general contributions are estimated at the 2006 level.
- ^x Information on general contributions to intermediate organizations was not reported. As a result, 2009 figures on general contributions are estimated at the 2006 level.
- ^y Information on general contributions to intermediate organizations was not reported. As a result, 2010 figures on general contributions are estimated at the 2006 level.
- ^z Information on general contributions to intermediate organizations was not reported. As a result, 2011 figures on general contributions are estimated at the 2006 level.
- ^{aa} General contributions to the Global Fund is included. As a result, the 2009 figure on general contributions is much higher.
- ^{ab} Data for Germany are recalculated into \$US using the OECD exchange rate based on their request.
- ^{ac} Information on general contributions to intermediate organizations was not reported. As a result, 2005 figures on general contributions are estimated at the 2003 level.
- ^{ad} Greece did not report figures on general contributions in 2011.
- ^{ae} Since 2002 exchange rates have not been available, the respective 2001 rates were used.
- ^{af} Project/programme expenditures and channels are estimated based on 2000 data.
- ^{ag} Information on project/programme expenditures was not reported. As a result, project/programme figures are estimated based on 2005 data.
- ^{ah} 2009 data differ from the figures in the 2009 report due to additional data received.
- ^{ai} Project/programme expenditures for 2002 have been estimated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Luxembourg. Channels are estimated based on 2001 data.
- ^{aj} Republic of Korea is included since 2010.
- ^{ak} United Kingdom; DFID revised the tracking method for development assistance as of this year, the data are therefore not comparable to previous years.
- ^{al} United Kingdom; data has been collected from the Statistics on International Development of the Department for International Development (DFID)
- ^{am} United States; Information on projects/programme expenditures was adjusted to ensure consistency with CRS coding in other years.
- ^{an} Figures have been rounded off and may not add to totals.
- ^{ao} Greece; figures differ from the 2006-2010 reports due to corrections made.

Table A.2. Primary funds of donor countries for population assistance as a percentage of official development assistance, 2001-2011^a

Country	2001	2002	2003	2004 ^b	2005 ^c	2006	2007 ^d	2008	2009 ^e	2010 ^f	2011 ^g
Australia	1.50 ^h	2.15	3.15	3.76	4.37	4.50	3.72	3.98	4.20	4.07	5.20
Austria	0.18 ^h	0.29	0.54	0.53 ⁱ	0.31	0.53	0.44	0.50	0.73	0.60	0.45
Belgium	2.21 ^j	4.12	1.40	3.41	2.87	3.83	2.87	1.67	2.89	2.41	1.82
Canada	0.83	4.13	2.56	3.89 ⁱ	8.47	8.17 ^k	5.39 ^l	3.97	4.91	2.91	2.14
Denmark	2.99	4.49	3.41 ^m	4.41	4.38	4.65	5.42	4.62	5.24	5.97	4.74
Finland	6.10	5.27	4.26	4.18 ⁿ	2.62 ^o	6.11	3.96	5.37	5.51	5.21	5.64
France	0.20	1.53	0.77	2.43	1.82	2.37	3.11 ^p	3.50 ^q	2.74 ^r	3.08 ^s	2.72 ^t
Germany	2.18	2.01	1.97	1.88	1.80	1.46	1.57	1.40	3.49 ^u	2.83 ^v	2.77 ^v
Greece	0.01 ^j	0.02	2.57	1.37 ⁱ	2.72 ^w	3.22	2.43	0.92	1.85	0.38	0.05 ^x
Ireland	2.18	2.96	5.26	4.29 ⁱ	8.86	14.06	10.15	8.55	7.91	6.90	7.28
Italy	1.54 ^h	0.97 ^y	1.11	0.98 ⁱ	0.16	0.11 ^z	0.97	0.66	0.82	0.87	0.92
Japan	1.17	1.94	1.44	3.13	2.58	3.32	4.09	5.12	3.72	3.00	1.27
Luxembourg	3.99 ^h	5.07 ^{aa}	4.37 ^m	5.61 ⁱ	5.04	7.09	7.69	8.74	6.94	7.87	4.95
Netherlands	4.16	4.92	6.79	10.52	9.37	10.03	8.88	7.09	9.16	9.22	8.94
New Zealand	1.92	2.70	3.50	3.78	5.57	6.83	4.33	4.95	5.47	4.92	4.81
Norway	3.19	4.76	4.49	7.56	6.76	10.17	7.11	6.80	6.12	5.59	6.04
Portugal	0.26	0.18	0.35	0.39	1.40	1.72	1.23	1.20	0.99	0.38	0.84
Republic of Korea	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.96 ^{ab}	1.23
Spain	0.83	0.19	1.48	1.52	2.22	1.77	2.71	5.21	5.02	4.68	3.42
Sweden	3.38	3.07	3.81	7.23	6.53	9.34	8.44	6.89	6.70	5.81	5.71
Switzerland	2.59	2.49	2.43	2.06	2.28	2.22	2.19	2.22	2.05	2.29	2.25
United Kingdom	1.77	3.43	9.56	7.23	6.61	6.93	11.55	9.98	7.38 ^{ac,ad}	7.86 ^{ad}	7.63 ^{ad}
United States	8.32	7.25	11.45	9.17 ^o	10.90	10.78	13.90 ^{ae}	17.96	17.83	17.89 ^{ae}	19.43
All donor countries	3.23 ^j	3.65	5.12	5.39	5.72	6.07	6.88	7.61	7.90	7.62	7.57

^a Figures for official development assistance (ODA) are drawn from <http://stats.oecd.org/index.aspx> and were downloaded in May 2013.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

^h 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

^x Greece did not report figures on general contributions in 2011.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table A.3. Primary funds of donor countries for population assistance per million \$US of gross national income (GNI), 2001 – 2011^a (\$US)

Country	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 ^b	2006	2007 ^c	2008	2009 ^d	2010 ^e	2011 ^f
Australia	38 ^g	55	79	92	108	129	132	158	138	194 ^h	288
Austria	5 ^g	7	11	12 ⁱ	16	24	23	27	26	22	14
Belgium	81 ^j	178	86	140	151	187	128	105	191	174	118
Canada	18	115	66	104 ⁱ	286	251 ^k	168 ^l	145	156	116	85
Denmark	308	433	285 ^m	373	355	367	459	628	687	751	594
Finland	197	185	148	148 ⁿ	121 ^o	234	166	320	377	349	391
France	6	58	32	100	86	109	125 ^p	179 ^q	158 ^r	176 ^s	150 ^t
Germany	59	54	55	52	65	50	60	66	140 ^u	118 ^v	119 ^v
Greece	* ^w	* ^w	54	31 ⁱ	47 ^x	45	42	20	35	6	1 ^y
Ireland	72	119	210	167 ⁱ	372	751	582	717	541	411	434
Italy	23 ^g	19 ^z	19	14 ⁱ	5	2 ^{aa}	19	16	14	14	20
Japan	27	44	29	59	73	75	65	107	82	75	31
Luxembourg	328 ^g	391 ^{ab}	344 ^m	468 ⁱ	433	626	844	1,386	971	1,021	610
Netherlands	342	399	551	772	767	777	739	743	896	844	787
New Zealand	49	60	81	89	151	158	121	160	141	132	155
Norway	264	423	412	661	634	942	727	955	935	903	943
Portugal	6	5	8	24	29	36	29	31	20	9	23
Republic of Korea	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	16 ^{ac}	11
Spain	25	5	36	36	60	56	106	248 ^{ad}	228	192	98
Sweden	273	256	265	562	616	935	836	936	861	700	801
Switzerland	88	79	94	85	101	84	81	150	130	135	165
United Kingdom	57	106	322	262	312	352	462	512	375 ^{ae,af}	460 ^{af}	468 ^{af}
United States	94	92	165	155 ⁿ	244 ^{ag}	189	218 ^{ah}	328	367	371 ^{ah}	393
All donor countries	71 ^j	86	126	139	188	181	196	261	270	262	262

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

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

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

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

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

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

^g 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

^y Greece did not report figures on general contributions in 2011.

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

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

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

^{ac} Republic of Korea is included since 2010

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

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

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

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

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

Table A.4. Final donor expenditures for population assistance, by region and channel of distribution, 2001-2011^a
(Thousands of current \$US)

Region	2001 ^b	2002 ^{c,d,e}	2003 ^f	2004 ^g	2005 ^{h,i}	2006 ^j	2007 ^k	2008 ^l	2009 ^{m,n,o}	2010 ^{o,p}	2011 ^{o,q}
Africa (sub-Saharan)											
Total \$US	605,466	869,139	1,195,052	1,357,517	2,327,383	2,526,098	3,172,340	4,178,686	5,189,499	5,578,081	5,832,750
% by Channel											
Bilateral	19%	33%	31%	20%	59%	38%	52%	35%	35%	36%	36%
Multilateral	18%	15%	20%	28%	25%	23%	26%	22%	23%	27%	24%
NGO	63%	52%	49%	52%	16%	39%	22%	43%	42%	37%	40%
Asia and the Pacific											
Total \$US	396,994	566,261	609,901	522,000	809,444	1,026,897	963,037	1,132,628	1,721,787	1,604,983	1,875,508
% by Channel											
Bilateral	29%	42%	29%	17%	30%	16%	39%	18%	23%	25%	26%
Multilateral	24%	20%	28%	20%	39%	40%	32%	38%	39%	35%	37%
NGO	47%	38%	43%	63%	31%	44%	29%	44%	38%	39%	37%
Latin America and the Caribbean											
Total \$US	188,603	255,666	221,948	236,173	352,678	391,772	393,779	518,754	673,911	626,878	570,382
% by Channel											
Bilateral	34%	33%	14%	13%	37%	31%	39%	28%	26%	27%	25%
Multilateral	16%	24%	34%	30%	40%	36%	33%	38%	37%	35%	36%
NGO	49%	44%	52%	58%	23%	32%	27%	34%	37%	38%	39%
Western Asia and North Africa											
Total \$US	114,072	149,374	141,638	143,544	162,804	280,946	237,009	288,347	340,632	330,865	255,735
% by Channel											
Bilateral	32%	47%	17%	12%	27%	42%	48%	27%	20%	20%	18%
Multilateral	19%	14%	33%	24%	35%	28%	18%	32%	41%	40%	37%
NGO	49%	39%	51%	65%	38%	30%	35%	41%	39%	41%	45%
Eastern and Southern Europe											
Total \$US	35,259	48,780	114,546	58,683	173,540	159,225	157,042	186,023	184,626	169,342	155,496
% by Channel											
Bilateral	16%	32%	22%	27%	18%	7%	12%	10%	8%	9%	19%
Multilateral	25%	20%	28%	20%	51%	66%	74%	71%	71%	76%	60%
NGO	59%	48%	50%	53%	32%	26%	14%	20%	20%	16%	21%
Global/Interregional											
Total \$US	710,668	1,272,814	1,563,816	2,495,324	2,974,254	2,932,670	3,795,645	4,107,156	3,055,625	3,281,331	3,342,972
% by Channel											
Bilateral	6%	7%	31%	33%	66%	48%	53%	56%	34%	34%	34%
Multilateral	27%	19%	20%	35%	16%	19%	24%	19%	21%	18%	20%
NGO	68%	74%	49%	32%	18%	33%	24%	25%	45%	48%	47%
TOTAL \$US	2,051,062	3,162,035	3,846,900	4,813,241	6,800,102	7,317,607	8,718,853	10,411,594	11,166,080	11,591,481	12,032,842
% by Channel											
Bilateral	18%	25%	29%	26%	56%	38%	49%	40%	31%	33%	33%
Multilateral	22%	18%	23%	31%	24%	26%	27%	25%	27%	27%	26%
NGO	60%	57%	48%	43%	20%	36%	24%	35%	42%	40%	41%

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

^o 2009-2011 data for the Gates Foundation were adjusted and are now based on OECD CRS data provided by the Gates Foundation whilst previous data and data from earlier years are still extracted from the Resource Flows survey

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

- Republic of Korea is included since 2010

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

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

- Data from the Republic of Korea are included since 2010

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

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

Table A.5. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries of Africa (sub-Saharan), by channel of distribution, 2001-2011^a (Thousands of current \$US)

Country/Territory	2001	2002 ^{b,c,d}	2003 ^e	2004 ^f	2005 ^{g,h}	2006 ⁱ	2007 ^j	2008 ^k	2009 ^{l,m}	2010 ^{n,o}	2011 ^p
Africa (sub-Saharan)											
Total^q											
Total \$US	605,466	869,139	1,195,052	1,357,517	2,327,378	2,526,098	3,172,340	4,178,686	5,189,239	5,574,107	5,832,750
% by Channel											
Bilateral	19%	33%	31%	20%	59%	38%	52%	35%	35%	36%	36%
Multilateral	18%	15%	20%	28%	25%	23%	26%	22%	23%	27%	24%
NGO	63%	52%	49%	52%	16%	39%	22%	43%	42%	37%	40%
Regional											
Total \$US	122,832	240,425	148,903	304,564	211,471	309,353	289,367	338,950	516,628	421,694	446,679 ^r
% by Channel											
Bilateral	9%	44%	25%	4%	22%	18%	29%	24%	52%	57%	7%
Multilateral	13%	8%	14%	29%	13%	6%	14%	15%	11%	11%	51%
NGO	79%	48%	61%	67%	66%	76%	57%	61%	37%	32%	42%
Angola											
Total \$US	8,057	9,519	18,807	11,793	30,618	30,640	25,739	36,841	38,264	33,299	28,896
% by Channel											
Bilateral	30%	28%	26%	20%	17%	24%	40%	18%	16%	18%	25%
Multilateral	28%	28%	39%	22%	77%	42%	36%	58%	45%	45%	16%
NGO	42%	43%	35%	58%	6%	34%	24%	24%	39%	37%	59%
Benin											
Total \$US	7,766	10,107	14,760	20,046	15,702	23,852	13,329	16,113	27,632	44,358	34,308
% by Channel											
Bilateral	6%	17%	13%	13%	15%	21%	27%	35%	21%	15%	23%
Multilateral	28%	43%	21%	39%	67%	62%	47%	28%	49%	62%	50%
NGO	66%	40%	66%	48%	18%	18%	26%	37%	30%	23%	27%
Botswana											
Total \$US	2,692	11,449	21,193	13,224	45,854	27,676	45,435	234,975	224,480	75,162	74,875
% by Channel											
Bilateral	42%	1%	0%	1%	96%	89%	97%	26%	29%	81%	79%
Multilateral	52%	15%	12%	19%	2%	5%	0%	0%	1%	2%	1%
NGO	6%	84%	88%	80%	1%	6%	3%	73%	70%	17%	21%
Burkina Faso											
Total \$US	6,691	6,236	15,072	14,842	30,972	30,649	34,989	31,308	58,795	64,383	50,074
% by Channel											
Bilateral	50%	51%	57%	63%	28%	60%	62%	37%	44%	45%	31%
Multilateral	34%	34%	21%	28%	37%	23%	23%	52%	42%	48%	63%
NGO	16%	15%	22%	8%	35%	13%	15%	11%	14%	7%	7%
Burundi											
Total \$US	2,255	2,090	2,960	7,971	7,666	11,942	10,494	20,488	47,187	32,768	36,109
% by Channel											
Bilateral	21%	11%	12%	17%	23%	23%	17%	9%	10%	21%	20%
Multilateral	74%	80%	76%	82%	70%	52%	51%	56%	64%	37%	43%
NGO	5%	9%	13%	1%	6%	25%	32%	36%	26%	42%	37%
Cameroon											
Total \$US	3,343	4,610	8,391	7,904	12,820	19,919	35,807	21,758	38,903	26,095	17,947
% by Channel											
Bilateral	19%	41%	40%	60%	39%	24%	24%	21%	12%	32%	39%
Multilateral	45%	55%	42%	38%	57%	69%	67%	68%	73%	53%	46%
NGO	36%	4%	18%	3%	4%	7%	9%	11%	15%	15%	15%

Table A.5. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries of Africa (sub-Saharan), by channel of distribution, 2001-2011^a (Thousands of current \$US)

Country/Territory	2001	2002 ^{b,c,d}	2003 ^e	2004 ^f	2005 ^{g,h}	2006 ⁱ	2007 ^j	2008 ^k	2009 ^{l,m}	2010 ^{n,o}	2011 ^p
Cape Verde											
Total \$US	1,373	1,051	1,099	1,578	1,682	1,321	953	1,789	1,981	6,248	6,440
% by Channel											
Bilateral	30%	32%	36%	58%	59%	94%	91%	91%	16%	33%	33%
Multilateral	70%	68%	55%	43%	38%	3%	0%	0%	71%	65%	57%
NGO	0%	0%	9%	0%	3%	3%	9%	9%	13%	2%	10%
Central African Republic											
Total \$US	982	1,406	5,371	2,322	11,305	12,268	1,133	17,019	9,153	13,381	7,492
% by Channel											
Bilateral	-1%	22%	9%	22%	9%	3%	16%	1%	4%	8%	6%
Multilateral	101%	78%	85%	77%	81%	87%	71%	91%	85%	85%	86%
NGO	0%	0%	6%	1%	10%	10%	12%	8%	10%	7%	8%
Chad											
Total \$US	2,675	2,902	4,202	5,713	9,124	8,325	3,935	6,236	20,632	32,163	15,943
% by Channel											
Bilateral	58%	0%	48%	53%	45%	45%	68%	56%	12%	5%	10%
Multilateral	35%	93%	48%	45%	50%	53%	18%	38%	78%	93%	79%
NGO	7%	7%	5%	2%	5%	3%	14%	5%	11%	2%	11%
Comoros											
Total \$US	780	626	1,216	741	390	539	25,172	321	2,330	2,522	1,987
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	46%	29%	8%	99%	14%	19%	23%	53%
Multilateral	63%	100%	85%	53%	68%	88%	1%	71%	46%	76%	46%
NGO	37%	0%	14%	1%	3%	4%	0%	15%	36%	2%	1%
Congo											
Total \$US	928	4,715	2,184	8,427	6,571	1,429	3,648	6,258	7,137	13,816	12,246
% by Channel											
Bilateral	25%	8%	45%	15%	14%	0%	7%	13%	4%	1%	8%
Multilateral	38%	18%	31%	83%	25%	66%	79%	83%	86%	91%	81%
NGO	37%	74%	24%	2%	61%	34%	14%	4%	10%	7%	11%
Congo, Democratic Republic of the											
Total \$US	8,783	5,536	22,886	100,235	36,141	90,486	47,638	88,709	152,212	134,861	129,057
% by Channel											
Bilateral	10%	20%	43%	12%	21%	18%	34%	24%	15%	17%	19%
Multilateral	25%	31%	19%	80%	65%	73%	43%	48%	59%	47%	37%
NGO	65%	49%	39%	8%	14%	10%	24%	27%	27%	36%	44%
Cote d'Ivoire											
Total \$US	4,014	3,170	20,375	15,058	48,288	35,229	45,687	102,650	77,866	93,319	73,243
% by Channel											
Bilateral	59%	11%	22%	27%	70%	68%	72%	51%	64%	70%	65%
Multilateral	40%	73%	37%	17%	26%	23%	26%	12%	16%	14%	11%
NGO	1%	16%	41%	56%	4%	9%	2%	37%	20%	16%	24%
Equatorial Guinea											
Total \$US	1,025	550	980	2,042	4,070	3,275	1,157	4,885	5,188	4,098	4,309
% by Channel											
Bilateral	49%	0%	0%	37%	24%	32%	22%	34%	1%	1%	1%
Multilateral	51%	100%	91%	63%	76%	67%	36%	22%	50%	72%	16%
NGO	0%	0%	9%	0%	0%	1%	42%	44%	49%	27%	83%

Table A.5. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries of Africa (sub-Saharan), by channel of distribution, 2001-2011^a (Thousands of current \$US)

Country/Territory	2001	2002 ^{b,c,d}	2003 ^e	2004 ^f	2005 ^{g,h}	2006 ⁱ	2007 ^j	2008 ^k	2009 ^{l,m}	2010 ^{n,o}	2011 ^p
Eritrea											
Total \$US	6,774	9,345	8,183	8,743	17,260	9,974	10,061	14,923	24,682	26,764	9,062
% by Channel											
Bilateral	21%	24%	16%	2%	1%	7%	28%	2%	1%	1%	1%
Multilateral	45%	32%	31%	48%	98%	80%	66%	97%	98%	97%	96%
NGO	34%	44%	52%	50%	1%	13%	6%	0%	2%	2%	3%
Ethiopia											
Total \$US	43,125	52,648	68,629	64,956	192,603	233,235	334,223	361,896	333,463	560,736	551,120
% by Channel											
Bilateral	20%	23%	19%	13%	49%	22%	27%	25%	29%	21%	33%
Multilateral	12%	12%	39%	13%	32%	42%	56%	42%	20%	47%	28%
NGO	68%	65%	42%	73%	19%	36%	18%	33%	51%	31%	39%
Gabon											
Total \$US	3,069	710	758	704	908	2,242	3,069	2,374	5,084	3,393	2,836
% by Channel											
Bilateral	2%	64%	24%	65%	33%	16%	17%	15%	17%	21%	59%
Multilateral	8%	36%	53%	35%	67%	80%	80%	79%	83%	78%	39%
NGO	89%	0%	22%	0%	0%	4%	3%	5%	0%	1%	2%
Gambia											
Total \$US	690	614	1,634	1,001	4,592	3,091	3,397	2,921	7,813	8,360	7,780
% by Channel											
Bilateral	41%	2%	12%	20%	5%	10%	12%	7%	1%	1%	2%
Multilateral	59%	98%	55%	80%	93%	89%	79%	91%	92%	96%	90%
NGO	0%	0%	32%	0%	2%	1%	10%	3%	7%	3%	7%
Ghana											
Total \$US	21,753	32,061	34,123	37,007	29,784	53,639	70,241	41,089	118,649	86,667	126,986
% by Channel											
Bilateral	13%	45%	58%	65%	44%	60%	48%	18%	27%	40%	43%
Multilateral	19%	11%	21%	14%	36%	25%	43%	44%	50%	31%	30%
NGO	68%	45%	20%	21%	20%	15%	9%	38%	23%	29%	27%
Guinea											
Total \$US	6,176	9,009	12,807	12,221	7,080	13,184	5,846	10,160	21,260	21,646	22,878
% by Channel											
Bilateral	29%	22%	18%	20%	64%	29%	67%	61%	19%	18%	28%
Multilateral	14%	7%	24%	18%	15%	14%	25%	11%	32%	35%	36%
NGO	57%	70%	58%	62%	21%	56%	8%	28%	49%	47%	36%
Guinea-Bissau											
Total \$US	562	1,045	1,506	5,251	1,984	2,342	2,516	2,954	11,518	11,416	7,281
% by Channel											
Bilateral	10%	33%	7%	12%	32%	23%	52%	22%	8%	8%	2%
Multilateral	90%	67%	77%	88%	47%	74%	27%	42%	83%	80%	70%
NGO	0%	0%	17%	0%	21%	2%	21%	36%	10%	12%	27%
Kenya											
Total \$US	38,134	52,114	70,577	65,493	168,523	169,443	239,171	348,033	434,249	447,370	501,008
% by Channel											
Bilateral	33%	28%	23%	16%	85%	40%	69%	43%	37%	37%	38%
Multilateral	8%	11%	13%	5%	2%	3%	10%	6%	6%	9%	3%
NGO	59%	62%	64%	80%	13%	58%	21%	51%	57%	54%	59%

Table A.5. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries of Africa (sub-Saharan), by channel of distribution, 2001-2011^a (Thousands of current \$US)

Country/Territory	2001	2002 ^{b,c,d}	2003 ^e	2004 ^f	2005 ^{g,h}	2006 ⁱ	2007 ^j	2008 ^k	2009 ^{l,m}	2010 ^{n,o}	2011 ^p
Lesotho											
Total \$US	967	1,577	4,802	2,995	8,572	10,647	20,814	40,044	35,815	52,120	62,278
% by Channel											
Bilateral	67%	19%	47%	63%	31%	48%	38%	27%	30%	23%	30%
Multilateral	25%	28%	43%	28%	63%	48%	51%	55%	51%	59%	36%
NGO	8%	53%	10%	10%	6%	3%	12%	18%	19%	18%	34%
Liberia											
Total \$US	1,626	1,961	2,675	1,810	6,152	7,069	10,544	18,016	34,322	48,801	37,886
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	37%	18%	9%	7%	7%	8%	8%	9%	7%	14%
Multilateral	63%	29%	47%	47%	70%	76%	60%	31%	45%	33%	38%
NGO	37%	34%	35%	44%	23%	17%	33%	61%	46%	60%	49%
Madagascar											
Total \$US	10,208	12,424	16,043	13,630	13,635	13,038	14,475	17,149	29,410	36,091	26,927
% by Channel											
Bilateral	11%	22%	6%	12%	29%	24%	52%	32%	24%	16%	32%
Multilateral	21%	17%	32%	17%	31%	39%	31%	2%	42%	37%	14%
NGO	68%	61%	62%	71%	40%	37%	17%	67%	33%	47%	53%
Malawi											
Total \$US	22,230	36,003	68,418	41,608	35,040	74,439	119,991	111,485	136,534	155,991	160,348
% by Channel											
Bilateral	19%	51%	78%	14%	23%	29%	29%	18%	14%	16%	23%
Multilateral	17%	10%	7%	48%	55%	40%	57%	56%	53%	56%	42%
NGO	64%	38%	15%	37%	22%	31%	15%	27%	33%	28%	35%
Mali											
Total \$US	14,171	20,358	25,070	48,841	33,543	32,393	39,565	50,790	64,836	47,954	55,925
% by Channel											
Bilateral	40%	45%	10%	15%	55%	59%	47%	38%	35%	28%	42%
Multilateral	17%	11%	10%	45%	19%	25%	44%	40%	41%	31%	24%
NGO	43%	44%	79%	40%	27%	16%	9%	22%	24%	41%	33%
Mauritania											
Total \$US	2,061	5,095	3,978	12,027	2,759	4,869	4,621	9,069	12,551	6,323	2,260
% by Channel											
Bilateral	5%	7%	4%	14%	28%	31%	87%	22%	20%	7%	30%
Multilateral	63%	86%	85%	86%	61%	67%	0%	67%	62%	53%	-8%
NGO	32%	7%	11%	1%	11%	1%	13%	11%	19%	40%	77%
Mauritius											
Total \$US	193	157	139	2,081	66	794	1,197	379	1,417	2,426	1,900
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	1%	0%	77%	84%	99%	100%	29%	15%	19%
Multilateral	100%	100%	45%	100%	23%	15%	0%	0%	71%	85%	73%
NGO	0%	0%	54%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	7%
Mayotte											
Total \$US	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	23,153	NA
% by Channel											
Bilateral	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	100%	NA
Multilateral	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0%	NA
NGO	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0%	NA

Table A.5. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries of Africa (sub-Saharan), by channel of distribution, 2001-2011^a (Thousands of current \$US)

Country/Territory	2001	2002 ^{b,c,d}	2003 ^e	2004 ^f	2005 ^{g,h}	2006 ⁱ	2007 ^j	2008 ^k	2009 ^{l,m}	2010 ^{n,o}	2011 ^p
Mozambique											
Total \$US	29,800	41,172	68,671	59,436	112,030	136,904	198,602	236,039	253,657	303,731	309,746
% by Channel											
Bilateral	27%	39%	40%	29%	84%	53%	52%	47%	43%	44%	59%
Multilateral	28%	22%	19%	17%	9%	20%	27%	21%	15%	24%	5%
NGO	45%	38%	40%	54%	6%	27%	21%	32%	42%	32%	36%
Namibia											
Total \$US	4,080	4,774	12,092	13,824	54,340	70,473	85,019	81,548	125,564	126,653	89,070
% by Channel											
Bilateral	20%	18%	27%	33%	79%	43%	54%	41%	52%	44%	52%
Multilateral	36%	32%	10%	13%	17%	28%	29%	17%	27%	25%	11%
NGO	44%	50%	63%	54%	4%	29%	17%	42%	21%	31%	38%
Niger											
Total \$US	3,979	3,480	6,175	7,595	11,266	15,906	18,153	23,080	36,563	31,426	29,064
% by Channel											
Bilateral	35%	15%	34%	52%	41%	55%	36%	24%	20%	24%	22%
Multilateral	62%	82%	63%	45%	55%	41%	53%	66%	66%	66%	70%
NGO	3%	3%	3%	3%	4%	4%	11%	11%	14%	10%	8%
Nigeria											
Total \$US	35,933	54,824	81,796	109,036	207,745	215,845	236,733	383,376	406,602	461,408	499,323
% by Channel											
Bilateral	4%	19%	17%	47%	77%	45%	61%	43%	37%	46%	46%
Multilateral	19%	18%	20%	8%	14%	13%	9%	12%	15%	10%	18%
NGO	77%	63%	63%	45%	9%	42%	30%	45%	48%	44%	36%
Rwanda											
Total \$US	14,044	10,695	24,016	21,636	82,427	69,902	105,790	138,362	153,235	223,037	225,652
% by Channel											
Bilateral	11%	12%	29%	18%	63%	34%	42%	23%	29%	19%	25%
Multilateral	13%	17%	15%	13%	32%	24%	35%	34%	25%	50%	46%
NGO	76%	71%	57%	69%	5%	41%	23%	43%	45%	31%	29%
Sao Tome and Principe											
Total \$US	974	427	516	2,102	621	849	565	924	1,707	2,082	3,436
% by Channel											
Bilateral	11%	18%	35%	13%	39%	15%	35%	25%	21%	10%	3%
Multilateral	60%	66%	51%	87%	61%	64%	29%	29%	55%	61%	15%
NGO	29%	16%	13%	0%	0%	21%	36%	45%	24%	30%	82%
Senegal											
Total \$US	17,082	12,084	26,130	24,305	15,560	25,804	22,972	33,583	44,270	49,483	53,021
% by Channel											
Bilateral	33%	19%	17%	14%	35%	31%	39%	28%	23%	20%	20%
Multilateral	14%	20%	10%	10%	28%	42%	40%	26%	28%	42%	44%
NGO	52%	62%	72%	77%	36%	27%	21%	45%	49%	38%	37%
Seychelles											
Total \$US	59	50	155	17	77	71	25	30	85	138	12
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	38%	0%	37%	39%	100%	100%	41%	19%	100%
Multilateral	100%	100%	25%	100%	63%	61%	0%	0%	53%	81%	0%
NGO	0%	0%	36%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%	0%	0%
Sierra Leone											
Total \$US	889	2,373	6,803	2,934	8,832	8,437	8,580	15,498	26,460	36,732	36,398
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	25%	39%	23%	31%	36%	39%	17%	14%	9%	32%
Multilateral	63%	48%	47%	69%	63%	58%	40%	61%	71%	80%	46%
NGO	37%	27%	14%	8%	7%	5%	21%	22%	15%	11%	22%

Table A.5. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries of Africa (sub-Saharan),
by channel of distribution, 2001-2011^a (Thousands of current \$US)

Country/Territory	2001	2002 ^{b,c,d}	2003 ^e	2004 ^f	2005 ^{g,h}	2006 ⁱ	2007 ^j	2008 ^k	2009 ^{l,m}	2010 ^{n,o}	2011 ^p
South Africa											
Total \$US	29,267	39,628	96,542	41,025	195,513	185,064	283,963	408,920	568,381	586,025	616,204
% by Channel											
Bilateral	21%	14%	37%	17%	74%	48%	71%	38%	36%	39%	41%
Multilateral	8%	10%	18%	1%	15%	8%	11%	5%	5%	8%	3%
NGO	70%	76%	45%	82%	11%	44%	17%	57%	59%	53%	56%
South Sudan											
Total \$US	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	61,172 ^s
% by Channel											
Bilateral	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	35%
Multilateral	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	31%
NGO	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	34%
Swaziland											
Total \$US	635	2,044	7,069	2,190	21,808	13,022	20,019	21,509	27,417	63,072	68,786
% by Channel											
Bilateral	1%	2%	9%	36%	4%	14%	26%	22%	19%	17%	29%
Multilateral	77%	44%	88%	40%	94%	83%	71%	51%	40%	57%	27%
NGO	22%	54%	3%	25%	2%	3%	3%	27%	41%	27%	44%
Tanzania, United Republic of											
Total \$US	31,019	39,429	64,268	92,191	209,317	164,834	222,978	307,280	342,658	430,158	474,074
% by Channel											
Bilateral	29%	44%	38%	27%	62%	48%	63%	44%	41%	45%	45%
Multilateral	21%	19%	14%	37%	29%	22%	19%	30%	20%	22%	18%
NGO	50%	37%	48%	35%	8%	29%	18%	26%	39%	33%	36%
Togo											
Total \$US	2,695	2,719	6,365	2,196	8,224	9,587	12,703	9,737	22,938	15,428	13,352
% by Channel											
Bilateral	5%	45%	12%	30%	13%	14%	16%	31%	11%	8%	18%
Multilateral	56%	54%	80%	70%	82%	81%	81%	62%	82%	87%	76%
NGO	39%	1%	8%	0%	5%	5%	3%	6%	7%	5%	6%
Uganda											
Total \$US	42,399	54,011	61,945	53,973	197,560	174,668	251,529	237,630	297,760	334,714	339,457
% by Channel											
Bilateral	14%	17%	27%	11%	74%	50%	66%	54%	48%	34%	44%
Multilateral	14%	12%	15%	12%	21%	4%	18%	1%	8%	13%	11%
NGO	72%	71%	59%	77%	5%	46%	17%	45%	44%	53%	45%
Zambia											
Total \$US	29,312	43,214	80,514	69,017	182,075	148,100	164,887	270,757	252,826	241,849	346,008
% by Channel											
Bilateral	28%	33%	43%	35%	75%	43%	57%	31%	36%	41%	33%
Multilateral	9%	7%	6%	3%	19%	12%	13%	31%	21%	18%	27%
NGO	63%	60%	52%	61%	6%	44%	29%	38%	44%	42%	40%
Zimbabwe											
Total \$US	17,364	18,699	44,253	21,212	24,815	49,333	75,608	50,832	129,124	130,796	151,891
% by Channel											
Bilateral	5%	48%	32%	8%	36%	33%	56%	35%	16%	16%	18%
Multilateral	14%	9%	5%	9%	37%	15%	23%	7%	54%	57%	49%
NGO	81%	43%	62%	83%	27%	52%	20%	58%	30%	27%	33%

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

Table A.6. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries and territories of Asia and the Pacific, by channel of distribution, 2001-2011^a (Thousands of current \$US)

Country/Territory	2001	2002 ^{b,c,d}	2003 ^e	2004 ^f	2005 ^{g,h}	2006 ⁱ	2007 ^j	2008	2009 ^{k,l}	2010 ^m	2011 ⁿ
Asia and the Pacific											
Total^o											
Total \$US	396,994	566,261	609,901	522,000	809,444	1,026,897	963,037	1,132,628	1,721,787	1,604,983	1,875,508
% by Channel											
Bilateral	29%	42%	29%	17%	30%	16%	39%	18%	23%	25%	26%
Multilateral	24%	20%	28%	20%	39%	40%	32%	38%	39%	35%	37%
NGO	47%	38%	43%	63%	31%	44%	29%	44%	38%	39%	37%
Regional											
Total \$US	36,815	151,240	40,002	77,222	119,709	126,634	155,226	169,187	291,550 ^p	250,061 ^p	173,580 ^q
% by Channel											
Bilateral	3%	75%	26%	4%	10%	7%	23%	8%	63%	67%	20%
Multilateral	37%	9%	43%	19%	40%	20%	4%	17%	15%	13%	51%
NGO	60%	16%	31%	77%	50%	72%	73%	74%	22%	20%	30%
Afghanistan											
Total \$US	1,491	12,739	21,652	15,074	31,253	45,845	44,632	72,438	155,112	153,189	148,094
% by Channel											
Bilateral	30%	4%	12%	21%	39%	11%	36%	19%	8%	31%	36%
Multilateral	52%	71%	49%	23%	16%	44%	54%	52%	47%	28%	11%
NGO	19%	25%	39%	56%	45%	45%	10%	29%	45%	41%	53%
Armenia											
Total \$US	3,721	3,871	2,445	1,773	5,024	3,015	5,344	7,458	11,393	8,682	7,796
% by Channel											
Bilateral	30%	48%	5%	19%	2%	18%	64%	12%	3%	8%	1%
Multilateral	7%	8%	71%	46%	69%	45%	23%	24%	49%	23%	56%
NGO	63%	44%	24%	35%	29%	37%	14%	64%	48%	69%	43%
Azerbaijan											
Total \$US	1,887	1,876	994	1,142	4,118	9,615	4,090	4,772	4,431	9,320	10,286
% by Channel											
Bilateral	38%	35%	2%	3%	8%	1%	52%	1%	3%	5%	7%
Multilateral	41%	40%	61%	58%	40%	63%	40%	48%	36%	64%	83%
NGO	21%	25%	37%	39%	52%	36%	9%	51%	61%	30%	9%
Bangladesh											
Total \$US	75,909	65,742	85,760	49,044	94,260	87,061	77,317	93,415	112,039	102,730	166,283
% by Channel											
Bilateral	35%	48%	36%	2%	48%	8%	32%	19%	36%	18%	15%
Multilateral	22%	16%	29%	16%	20%	50%	38%	48%	24%	42%	46%
NGO	43%	36%	36%	82%	32%	41%	30%	34%	40%	40%	40%
Bhutan											
Total \$US	632	529	870	4,713	3,349	4,289	2,530	2,099	1,942	2,243	976
% by Channel											
Bilateral	1%	0%	13%	15%	36%	20%	28%	66%	7%	5%	14%
Multilateral	99%	100%	86%	85%	64%	78%	66%	30%	89%	95%	86%
NGO	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	2%	6%	4%	4%	0%	0%
Cambodia											
Total \$US	24,787	29,120	36,969	33,671	29,083	47,442	54,407	65,877	80,600	77,303	99,943
% by Channel											
Bilateral	12%	21%	14%	21%	25%	23%	42%	20%	16%	14%	14%
Multilateral	14%	14%	24%	9%	50%	40%	28%	43%	46%	34%	47%
NGO	74%	65%	62%	70%	25%	37%	30%	37%	38%	51%	40%

Table A.6. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries and territories of Asia and the Pacific, by channel of distribution, 2001-2011^a (Thousands of current \$US)

Country/Territory	2001	2002 ^{b,c,d}	2003 ^e	2004 ^f	2005 ^{g,h}	2006 ⁱ	2007 ^j	2008	2009 ^{k,l}	2010 ^m	2011 ⁿ
China											
Total \$US	22,176	15,590	32,141	14,511	43,725	57,521	78,604	84,084	105,278	39,674	63,694
% by Channel											
Bilateral	46%	36%	64%	32%	27%	11%	19%	17%	7%	22%	11%
Multilateral	26%	37%	19%	6%	60%	70%	65%	67%	66%	30%	47%
NGO	28%	27%	17%	62%	13%	19%	15%	17%	27%	48%	42%
Cook Islands											
Total \$US	50	69	161	164	136	726	176	97	29	361	253
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	93%	100%	100%	99%	100%	100%	33%	95%	100%
Multilateral	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	17%	0%	0%
NGO	0%	0%	7%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	49%	5%	0%
Fiji											
Total \$US	152	312	1,190	1,425	2,387	2,520	719	1,002	611	869	1,230
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	7%	86%	84%	30%	10%	28%	59%	44%	17%	29%
Multilateral	76%	69%	10%	9%	69%	77%	0%	0%	5%	9%	26%
NGO	24%	25%	4%	7%	1%	13%	72%	41%	51%	73%	45%
French Polynesia											
Total \$US	0	0	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	-	-	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NGO	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
India											
Total \$US	57,199	70,432	99,471	85,116	96,153	142,473	138,997	168,655	320,090	306,385	500,606
% by Channel											
Bilateral	31%	20%	14%	7%	33%	25%	31%	13%	10%	10%	41%
Multilateral	21%	22%	14%	15%	26%	33%	55%	48%	55%	45%	31%
NGO	48%	58%	72%	78%	41%	42%	14%	39%	35%	44%	28%
Indonesia											
Total \$US	34,244	47,720	48,084	51,823	68,400	115,126	43,800	69,229	102,298	96,334	93,097
% by Channel											
Bilateral	21%	25%	29%	27%	37%	14%	43%	15%	7%	6%	6%
Multilateral	21%	21%	23%	15%	39%	25%	5%	22%	32%	37%	41%
NGO	58%	54%	49%	59%	24%	61%	53%	63%	61%	57%	52%
Iran, Islamic Republic of											
Total \$US	2,276	9,111	2,472	2,380	3,096	3,502	2,325	4,727	5,695	5,133	6,920
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	6%	3%	3%	2%	4%	1%	1%	1%
Multilateral	100%	100%	97%	94%	97%	93%	98%	96%	99%	95%	99%
NGO	0%	0%	3%	1%	0%	4%	0%	0%	1%	3%	0%
Kazakhstan											
Total \$US	6,169	4,193	5,265	3,917	8,215	9,323	4,232	13,674	6,277	5,228	6,965
% by Channel											
Bilateral	22%	7%	12%	1%	6%	5%	32%	1%	4%	3%	4%
Multilateral	17%	24%	30%	23%	81%	64%	67%	83%	81%	88%	83%
NGO	62%	69%	58%	76%	14%	31%	1%	16%	15%	9%	14%

Table A.6. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries and territories of Asia and the Pacific, by channel of distribution, 2001-2011^a (Thousands of current \$US)

Country/Territory	2001	2002 ^{b,c,d}	2003 ^e	2004 ^f	2005 ^{g,h}	2006 ⁱ	2007 ^j	2008	2009 ^{k,l}	2010 ^m	2011 ⁿ
Kiribati											
Total \$US	12	48	26	127	294	178	390	918	471	132	1,370
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	100%	100%	100%	83%	84%	100%	93%	53%	10%
Multilateral	84%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	16%	0%	1%	0%	0%
NGO	16%	0%	0%	0%	0%	17%	0%	0%	6%	47%	90%
Korea, Dem. People's Rep. of											
Total \$US	1,198	3,261	2,550	1,419	1,367	1,120	330	310	5,192	2,179	1,319
% by Channel											
Bilateral	40%	4%	1%	10%	8%	12%	2%	11%	0%	0%	3%
Multilateral	60%	40%	40%	83%	88%	87%	57%	0%	73%	75%	75%
NGO	0%	56%	58%	7%	3%	1%	41%	89%	27%	25%	22%
Kyrgyzstan											
Total \$US	2,593	8,494	3,395	2,648	7,588	7,001	8,466	14,710	8,214	11,303	17,922
% by Channel											
Bilateral	3%	70%	17%	21%	33%	9%	37%	9%	40%	28%	18%
Multilateral	18%	7%	44%	31%	56%	79%	58%	71%	29%	63%	69%
NGO	80%	23%	39%	48%	11%	12%	5%	20%	31%	9%	12%
Lao, People's Democratic Republic											
Total \$US	2,244	3,964	3,351	2,718	12,974	9,882	7,364	8,404	15,548	15,609	20,035
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	6%	21%	29%	25%	27%	35%	44%	18%	31%	21%
Multilateral	100%	53%	65%	49%	73%	61%	60%	35%	65%	50%	62%
NGO	0%	41%	14%	22%	2%	12%	5%	20%	17%	19%	16%
Malaysia											
Total \$US	156	441	700	3,989	597	381	98	152	483	456	1,388
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	42%	0%	0%	21%	27%	100%	66%	16%	10%	3%
Multilateral	91%	34%	52%	100%	79%	33%	0%	0%	83%	89%	97%
NGO	9%	24%	48%	0%	0%	40%	0%	34%	1%	2%	0%
Maldives											
Total \$US	733	503	805	579	1,654	1,363	1,454	488	1,871	1,352	431
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	39%	0%	2%	3%	7%	91%	13%	4%	14%
Multilateral	100%	100%	53%	100%	98%	97%	87%	0%	87%	96%	86%
NGO	0%	0%	8%	0%	0%	0%	6%	9%	0%	0%	0%
Marshall Islands											
Total \$US	50	52	436	517	184	785	210	948	120	99	112
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	16%	100%	100%	99%	98%	84%	100%	72%
Multilateral	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%
NGO	0%	0%	100%	84%	0%	0%	1%	2%	11%	0%	28%
Micronesia, Federated States of											
Total \$US	66	86	948	928	456	1,708	90	1,851	92	63	62
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	80%	97%	100%
Multilateral	100%	100%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%	0%	0%
NGO	0%	0%	98%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	15%	3%	0%

Table A.6. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries and territories of Asia and the Pacific, by channel of distribution, 2001-2011^a (Thousands of current \$US)

Country/Territory	2001	2002 ^{b,c,d}	2003 ^e	2004 ^f	2005 ^{g,h}	2006 ⁱ	2007 ^j	2008	2009 ^{k,l}	2010 ^m	2011 ⁿ
Mongolia											
Total \$US	3,989	3,334	3,881	2,115	4,346	4,764	4,822	5,855	7,628	6,367	2,530
% by Channel											
Bilateral	10%	17%	31%	37%	29%	36%	40%	30%	12%	8%	18%
Multilateral	55%	60%	60%	51%	62%	61%	49%	55%	80%	81%	40%
NGO	35%	23%	9%	12%	9%	3%	11%	15%	8%	10%	42%
Myanmar											
Total \$US	4,688	13,097	14,340	5,273	18,643	8,771	8,085	17,910	20,774	40,890	31,813
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	55%	50%	39%	33%	13%	50%	25%	7%	5%	8%
Multilateral	45%	25%	33%	33%	55%	50%	28%	46%	71%	75%	72%
NGO	55%	20%	17%	27%	12%	36%	22%	29%	22%	20%	20%
Nepal											
Total \$US	19,820	27,137	26,421	25,368	26,895	53,153	24,473	31,059	48,589	66,092	47,233
% by Channel											
Bilateral	23%	39%	19%	12%	22%	12%	51%	21%	12%	12%	25%
Multilateral	27%	14%	18%	25%	53%	22%	14%	22%	41%	53%	26%
NGO	50%	47%	63%	63%	25%	66%	34%	57%	47%	35%	49%
Niue											
Total \$US	0	0	0	103	1,090	229	101	112	86	85	5
% by Channel											
Bilateral	-	-	-	84%	99%	100%	100%	100%	78%	100%	100%
Multilateral	-	-	-	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%	0%	0%
NGO	-	-	-	16%	1%	0%	0%	0%	16%	0%	0%
Pakistan											
Total \$US	13,415	20,520	57,075	9,925	32,312	30,266	75,265	27,963	108,757	105,247	101,944
% by Channel											
Bilateral	4%	40%	56%	14%	9%	8%	91%	27%	8%	8%	30%
Multilateral	27%	22%	34%	55%	47%	48%	6%	42%	27%	34%	21%
NGO	69%	38%	11%	31%	44%	44%	3%	31%	65%	58%	50%
Palau											
Total \$US	0	0	158	2,088	147	240	57	227	91	90	82
% by Channel											
Bilateral	-	-	0%	4%	100%	100%	100%	100%	80%	96%	77%
Multilateral	-	-	0%	89%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%	0%	0%
NGO	-	-	100%	8%	0%	0%	0%	0%	15%	4%	23%
Papua New Guinea											
Total \$US	6,157	4,770	11,287	14,300	19,770	52,325	42,741	51,237	48,491	48,666	72,887
% by Channel											
Bilateral	89%	83%	91%	92%	79%	15%	20%	20%	12%	11%	3%
Multilateral	9%	16%	5%	8%	19%	53%	14%	7%	17%	9%	21%
NGO	2%	1%	3%	0%	2%	32%	66%	73%	70%	79%	75%
Philippines											
Total \$US	46,523	32,188	36,120	43,538	43,804	47,541	43,396	49,566	63,705	41,011	62,381
% by Channel											
Bilateral	53%	33%	14%	14%	17%	5%	55%	12%	19%	14%	13%
Multilateral	7%	11%	14%	11%	16%	17%	36%	24%	16%	35%	17%
NGO	41%	56%	72%	75%	66%	78%	9%	64%	66%	51%	70%

Table A.6. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries and territories of Asia and the Pacific, by channel of distribution, 2001-2011^a (Thousands of current \$US)

Country/Territory	2001	2002 ^{b,c,d}	2003 ^e	2004 ^f	2005 ^{g,h}	2006 ⁱ	2007 ^j	2008	2009 ^{k,l}	2010 ^m	2011 ⁿ
Samoa											
Total \$US	50	99	405	325	544	1048	334	493	627	1,847	732
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	38%	72%	100%	86%	30%	77%	83%	73%	81%	77%
Multilateral	100%	62%	9%	0%	14%	3%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%
NGO	0%	0%	20%	0%	0%	67%	23%	17%	24%	19%	23%
Singapore											
Total \$US	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	-	-	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NGO	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solomon Islands											
Total \$US	280	120	1,158	2,054	2,165	1,846	1,923	1,723	2,698	3,107	5,515
% by Channel											
Bilateral	3%	2%	87%	95%	97%	84%	72%	75%	48%	76%	72%
Multilateral	28%	64%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	9%	1%	8%
NGO	69%	34%	13%	5%	3%	16%	28%	25%	43%	23%	20%
Sri Lanka											
Total \$US	2,074	3,664	15,862	3,164	4,404	7,019	2,352	4,178	10,064	9,808	7,072
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	14%	17%	29%	16%	11%	58%	36%	20%	44%	28%
Multilateral	69%	36%	71%	60%	78%	88%	22%	1%	61%	46%	65%
NGO	31%	50%	12%	11%	6%	1%	19%	62%	19%	10%	7%
Tajikistan											
Total \$US	805	4,072	3,253	2,529	4,747	5,304	8,704	7,739	19,093	16,056	9,768
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	1%	14%	16%	6%	8%	26%	16%	5%	8%	12%
Multilateral	78%	55%	40%	28%	51%	63%	55%	45%	73%	69%	58%
NGO	22%	43%	46%	56%	42%	29%	19%	40%	22%	23%	30%
Thailand											
Total \$US	2,466	5,167	16,109	10,349	12,245	45,630	45,477	45,979	27,783	46,756	48,089
% by Channel											
Bilateral	2%	46%	3%	7%	18%	16%	24%	20%	24%	18%	16%
Multilateral	68%	12%	53%	13%	71%	77%	74%	68%	70%	71%	75%
NGO	31%	42%	45%	80%	11%	7%	2%	11%	6%	11%	9%
Timor Leste											
Total \$US	NA	NA	1,680	3,546	3,606	0	3,611	7,731	10,650	16,286	9,648
% by Channel											
Bilateral	NA	NA	7%	9%	59%	-	38%	14%	7%	42%	20%
Multilateral	NA	NA	87%	91%	41%	-	49%	49%	58%	37%	29%
NGO	NA	NA	6%	0%	1%	-	12%	37%	36%	21%	51%
Tokelau											
Total \$US	0	0	46	86	18	0	0	0	19	1	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	-	-	100%	100%	100%	-	-	-	0%	100%	-
Multilateral	-	-	0%	0%	0%	-	-	-	27%	0%	-
NGO	-	-	0%	0%	0%	-	-	-	73%	0%	-

Table A.6. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries and territories of Asia and the Pacific, by channel of distribution, 2001-2011^a (Thousands of current \$US)

Country/Territory	2001	2002 ^{b,c,d}	2003 ^e	2004 ^f	2005 ^{g,h}	2006 ⁱ	2007 ^j	2008	2009 ^{k,l}	2010 ^m	2011 ⁿ
Tonga											
Total \$US	36	116	226	352	2,191	667	338	383	333	1,239	4,236
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	81%	100%	100%	92%	91%	97%	83%	85%	100%
Multilateral	67%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	8%	10%	0%
NGO	33%	0%	19%	0%	0%	8%	9%	3%	9%	6%	0%
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands											
Total \$US	0	0	0	0	0	183	182	94	0	0	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	-	-	-	-	-	0%	0%	0%	-	-	-
Multilateral	-	-	-	-	-	0%	0%	0%	-	-	-
NGO	-	-	-	-	-	100%	100%	100%	-	-	-
Turkmenistan											
Total \$US	1,027	843	1,322	1,197	735	622	149	821	1,470	784	542
% by Channel											
Bilateral	6%	1%	0%	0%	0%	7%	94%	2%	0%	1%	1%
Multilateral	68%	75%	44%	38%	74%	92%	0%	0%	60%	92%	38%
NGO	27%	24%	56%	62%	26%	1%	6%	98%	40%	7%	62%
Tuvalu											
Total \$US	2	112	518	85	28	0	6	3	30	118	115
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	82%	100%	100%	-	100%	98%	23%	40%	65%
Multilateral	-3%	90%	0%	0%	0%	-	0%	2%	29%	0%	0%
NGO	103%	10%	18%	0%	0%	-	0%	0%	48%	60%	35%
Uzbekistan											
Total \$US	4,624	6,056	8,388	8,758	7,274	6,186	8,646	5,637	10,924	4,543	8,367
% by Channel											
Bilateral	17%	7%	6%	10%	35%	24%	24%	12%	2%	9%	3%
Multilateral	16%	9%	8%	9%	31%	65%	65%	51%	74%	76%	89%
NGO	68%	83%	85%	82%	34%	11%	11%	38%	24%	14%	9%
Vanuatu											
Total \$US	86	86	482	467	571	575	698	1,425	2,258	1,625	4,516
% by Channel											
Bilateral	4%	0%	80%	100%	96%	69%	74%	70%	73%	44%	33%
Multilateral	83%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
NGO	13%	0%	20%	0%	4%	31%	26%	30%	27%	56%	67%
Viet Nam											
Total \$US	16,392	15,486	21,441	31,479	89,889	77,259	60,877	88,001	108,382	105,659	135,669
% by Channel											
Bilateral	46%	19%	37%	32%	40%	30%	67%	38%	38%	42%	36%
Multilateral	31%	20%	37%	29%	51%	40%	8%	15%	21%	15%	35%
NGO	23%	60%	26%	39%	9%	30%	25%	47%	41%	43%	30%

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

Table A.7. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, by channel of distribution, 2001-2011^a (Thousands of current \$US)

Country/Territory	2001	2002 ^{b,c,d}	2003 ^e	2004 ^f	2005 ^{g,h}	2006 ⁱ	2007 ^j	2008 ^k	2009 ^{l,m}	2010 ⁿ	2011 ^o
Latin America and the Caribbean Total^p											
Total \$US	188,603	255,666	221,948	236,173	352,678	391,772	393,779	518,754	673,911	626,878	570,382
% by Channel											
Bilateral	34%	33%	14%	13%	37%	31%	39%	28%	26%	27%	25%
Multilateral	16%	24%	34%	30%	40%	36%	33%	38%	37%	35%	36%
NGO	49%	44%	52%	58%	23%	32%	27%	34%	37%	38%	39%
Regional											
Total \$US	21,208	60,609	23,591	40,206	35,711	49,562	43,427	50,447	86,312	75,980	101,896
% by Channel											
Bilateral	4%	46%	55%	5%	21%	15%	2%	16%	14%	23%	13%
Multilateral	16%	8%	21%	34%	28%	27%	33%	45%	43%	43%	63%
NGO	80%	47%	24%	61%	51%	58%	64%	38%	43%	35%	24%
Anguilla											
Total \$US	44	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	55	0	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	100%	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-
Multilateral	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-
NGO	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%	-	-
Antigua and Barbuda											
Total \$US	0	50	0	0	*	2	61	49	87	18	2
% by Channel											
Bilateral	-	100%	-	-	100%	100%	100%	100%	37%	100%	100%
Multilateral	-	0%	-	-	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
NGO	-	0%	-	-	0%	0%	0%	0%	63%	0%	0%
Argentina											
Total \$US	865	570	3,478	1,512	5,788	5,601	7,155	9,329	3,185	1,827	3,631
% by Channel											
Bilateral	57%	2%	11%	53%	22%	58%	12%	23%	54%	37%	39%
Multilateral	40%	98%	89%	44%	70%	41%	79%	73%	29%	38%	47%
NGO	3%	0%	0%	3%	8%	1%	9%	4%	17%	25%	14%
Aruba											
Total \$US	208	166	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral	24%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NGO	76%	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bahamas											
Total \$US	0	0	0	0	75	0	0	15	0	0	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	-
Multilateral	-	-	-	-	100%	-	-	0%	-	-	-
NGO	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-	100%	-	-	-
Barbados											
Total \$US	0	0	85	0	80	207	362	530	223	350	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	-	-	0%	-	37%	100%	100%	100%	65%	96%	-
Multilateral	-	-	71%	-	63%	0%	0%	0%	8%	0%	-
NGO	-	-	29%	-	0%	0%	0%	0%	27%	4%	-

Table A.7. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, by channel of distribution, 2001-2011^a (Thousands of current \$US)

Country/Territory	2001	2002 ^{b,c,d}	2003 ^e	2004 ^f	2005 ^{g,h}	2006 ⁱ	2007 ^j	2008 ^k	2009 ^{l,m}	2010 ⁿ	2011 ^o
Belize											
Total \$US	278	325	409	323	452	572	527	460	-1,057	3,423	2,276
% by Channel											
Bilateral	18%	0%	1%	0%	7%	7%	6%	7%	-12%	5%	8%
Multilateral	79%	84%	38%	89%	87%	76%	85%	69%	-54%	33%	28%
NGO	2%	16%	60%	11%	6%	17%	10%	24%	165%	62%	63%
Bolivia											
Total \$US	25,576	25,513	11,248	11,668	16,736	16,779	15,447	32,420	33,794	37,991	31,302
% by Channel											
Bilateral	54%	55%	25%	29%	38%	46%	60%	16%	17%	15%	22%
Multilateral	11%	13%	28%	23%	8%	31%	13%	19%	23%	18%	15%
NGO	35%	33%	48%	49%	54%	24%	26%	64%	60%	66%	63%
Brazil											
Total \$US	7,545	12,256	11,489	18,779	6,195	17,509	7,690	29,166	23,634	21,465	16,993
% by Channel											
Bilateral	2%	4%	9%	4%	16%	25%	47%	11%	14%	32%	26%
Multilateral	19%	8%	13%	6%	20%	5%	1%	56%	14%	13%	0%
NGO	79%	88%	78%	90%	64%	70%	52%	33%	72%	55%	74%
Chile											
Total \$US	112	183	4,162	667	9,878	2,963	5,215	2,152	692	1,443	777
% by Channel											
Bilateral	1%	3%	4%	63%	2%	17%	9%	17%	52%	62%	67%
Multilateral	99%	95%	88%	31%	97%	78%	86%	77%	42%	30%	2%
NGO	0%	2%	8%	6%	1%	5%	5%	6%	6%	8%	30%
Colombia											
Total \$US	1,427	1,315	1,692	3,267	4,603	8,306	3,444	6,632	8,541	13,277	15,202
% by Channel											
Bilateral	21%	2%	17%	17%	9%	18%	32%	18%	12%	15%	15%
Multilateral	68%	85%	29%	64%	73%	71%	32%	39%	71%	77%	71%
NGO	11%	13%	54%	19%	18%	11%	36%	43%	17%	8%	13%
Costa Rica											
Total \$US	344	378	660	601	1,202	1,582	1,456	2,967	3,384	3,787	1,818
% by Channel											
Bilateral	31%	7%	18%	1%	24%	40%	15%	12%	19%	13%	7%
Multilateral	69%	93%	74%	99%	75%	59%	50%	72%	29%	32%	4%
NGO	0%	0%	7%	0%	1%	2%	35%	16%	52%	55%	89%
Cuba											
Total \$US	1,469	1,382	5,988	1,531	5,042	5,116	12,059	5,515	12,189	11,380	9,485
% by Channel											
Bilateral	19%	2%	2%	38%	6%	8%	0%	7%	2%	4%	1%
Multilateral	78%	93%	94%	62%	91%	90%	94%	81%	93%	91%	87%
NGO	3%	5%	4%	0%	2%	2%	5%	11%	5%	4%	11%
Dominica											
Total \$US	0	0	0	25	7	16	19	20	94	22	13
% by Channel											
Bilateral	-	-	-	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	19%	38%	100%
Multilateral	-	-	-	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	20%	0%	0%
NGO	-	-	-	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	61%	62%	0%

Table A.7. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, by channel of distribution, 2001-2011^a (Thousands of current \$US)

Country/Territory	2001	2002 ^{b,c,d}	2003 ^e	2004 ^f	2005 ^{g,h}	2006 ⁱ	2007 ^j	2008 ^k	2009 ^{l,m}	2010 ⁿ	2011 ^o
Dominican Republic											
Total \$US	8,135	8,524	8,524	7,420	13,283	14,453	16,221	26,276	28,919	34,165	32,423
% by Channel											
Bilateral	36%	13%	16%	12%	20%	12%	9%	8%	7%	13%	18%
Multilateral	16%	16%	12%	13%	72%	44%	61%	66%	60%	50%	39%
NGO	48%	71%	73%	75%	8%	44%	30%	26%	33%	37%	42%
Ecuador											
Total \$US	9,697	5,132	3,492	4,041	9,610	11,128	11,666	14,068	12,177	8,928	6,705
% by Channel											
Bilateral	76%	36%	30%	47%	47%	41%	55%	47%	21%	15%	19%
Multilateral	10%	29%	41%	36%	25%	42%	30%	20%	37%	45%	50%
NGO	14%	35%	30%	17%	27%	17%	15%	33%	42%	39%	26%
El Salvador											
Total \$US	7,760	6,268	7,626	8,325	15,390	9,241	6,767	10,625	26,562	25,515	15,441
% by Channel											
Bilateral	52%	50%	9%	22%	17%	42%	19%	14%	7%	20%	9%
Multilateral	14%	17%	18%	13%	62%	47%	39%	33%	53%	39%	34%
NGO	33%	33%	73%	17%	22%	11%	42%	53%	40%	41%	57%
Grenada											
Total \$US	0	21	0	0	1,048	4	14	252	74	8	7
% by Channel											
Bilateral	-	100%	-	-	100%	100%	0%	97%	7%	49%	15%
Multilateral	-	0%	-	-	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%
NGO	-	0%	-	-	0%	0%	100%	0%	93%	51%	85%
Guatemala											
Total \$US	12,474	25,636	19,757	16,943	15,187	14,992	18,065	39,962	44,555	36,122	37,271
% by Channel											
Bilateral	48%	14%	4%	12%	20%	36%	23%	11%	27%	10%	15%
Multilateral	11%	70%	55%	45%	39%	56%	64%	61%	28%	43%	45%
NGO	40%	15%	41%	43%	41%	8%	13%	28%	45%	46%	40%
Guyana											
Total \$US	1,064	1,315	4,387	11,794	19,135	22,889	19,462	27,692	27,694	18,254	17,761
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	10%	0%	82%	39%	70%	38%	31%	45%	36%
Multilateral	23%	22%	5%	68%	14%	20%	12%	27%	39%	20%	38%
NGO	77%	77%	85%	32%	4%	42%	18%	35%	30%	34%	26%
Haiti											
Total \$US	16,621	17,647	39,388	25,951	75,896	96,668	116,681	126,106	139,345	156,841	143,857
% by Channel											
Bilateral	31%	20%	1%	3%	68%	39%	57%	47%	42%	53%	51%
Multilateral	23%	19%	41%	15%	26%	25%	25%	29%	28%	20%	15%
NGO	47%	61%	57%	81%	6%	35%	19%	23%	30%	27%	33%
Honduras											
Total \$US	13,853	14,551	11,635	10,540	17,031	15,175	19,061	35,162	36,955	29,244	26,558
% by Channel											
Bilateral	38%	42%	6%	17%	17%	31%	33%	39%	16%	22%	16%
Multilateral	13%	15%	48%	36%	59%	53%	38%	29%	44%	42%	43%
NGO	49%	42%	46%	47%	24%	15%	29%	32%	40%	36%	41%

Table A.7. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, by channel of distribution, 2001-2011^a (Thousands of current \$US)

Country/Territory	2001	2002 ^{b,c,d}	2003 ^e	2004 ^f	2005 ^{g,h}	2006 ⁱ	2007 ^j	2008 ^k	2009 ^{l,m}	2010 ⁿ	2011 ^o
Jamaica											
Total \$US	3,534	6,544	4,677	5,000	7,170	7,396	7,021	11,326	10,586	14,053	16,672
% by Channel											
Bilateral	25%	56%	5%	0%	4%	8%	19%	8%	3%	8%	9%
Multilateral	3%	4%	5%	14%	55%	82%	67%	70%	93%	85%	55%
NGO	73%	40%	89%	86%	41%	10%	14%	22%	4%	8%	35%
Mexico											
Total \$US	9,849	16,318	15,646	13,028	8,127	11,322	7,654	8,610	17,186	19,261	18,578
% by Channel											
Bilateral	1%	9%	9%	9%	10%	13%	35%	8%	9%	8%	10%
Multilateral	17%	29%	22%	17%	26%	19%	0%	12%	24%	30%	54%
NGO	82%	62%	68%	74%	65%	69%	64%	80%	67%	61%	36%
Montserrat											
Total \$US	0	181	931	0	*	0	0	0	59	0	355
% by Channel											
Bilateral	-	100%	100%	-	100%	-	-	-	6%	-	100%
Multilateral	-	0%	0%	-	0%	-	-	-	0%	-	0%
NGO	-	0%	0%	-	0%	-	-	-	94%	-	0%
Netherlands Antilles											
Total \$US	217	123	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
Multilateral	46%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
NGO	54%	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%
Nicaragua											
Total \$US	16,685	18,477	15,823	20,728	23,018	29,598	36,729	37,280	53,490	46,552	30,329
% by Channel											
Bilateral	25%	36%	13%	20%	54%	46%	49%	37%	22%	18%	14%
Multilateral	18%	30%	15%	27%	22%	34%	24%	25%	43%	45%	34%
NGO	57%	35%	72%	54%	24%	20%	27%	38%	35%	37%	51%
Panama											
Total \$US	474	688	594	871	925	1,686	341	356	3,038	3,503	1,799
% by Channel											
Bilateral	16%	22%	8%	25%	27%	17%	61%	71%	19%	4%	5%
Multilateral	84%	78%	77%	75%	73%	82%	0%	2%	27%	35%	12%
NGO	0%	0%	15%	0%	0%	0%	39%	26%	54%	60%	82%
Paraguay											
Total \$US	3,761	3,552	4,167	3,673	4,373	5,189	5,340	7,534	12,046	13,455	10,220
% by Channel											
Bilateral	63%	42%	27%	20%	52%	58%	52%	29%	14%	18%	27%
Multilateral	17%	19%	22%	29%	17%	20%	19%	30%	44%	38%	39%
NGO	19%	39%	51%	51%	31%	22%	29%	41%	43%	44%	34%
Peru											
Total \$US	23,635	26,167	18,839	23,715	43,426	35,316	24,490	28,605	70,805	38,701	26,498
% by Channel											
Bilateral	44%	29%	3%	7%	12%	18%	36%	15%	41%	8%	3%
Multilateral	8%	26%	32%	39%	65%	59%	36%	33%	27%	30%	13%
NGO	48%	45%	65%	54%	23%	24%	27%	52%	32%	62%	84%

Table A.7. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, by channel of distribution, 2001-2011^a (Thousands of current \$US)

Country/Territory	2001	2002 ^{b,c,d}	2003 ^e	2004 ^f	2005 ^{g,h}	2006 ⁱ	2007 ^j	2008 ^k	2009 ^{l,m}	2010 ⁿ	2011 ^o
Puerto Rico											
Total \$US	0	0	36	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	-	-	0%	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-
Multilateral	-	-	0%	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-
NGO	-	-	100%	-	-	-	100%	-	-	-	-
Saint Kitts and Nevis											
Total \$US	0	0	5	0	*	*	0	0	80	0	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	-	-	100%	-	100%	100%	-	-	5%	-	-
Multilateral	-	-	0%	-	0%	0%	-	-	23%	-	-
NGO	-	-	0%	-	0%	0%	-	-	72%	-	-
Saint Lucia											
Total \$US	26	51	89	0	605	65	46	229	255	185	98
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	9%	-	10%	100%	85%	100%	24%	100%	100%
Multilateral	0%	100%	91%	-	88%	0%	0%	0%	54%	0%	0%
NGO	100%	0%	0%	-	3%	0%	15%	0%	22%	0%	0%
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines											
Total \$US	0	0	0	0	913	32	258	15	395	61	13
% by Channel											
Bilateral	-	-	-	-	1%	100%	100%	100%	11%	60%	0%
Multilateral	-	-	-	-	99%	0%	0%	0%	73%	0%	0%
NGO	-	-	-	-	0%	0%	0%	0%	16%	40%	100%
Suriname											
Total \$US	139	336	1,083	3,884	9,019	2,384	4,725	934	12,776	5,026	1,355
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	51%	17%	96%	87%	55%	51%	31%	83%	82%	32%
Multilateral	100%	49%	72%	4%	13%	42%	48%	69%	16%	17%	64%
NGO	0%	0%	10%	0%	0%	3%	1%	0%	1%	2%	4%
Trinidad and Tobago											
Total \$US	530	370	849	63	657	1,948	1,253	3,108	771	277	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	1%	28%	1%	39%	100%	100%	90%	100%	-
Multilateral	100%	100%	71%	65%	99%	61%	0%	0%	2%	0%	-
NGO	0%	0%	28%	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	8%	0%	-
Turks and Caicos Islands											
Total \$US	0	67	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	-	100%	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral	-	0%	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NGO	-	0%	-	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uruguay											
Total \$US	193	154	288	571	430	538	437	312	2,448	3,423	355
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	5%	3%	32%	22%	41%	88%	89%	7%	11%	44%
Multilateral	95%	91%	72%	59%	75%	55%	8%	0%	91%	84%	21%
NGO	5%	4%	25%	8%	3%	4%	4%	11%	2%	5%	35%

Table A.7. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, by channel of distribution, 2001-2011^a (Thousands of current \$US)

Country/Territory	2001	2002 ^{b,c,d}	2003 ^e	2004 ^f	2005 ^{g,h}	2006 ⁱ	2007 ^j	2008 ^k	2009 ^{l,m}	2010 ⁿ	2011 ^o
Venezuela											
Total \$US	879	779	1,312	1,028	1,665	3,534	677	597	2,562	2,338	665
% by Channel											
Bilateral	7%	3%	0%	5%	33%	20%	68%	53%	11%	10%	41%
Multilateral	93%	97%	68%	95%	49%	78%	2%	0%	55%	69%	11%
NGO	0%	0%	32%	0%	19%	2%	30%	47%	34%	21%	49%

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Data from the Republic of Korea are included since 2010.
- Data for Germany are recalculated into \$US using the OECD exchange rate based on their request.

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

^p 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, 2001-2011^a (Thousands of current \$US)

Country/Territory	2001	2002 ^{b,c,d}	2003 ^e	2004 ^f	2005 ^{g,h}	2006 ⁱ	2007 ^j	2008	2009 ^{k,l}	2010 ^m	2011 ⁿ
Western Asia and North Africa Total^o											
Total \$US	114,072 ^p	149,374	141,638	143,544	162,804	280,946	237,009	288,347	340,632	330,865	255,735
% by Channel											
Bilateral	32%	47%	17%	12%	27%	42%	48%	27%	20%	20%	18%
Multilateral	19%	14%	33%	24%	35%	28%	18%	32%	41%	40%	37%
NGO	49%	39%	51%	65%	38%	30%	35%	41%	39%	41%	45%
Regional											
Total \$US	4,877	43,523	9,926	14,599	12,380	9,347	32,125	31,100	38,178	42,607	69,316
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	76%	4%	2%	3%	25%	2%	18%	24%	21%	15%
Multilateral	14%	2%	94%	16%	13%	0%	3%	2%	42%	24%	53%
NGO	86%	21%	2%	81%	84%	74%	95%	80%	33%	55%	32%
Algeria											
Total \$US	3,492	3,574	1,379	1,079	2,140	3,485	1,811	5,120	2,672	1,824	1,184
% by Channel											
Bilateral	60%	56%	1%	44%	16%	22%	69%	31%	61%	74%	89%
Multilateral	33%	37%	90%	56%	83%	76%	23%	41%	25%	15%	5%
NGO	6%	7%	8%	0%	2%	1%	8%	28%	13%	11%	7%
Bahrain											
Total \$US	9	0	15	5	0	0	0	52	0	0	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	-	0%	100%	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-
Multilateral	100%	-	0%	0%	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-
NGO	0%	-	100%	0%	-	-	-	100%	-	-	-
Cyprus											
Total \$US	0	0	5	4,827	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	-	-	100%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral	-	-	0%	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NGO	-	-	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Djibouti											
Total \$US	621	579	3,237	694	4,758	4,363	4,607	4,390	4,377	3,480	3,366
% by Channel											
Bilateral	13%	1%	3%	47%	22%	5%	9%	11%	8%	14%	13%
Multilateral	87%	99%	93%	36%	74%	92%	88%	85%	73%	81%	81%
NGO	0%	0%	4%	17%	3%	3%	3%	5%	20%	6%	6%
Egypt											
Total \$US	58,528	46,754	33,417	40,447	35,400	38,679	48,639	51,906	43,273	36,451	15,600
% by Channel											
Bilateral	30%	32%	3%	1%	38%	68%	72%	29%	17%	20%	29%
Multilateral	5%	4%	12%	7%	6%	12%	1%	5%	16%	16%	11%
NGO	64%	64%	85%	92%	56%	20%	27%	66%	67%	64%	61%
Iraq											
Total \$US	268	378	14,330	8,832	6,324	61,211	13,724	13,593	6,391	6,663	1,210
% by Channel											
Bilateral	5%	4%	2%	4%	21%	39%	2%	52%	3%	10%	46%
Multilateral	95%	96%	61%	43%	78%	4%	29%	34%	83%	82%	7%
NGO	0%	0%	37%	54%	1%	57%	69%	14%	14%	8%	47%

Table A.8. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries and territories of Western Asia and North Africa, by channel of distribution, 2001-2011^a (Thousands of current \$US)

Country/Territory	2001	2002 ^{b,c,d}	2003 ^e	2004 ^f	2005 ^{g,h}	2006 ⁱ	2007 ^j	2008	2009 ^{k,l}	2010 ^m	2011 ⁿ
Israel											
Total \$US	0	150	3	54	0	0	78	37	0	0	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	-	0%	100%	100%	-	-	0%	0%	-	-	-
Multilateral	-	0%	0%	0%	-	-	0%	0%	-	-	-
NGO	-	100%	0%	0%	-	-	100%	100%	-	-	-
Jordan											
Total \$US	14,233	16,796	27,202	25,602	9,678	3,006	4,361	20,532	29,337	34,805	37,533
% by Channel											
Bilateral	43%	52%	4%	1%	10%	70%	61%	11%	12%	11%	4%
Multilateral	6%	5%	4%	2%	11%	28%	29%	3%	10%	6%	3%
NGO	51%	44%	92%	96%	79%	2%	10%	87%	78%	83%	93%
Lebanon											
Total \$US	1,885	1,383	1,261	1,702	1,615	5,527	4,179	5,065	3,609	4,786	3,235
% by Channel											
Bilateral	17%	23%	29%	41%	9%	19%	44%	69%	33%	49%	70%
Multilateral	74%	76%	50%	47%	40%	55%	20%	0%	44%	31%	2%
NGO	9%	1%	22%	12%	51%	26%	36%	31%	23%	20%	28%
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya											
Total \$US	0	69	0	53	3	536	1,539	11,206	4,342	114	8,859
% by Channel											
Bilateral	-	0%	-	100%	0%	98%	73%	63%	95%	100%	2%
Multilateral	-	0%	-	0%	0%	2%	18%	10%	0%	0%	0%
NGO	-	100%	-	0%	100%	0%	9%	27%	5%	0%	98%
Morocco											
Total \$US	9,699	12,818	9,123	9,518	11,925	16,832	17,323	20,782	24,832	21,593	18,121
% by Channel											
Bilateral	68%	59%	20%	41%	51%	66%	54%	55%	46%	44%	43%
Multilateral	9%	7%	49%	30%	46%	31%	26%	21%	34%	41%	40%
NGO	24%	34%	30%	29%	3%	3%	20%	25%	20%	15%	17%
Oman											
Total \$US	77	36	162	6	79	6	11	30	866	503	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	100%	100%	36%	1%	2%	-
Multilateral	100%	100%	100%	100%	97%	0%	0%	0%	99%	98%	-
NGO	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	64%	0%	0%	-
Palestine											
Total \$US	2,385	3,728	12,613	8,837	13,364	18,882	11,144	9,587	14,946	5,609	432
% by Channel											
Bilateral	10%	26%	34%	29%	20%	10%	39%	15%	19%	16%	0%
Multilateral	85%	37%	18%	1%	36%	20%	45%	47%	55%	84%	0%
NGO	5%	36%	47%	71%	43%	70%	15%	38%	25%	0%	100%

Table A.8. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries and territories of Western Asia and North Africa, by channel of distribution, 2001-2011^a (Thousands of current \$US)

Country/Territory	2001	2002 ^{b,c,d}	2003 ^e	2004 ^f	2005 ^{g,h}	2006 ⁱ	2007 ^j	2008	2009 ^{k,l}	2010 ^m	2011 ⁿ
Qatar											
Total \$US	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	-	-	-	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NGO	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia											
Total \$US	4	25	0	4	25	317	386	0	0	0	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	-	100%	100%	100%	100%	-	-	-	-
Multilateral	100%	100%	-	0%	0%	0%	0%	-	-	-	-
NGO	0%	0%	-	0%	0%	0%	0%	-	-	-	-
Somalia											
Total \$US	304	1,256	3,240	1,380	6,032	8,854	8,747	5,936	20,148	20,238	29,436
% by Channel											
Bilateral	35%	19%	66%	17%	3%	5%	2%	2%	3%	0%	0%
Multilateral	49%	58%	28%	43%	83%	80%	77%	74%	88%	83%	63%
NGO	16%	22%	5%	40%	14%	15%	21%	24%	9%	17%	37%
Sudan											
Total \$US	5,261	6,064	11,875	9,550	22,425	43,513	22,058	68,086	89,507	94,414	40,820
% by Channel											
Bilateral	12%	12%	53%	17%	6%	9%	26%	8%	10%	10%	15%
Multilateral	51%	37%	28%	45%	73%	71%	31%	72%	60%	55%	57%
NGO	37%	51%	19%	38%	21%	20%	43%	20%	30%	35%	28%
Syrian Arab Republic											
Total \$US	3,063	4,062	3,550	2,538	3,304	3,367	2,257	2,311	8,379	7,668	2,045
% by Channel											
Bilateral	16%	0%	26%	2%	43%	30%	97%	90%	50%	49%	64%
Multilateral	84%	100%	64%	94%	54%	69%	0%	9%	50%	45%	33%
NGO	0%	0%	10%	3%	3%	1%	3%	1%	0%	6%	3%
Tunisia											
Total \$US	1,069	888	1,474	1,374	558	5,224	7,030	6,263	6,446	7,008	3,386
% by Channel											
Bilateral	4%	55%	45%	30%	26%	91%	30%	71%	37%	24%	58%
Multilateral	92%	45%	47%	65%	74%	9%	68%	23%	57%	67%	35%
NGO	4%	0%	8%	5%	0%	0%	2%	6%	6%	10%	7%
Turkey											
Total \$US	2,650	2,605	1,008	1,592	9,814	33,902	29,925	3,706	5,442	6,035	2,168
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	6%	18%	90%	91%	97%	108%	54%	20%	42%
Multilateral	27%	34%	93%	75%	8%	9%	3%	-12%	25%	41%	2%
NGO	73%	66%	0%	8%	1%	0%	0%	3%	38%	39%	57%
United Arab Emirates											
Total \$US	0	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	-	0%	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral	-	100%	100%	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NGO	-	0%	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table A.8. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries and territories of Western Asia and North Africa, by channel of distribution, 2001-2011^a (Thousands of current \$US)

Country/Territory	2001	2002 ^{b,c,d}	2003 ^e	2004 ^f	2005 ^{g,h}	2006 ⁱ	2007 ^j	2008	2009 ^{k,l}	2010 ^m	2011 ⁿ
Yemen											
Total \$US	5,647	4,684	7,816	10,836	22,981	23,896	27,065	28,646	37,888	37,068	19,023
% by Channel											
Bilateral	37%	34%	50%	44%	24%	31%	61%	24%	42%	37%	35%
Multilateral	55%	60%	39%	51%	30%	35%	2%	35%	28%	26%	13%
NGO	8%	6%	11%	4%	46%	34%	37%	42%	29%	37%	51%

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Data from the Republic of Korea are included since 2010

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

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

^o 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.

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

Table A.9. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries of Eastern and Southern Europe, by channel of distribution, 2001-2011^a (Thousands of current \$US)

Country/Territory	2001	2002 ^{b,c,d}	2003 ^e	2004 ^f	2005 ^{g,h}	2006 ⁱ	2007 ^j	2008	2009 ^{k,l}	2010 ^m	2011 ⁿ
Eastern and Southern Europe Total^o											
Total \$US	35,259	48,780	114,546	58,683	173,540	159,225	157,042	186,023	184,626	169,342	155,496
% by Channel											
Bilateral	16%	32%	22%	27%	18%	7%	12%	10%	8%	9%	19%
Multilateral	25%	20%	28%	20%	51%	66%	74%	71%	71%	76%	60%
NGO	59%	48%	50%	53%	32%	26%	14%	20%	20%	16%	21%
Regional											
Total \$US	4,747	12,226	41,038	8,791	80,782	14,384	15,861	15,591	16,359	12,301	8,821
% by Channel											
Bilateral	1%	28%	1%	23%	19%	23%	16%	19%	17%	17%	8%
Multilateral	24%	22%	6%	34%	61%	9%	2%	10%	33%	56%	2%
NGO	75%	50%	92%	44%	21%	61%	82%	71%	50%	27%	91%
Albania											
Total \$US	1,928	3,806	8,261	7,130	5,361	4,055	4,062	8,067	7,126	5,268	2,164
% by Channel											
Bilateral	46%	29%	76%	64%	52%	43%	43%	28%	9%	18%	6%
Multilateral	27%	12%	5%	9%	8%	24%	39%	38%	58%	45%	26%
NGO	27%	59%	18%	27%	40%	34%	18%	34%	32%	37%	68%
Belarus											
Total \$US	148	224	144	601	3,861	3,830	3,898	6,892	9,947	7,785	8,798
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	1%	60%	35%	4%	1%	18%	10%	2%	2%	0%
Multilateral	100%	86%	25%	65%	91%	86%	82%	77%	95%	92%	97%
NGO	0%	14%	15%	0%	5%	13%	0%	13%	3%	6%	3%
Bosnia and Herzegovina											
Total \$US	175	216	3,307	1,824	2,691	3,861	4,673	4,507	4,801	8,040	6,974
% by Channel											
Bilateral	66%	0%	71%	67%	46%	30%	21%	11%	18%	10%	14%
Multilateral	34%	50%	24%	17%	25%	63%	70%	70%	56%	85%	79%
NGO	0%	50%	6%	16%	29%	8%	9%	19%	26%	5%	7%
Bulgaria											
Total \$US	155	302	1,646	910	378	3,887	3,355	1,984	6,582	6,475	7,345
% by Channel											
Bilateral	14%	9%	53%	59%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Multilateral	86%	73%	42%	38%	100%	100%	99%	97%	100%	100%	100%
NGO	0%	18%	5%	3%	0%	0%	1%	3%	0%	0%	0%
Croatia											
Total \$US	0	184	1,312	286	2,055	1,644	237	535	20	29	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	-	7%	6%	0%	1%	4%	63%	91%	98%	98%	-
Multilateral	-	0%	84%	16%	95%	96%	0%	0%	0%	1%	-
NGO	-	93%	10%	84%	5%	0%	37%	9%	2%	2%	-
Czech Republic											
Total \$US	197	0	38	487	0	0	75	20	0	0	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	100%	-	99%	89%	-	-	0%	0%	-	-	-
Multilateral	0%	-	0%	0%	-	-	0%	0%	-	-	-
NGO	0%	-	1%	11%	-	-	100%	100%	-	-	-

Table A.9. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries of Eastern and Southern Europe, by channel of distribution, 2001-2011^a (Thousands of current \$US)

Country/Territory	2001	2002 ^{b,c,d}	2003 ^e	2004 ^f	2005 ^{g,h}	2006 ⁱ	2007 ^j	2008	2009 ^{k,l}	2010 ^m	2011 ⁿ
Estonia											
Total \$US	50	66	1,077	43	0	2,548	2,836	-8	0	0	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	39%	0%	7%	-	0%	0%	0%	-	-	-
Multilateral	100%	61%	95%	93%	-	100%	100%	100%	-	-	-
NGO	0%	0%	5%	0%	-	0%	0%	0%	-	-	-
Georgia											
Total \$US	2,991	2,751	3,554	1,616	6,295	9,175	10,713	12,229	13,625	16,715	14,515
% by Channel											
Bilateral	16%	51%	46%	18%	10%	2%	11%	13%	10%	10%	3%
Multilateral	10%	12%	34%	38%	58%	38%	74%	40%	57%	47%	52%
NGO	74%	37%	20%	44%	33%	60%	15%	47%	32%	44%	45%
Hungary											
Total \$US	0	32	100	116	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	-	100%	35%	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral	-	0%	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NGO	-	0%	65%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kosovo											
Total \$US	NA	NA	1,818	1,154	1,115	1,218	10	752	3,417	6,152	2,980
% by Channel											
Bilateral	NA	NA	3%	17%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	9%	17%
Multilateral	NA	NA	97%	83%	97%	100%	0%	99%	63%	75%	47%
NGO	NA	NA	0%	0%	3%	0%	100%	1%	33%	16%	36%
Latvia											
Total \$US	93	229	113	71	75	0	7	0	0	0	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	9%	4%	0%	-	0%	-	-	-	-
Multilateral	100%	100%	78%	96%	100%	-	0%	-	-	-	-
NGO	0%	0%	13%	0%	0%	-	100%	-	-	-	-
Lithuania											
Total \$US	85	104	163	718	74	0	0	0	0	17	32
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	47%	43%	0%	-	-	-	-	0%	0%
Multilateral	100%	100%	37%	21%	100%	-	-	-	-	0%	0%
NGO	0%	0%	16%	36%	0%	-	-	-	-	100%	100%
Macedonia											
Total \$US	NA	138	1,074	881	1,708	3,658	2,535	3,043	2,040	2,508	4,145
% by Channel											
Bilateral	NA	0%	68%	59%	11%	5%	10%	0%	4%	1%	0%
Multilateral	NA	36%	18%	26%	73%	78%	76%	94%	86%	91%	98%
NGO	NA	64%	13%	16%	16%	17%	15%	6%	10%	8%	2%
Moldova, Republic of											
Total \$US	768	1,412	7,187	2,291	11,180	3,901	6,781	6,255	9,125	16,059	12,596
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	40%	6%	67%	56%	7%	26%	46%	37%	21%	48%
Multilateral	22%	12%	89%	15%	39%	65%	68%	10%	44%	68%	39%
NGO	78%	47%	5%	18%	5%	28%	6%	45%	19%	11%	13%

Table A.9. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries of Eastern and Southern Europe, by channel of distribution, 2001-2011^a (Thousands of current \$US)

Country/Territory	2001	2002 ^{b,c,d}	2003 ^e	2004 ^f	2005 ^{g,h}	2006 ⁱ	2007 ^j	2008	2009 ^{k,l}	2010 ^m	2011 ⁿ
Montenegro											
Total \$US	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,398	2,163	1,491	1,288	1,434	2,328
% by Channel											
Bilateral	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	30%	33%	5%	43%	0%	0%
Multilateral	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	48%	47%	73%	45%	89%	67%
NGO	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	22%	20%	22%	12%	11%	33%
Poland											
Total \$US	109	85	343	498	101	10	10	201	0	0	180
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	52%	77%	0%	0%	0%	0%	-	-	0%
Multilateral	100%	90%	20%	21%	100%	100%	0%	0%	-	-	0%
NGO	0%	10%	28%	2%	0%	0%	100%	100%	-	-	100%
Romania											
Total \$US	4,414	3,778	10,501	9,441	3,580	9,605	6,101	6,064	2,878	1,610	-152
% by Channel											
Bilateral	45%	49%	12%	15%	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Multilateral	24%	13%	40%	7%	21%	51%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
NGO	31%	37%	48%	78%	72%	49%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Russian Federation											
Total \$US	12,226	13,896	16,969	10,237	10,715	46,660	49,460	60,004	43,387	31,840	10,833
% by Channel											
Bilateral	6%	27%	51%	7%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Multilateral	15%	13%	10%	26%	22%	93%	100%	100%	99%	99%	100%
NGO	79%	59%	38%	67%	78%	7%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%
Serbia and Montenegro											
Total \$US	NA	NA	1,401	735	4,513	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
% by Channel											
Bilateral	NA	NA	14%	67%	40%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Multilateral	NA	NA	76%	20%	23%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NGO	NA	NA	9%	13%	37%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Serbia											
Total \$US	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5,935	5,024	6,596	7,862	5,508	21,035
% by Channel											
Bilateral	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	29%	26%	22%	15%	15%	76%
Multilateral	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	42%	58%	54%	73%	72%	19%
NGO	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	29%	17%	24%	12%	13%	5%
Slovakia											
Total \$US	17	0	47	481	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	-	79%	100%	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-
Multilateral	0%	-	0%	0%	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-
NGO	100%	-	21%	0%	-	-	-	100%	-	-	-
Slovenia											
Total \$US	0	0	2	28	0	0	40	0	0	0	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	-	-	100%	100%	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-
Multilateral	-	-	0%	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-
NGO	-	-	0%	0%	-	-	100%	-	-	-	-

Table A.9. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries of Eastern and Southern Europe, by channel of distribution, 2001-2011^a (Thousands of current \$US)

Country/Territory	2001	2002 ^{b,c,d}	2003 ^e	2004 ^f	2005 ^{g,h}	2006 ⁱ	2007 ^j	2008	2009 ^{k,l}	2010 ^m	2011 ⁿ
Ukraine											
Total \$US	4,658	7,106	14,181	10,345	39,056	43,455	39,200	51,798	56,167	47,601	52,904
% by Channel											
Bilateral	19%	45%	8%	3%	6%	5%	18%	10%	8%	10%	8%
Multilateral	21%	12%	63%	8%	45%	63%	71%	71%	63%	72%	71%
NGO	61%	43%	29%	88%	50%	32%	11%	19%	29%	18%	20%
Yugoslavia											
Total \$US	1,780	2,225	271	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
% by Channel											
Bilateral	9%	4%	91%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Multilateral	88%	87%	0%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NGO	3%	9%	9%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

^o 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 Revised ICPD Cost Estimates, by Sub-Region, 2009-2015

(Millions of \$US)

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



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