

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

Financial Resource Flows and Revised Cost Estimates for Population Activities

"The [ICPD] Programme [of Action] is critical to achieving the Millennium Development Goals. It is especially important for goal number five: to cut maternal mortality and achieve universal access to reproductive health care... To fully carry out the Cairo Programme of Action means providing women with reproductive health services, including family planning."

Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, General Assembly Commemoration of the 15th Anniversary of the International Conference on Population and Development, October 2009

Why Fund Population Activities?

Population dynamics and reproductive health are central to development and must be an integral part of development planning and poverty reduction strategies. The Millennium Development Goals, especially the eradication of extreme poverty and hunger, will not be achieved if issues of population and reproductive health are not adequately addressed. Implementing the ICPD Programme of Action, especially the reproductive health goal, is essential for meeting the Millennium Development Goals directly related to health, including child mortality, maternal health and HIV/AIDS prevention, and social and economic outcomes, including gender equality and poverty eradication.

What Did Cairo Say About Funding To Achieve The ICPD Objectives?

At the ICPD in 1994, the international community agreed that US \$17 billion would be needed in 2000, \$18.5 billion in 2005, \$20.5 billion in 2010 and \$21.7 billion in 2015 to finance programmes in the area of population dynamics, reproductive health, including family planning, maternal health and the prevention of sexually transmitted diseases, as well as programmes that address the collection, analysis and dissemination of population data. Two thirds of the required amount would be mobilized by developing countries themselves and one third, or \$5.7 billion in 2000, \$6.1 billion in 2005, \$6.8 billion in 2010, and \$7.2 billion in 2015 was to come from the international community.

What Will It Take To Achieve The ICPD Objectives Today: Revised Cost Estimates

To ensure adequate funding for the implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) reviewed the existing estimates for the four categories of the ICPD costed population package (ICPD para. 13.14) and revised them to meet current needs. These revised estimates are much higher than the original ICPD targets agreed upon in 1994 because they take into account both current needs and current costs and because they include interventions such as AIDS treatment and care, and reproductive cancer screening and treatment, that were not part of the original costed population package. The revised costs are considered minimum estimates required to finance interventions in the areas of family planning, reproductive health, STD/HIV/AIDS, and basic research, data and population and development policy analysis.



Revised ICPD Global Cost Estimates

TABLE 1
Revised ICPD Global Cost Estimates, 2009-2015
(Millions of US \$)

Population Category	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
Family Planning Direct Costs	2,342	2,615	2,906	3,209	3,529	3,866	4,097
Maternal Health Direct Costs	6,114	7,868	9,488	11,376	13,462	15,746	18,002
Programmes and Systems Related Costs	14,999	16,954	18,319	17,422	15,723	13,672	10,931
HIV/AIDS	23,975	32,450	33,107	33,951	34,734	35,444	36,189
Basic Research/ Data/Policy Analysis	1,551	4,837	3,943	2,239	1,181	864	591
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*.

Global Progress Towards the ICPD Financial Commitments

By 2009, international population assistance increased to \$10.5 billion. This includes funding from developed countries, the United Nations system, foundations, NGOs, and development banks. Based on past trends, this number is projected to increase further in 2010 and 2011. However, given the current global financial crisis, it is uncertain whether this will indeed be the case.

The largest proportion of total population assistance goes to fund HIV/AIDS activities. However, funding for both family planning services and basic reproductive health services increased in 2009 both in absolute dollar amounts and as a percentage of all funding for the four ICPD population categories.

The Resource Flows Project estimates that developing countries and countries in transition mobilized \$29.8 billion for population activities in 2009. Domestic resources include government, national NGO and private out-of-pocket expenditures.

The global figure of domestic expenditures reflects the commitment of developing countries, regardless of the amount mobilized, although it contains significant variations among countries in their ability to mobilize resources for population activities. Most domestic resources originate in a few large countries. Many countries, especially those in sub-Saharan Africa and the least developed countries, are not able to generate the necessary resources to finance their own population programmes. They rely to a large extent on donor assistance.

Financial Resource Flows in Asia and the Pacific

TABLE 2
Revised ICPD Cost Estimates for Asia and the Pacific, 2009-2015
(Millions of US \$)

Population Category	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Sexual/Reproductive Health/Family Planning	9,055	10,278	11,027	11,753	12,124	12,820	13,533
Family Planning Direct Costs	1,434	1,552	1,675	1,803	1,937	2,077	2,156
Maternal Health Direct Costs	2,799	3,664	4,299	5,110	6,018	7,024	8,054
Programmes and Systems Related Costs	4,822	5,062	5,053	4,840	4,169	3,719	3,323
HIV/AIDS	7,853	10,687	10,848	11,048	11,207	11,409	11,525
Basic Research/ Data/Policy Analysis	641	2,316	2,048	987	530	186	187
TOTAL	17,549	23,281	23,923	23,788	23,862	24,415	25,245

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*.

International Assistance for Population Activities in Asia and the Pacific

Population assistance in Asia and the Pacific increased from \$381 million in 2000 to \$1.6 billion in 2009 (Table 3). A total of 42 countries in Asia and the Pacific benefited from international population assistance in 2009. India received the most assistance of any country in the region —\$435 million, followed by Afghanistan —\$153 million and Viet Nam —\$117 million. A total of \$111 million was spent on regional programmes. Map 1 shows the per capita population assistance in the region.

TABLE 3
Population Assistance to Countries in Asia and the Pacific, 2000-2009
(Thousands of US \$)

Country	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Afghanistan	1,928	1,491	12,739	21,652	15,074	31,253	45,845	48,360	72,438	152,785
Bangladesh	84,736	75,909	65,742	85,760	49,044	94,260	87,061	79,053	93,415	116,611
Bhutan	1,431	632	529	870	4,713	3,349	4,289	2,530	2,099	1,120
Cambodia	20,117	24,787	29,120	36,969	33,671	29,083	47,442	54,407	65,877	85,449
China	12,305	22,176	15,590	32,141	14,511	43,725	57,521	78,604	84,084	113,049
Cook Islands	55	50	69	161	164	136	726	176	97	29
Fiji	112	152	312	1,190	1,425	2,387	2,520	719	1,002	631
French Polynesia	0	0	0	41	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	78,993	57,199	70,432	99,471	85,116	96,153	142,473	139,007	168,655	434,751
Indonesia	33,099	34,244	47,720	48,084	51,823	68,400	115,126	43,821	69,229	106,650
Iran, Islamic Rep. of	1,539	2,276	9,111	2,472	2,380	3,096	3,502	2,325	4,727	4,926
Kiribati	75	12	48	26	127	294	178	390	918	471

(continued)

**FINANCIAL RESOURCE FLOWS AND REVISED COST ESTIMATES FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES
ASIA AND THE PACIFIC**

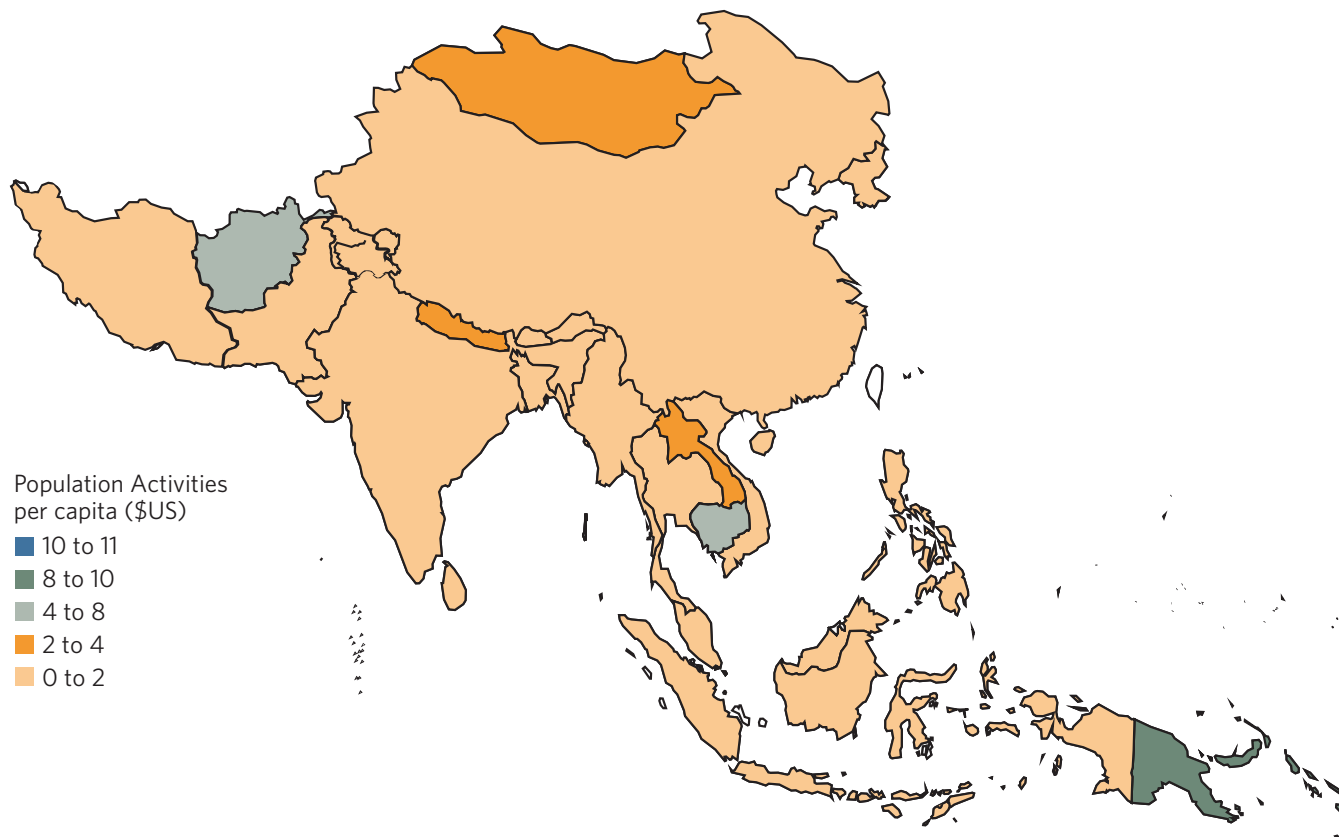
TABLE 3 (continued)
Population Assistance to Countries in Asia and the Pacific, 2000-2009
(Thousands of US \$)

Country	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Korea, Dem. People's Rep. of	354	1,198	3,261	2,550	1,419	1,367	1,120	330	310	5,137
Lao, People's Dem Rep.	2,490	2,244	3,964	3,351	2,718	12,974	9,882	7,364	8,404	14,874
Malaysia	206	156	441	700	3,989	597	381	98	152	243
Maldives	861	733	503	805	579	1,654	1,363	1,454	488	1,770
Marshall Islands	105	50	52	436	517	184	785	945	948	120
Micronesia, Federated States of	58	66	86	948	928	456	1,708	1,821	1,851	92
Mongolia	2,372	3,989	3,334	3,881	2,115	4,346	4,764	4,822	5,855	7,223
Myanmar	3,135	4,688	13,097	14,340	5,273	18,643	8,771	8,085	17,910	19,141
Nepal	18,189	19,820	27,137	26,421	25,368	26,895	53,153	24,483	31,059	60,334
Niue	0	0	0	0	103	1,090	229	101	112	86
Pakistan	23,089	13,415	20,520	57,075	9,925	32,312	30,266	75,584	27,963	108,906
Palau	0	0	0	158	2,088	147	240	57	227	91
Papua New Guinea	6,955	6,157	4,770	11,287	14,300	19,770	52,325	42,741	51,237	47,524
Philippines	45,899	46,523	32,188	36,120	43,538	43,804	47,541	43,396	49,566	61,548
Samoa	28	50	99	405	325	544	1,048	334	493	627
Singapore	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Solomon Islands	239	280	120	1,158	2,054	2,165	1,846	1,923	1,723	2,698
Sri Lanka	3,139	2,074	3,664	15,862	3,164	4,404	7,019	2,354	4,178	8,455
Thailand	2,841	2,466	5,167	16,109	10,349	12,245	45,630	45,477	45,979	26,566
Timor Leste	NA	NA	NA	1,680	3,546	3,606	0	3,611	7,731	10,605
Tokelau	0	0	0	46	86	18	0	0	0	0
Tonga	48	36	116	226	352	2,191	667	338	383	19
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	183	182	94	333
Tuvalu	35	2	112	518	85	28	0	6	3	30
Vanuatu	80	86	86	482	467	571	575	698	1,425	2,258
Viet Nam	17,433	16,392	15,486	21,441	31,479	89,889	77,259	60,877	88,001	117,303
Regional	19,473	36,815	151,240	40,002	77,222	119,709	126,634	155,229	168,898	110,885
TOTAL	381,419	376,168	536,855	584,839	500,037	771,745	980,072	931,702	1,077,531	1,623,340

Source: UNFPA/NIDI Resource Flows database and *Financial Resource Flows for Population Activities*, selected years.

FINANCIAL RESOURCE FLOWS AND REVISED COST ESTIMATES FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES
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MAP 1
Population Assistance Per Capita, Asia and the Pacific, 2009



Source: UNFPA/NIDI Resource Flows database

Figure 1. Population Assistance by Type of Donor, Asia and the Pacific, 2009

OECD/DAC donor countries contributed the most population assistance, accounting for 61 per cent of assistance in 2009. This was followed by United Nations organizations, international NGOs, foundations and private non-profit organizations and development banks.

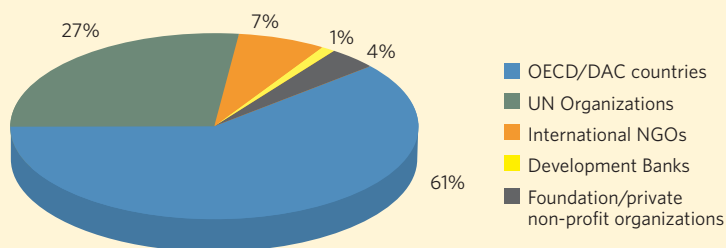


Figure 2. Population Assistance by Channel of Distribution, Asia and the Pacific, 2009

Of the total amount spent for population assistance in Asia and the Pacific in 2009, 23 per cent was channeled through bilateral programmes, 38 per cent was channeled through multilateral organizations and 39 per cent was spent by international NGOs.

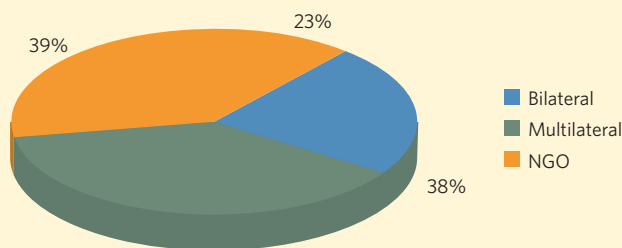
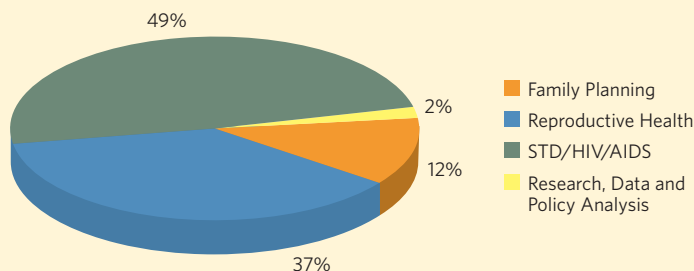


Figure 3. Population Assistance by ICPD Category, Asia and the Pacific, 2009

Figure 3 shows total population assistance in Asia and the Pacific by ICPD category. Forty-nine per cent of population assistance went to STD/HIV/AIDS activities, 37 per cent to reproductive health, 12 per cent to family planning and 2 per cent to data, research, and population and development policy analysis. It is important to point out that because of integration of services, some funding for family planning could in fact be reported under reproductive health expenditures.



Source: UNFPA/NIDI Resource Flows database

Domestic Resources for Population Activities in Asia and the Pacific

Domestic financial resources for population activities originate from the following major sources: Governments, NGOs, the private sector and consumers. The number and complexity of sources make it much more difficult to monitor domestic resource flows than international assistance for population. Although it is possible to collect information from Governments and NGOs, it is more difficult to track this information from the private sector and individual consumers due to insufficient data. Table 4 provides estimates of domestic expenditures for population activities by source of funds.

TABLE 4
Estimated Domestic Expenditures for Population Activities in Asia and the Pacific,
By Source of Funds, 2009
(Thousands of US \$)

Source of Funds					
Government	NGO	Consumers*	Total	Percentage of consumer expenditures	Percentage spent on STD/HIV/AIDS
4,915,659	169,762	12,210,498	17,295,919	71%	17%

*Consumer spending on population activities covers only out-of-pocket expenditures and is based on the average amount per region as measured by the WHO (2004) for health care spending in general. For each region, the ratio of private out-of-pocket versus per capita government expenditures was used to derive consumer expenditures in the case of population activities.

Source: Erik Beekink, *Projections of Funds for Population and AIDS Activities, 2009-2011*, The Hague, 2010.

Key Areas Requiring Further Action

Current funding levels are far below what is required to meet needs. Given the current global financial crisis and the uncertainty of future funding levels, full implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action may be in jeopardy. To accelerate the implementation of the Cairo agenda and to achieve the Millennium Development Goals, the international community should continue to:

- Ensure that population and reproductive health are seen as an integral part of the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and that they figure prominently in national development programmes and poverty reduction strategies
- Mobilize sufficient resources to fully implement the ICPD Programme of Action and ensure that all four areas of the costed population package, including family planning and reproductive health, receive adequate attention
- Establish an effective partnership of donor and recipient countries based on mutual trust, accountability and donor coordination in support of country goals
- Increase attention to cost-effectiveness and programme efficiency so that resources reach all segments of the population, especially those that are most in need
- Enhance the role of the private sector in the mobilization of resources for population and development, in monitoring population expenditures and ensuring that financial targets and equity objectives are met
- Establish a system of monitoring of resource flows to identify funding gaps and for budgeting and planning purposes. Governments are urged to make a special effort to monitor all expenditures going to population activities, including those at subnational levels and those that are part of integrated social and health projects and sector-wide approaches so that all efforts at resource mobilization can be captured in UNFPA's annual reports

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 the additional resources required in all areas of the ICPD costed population package: family planning services, reproductive health services, STD/HIV/AIDS activities and basic research, data and population and development policy analysis. Both international and domestic allocation of resources to population activities must increase from present levels to meet current needs.

Annex I. The Resource Flows Project

Why Monitor Resource Flows? UNFPA complies with General Assembly resolutions 49/128 and 50/124 to monitor progress towards the financial targets set out in the ICPD Programme of Action. It also responds to a request made at the twenty-eighth session of the Commission on Population and Development for an annual report on the flow of financial resources for assisting in the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development. UNFPA collaborates with the Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI), the Indian Institute of Health Management Research (IIHMR), the African Population and Health Research Center (APHRC) and UNAIDS in the data collection.

Each year, UNFPA presents its findings in the *Report of the Secretary-General on The Flow of Financial Resources for Assisting in the Implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development* which is submitted to the Commission on Population and Development. The Fund also prepares an annual advocacy brochure, *Financing the ICPD Programme of Action* and the report on *Financial Resource Flows for Population Activities*. The information is useful for policy and planning as well as for advocacy and mobilization of resources. The reports are intended to be a tool for donor and developing country Governments, multilateral organizations and agencies, private foundations and non-governmental organization to monitor progress in achieving the financial resource targets agreed to at the ICPD, to identify funding gaps and coordinate financing of population programmes. Development cooperation officers and policy makers in developing countries can use the reports to identify the domestically generated resources and complementary resources from donors needed to finance population and reproductive health programmes.

What Do We Monitor? The Resource Flows Project tracks financial resource flows based on the “costed population package” as described in paragraph 13.14 of the ICPD Programme of Actions: 1) Family planning services; 2) Basic reproductive health services; 3) Sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS prevention; 4) Basic research, data and population and development policy analysis. The ICPD recognized (paras 13.17 to 13.19) that the “costed package” did not include all interventions necessary for the achievement of universal access to reproductive health. It has since become possible to cost and include some additional elements, particularly in the context of the Millennium Development Goals. To simplify reporting procedures and to harmonize resource tracking with UNAIDS, data on AIDS expenditures are obtained directly from UNAIDS.

How Do We Monitor Resource Flows? Data on population assistance are gathered with the use of a detailed questionnaire sent to major players in the field of population and AIDS which account for most population assistance. These include donor countries that are part of the OECD/DAC and the European Union, multilateral organizations and agencies, major private foundations and other international NGOs that provide substantial population assistance. Most information for donor countries is obtained from the OECD/DAC database.

Data on domestic resources are collected via an annual survey sent by e-mail to UNFPA Country Offices for further distribution to government departments and national NGOs. A separate questionnaire for national consultants asks for information on the national budget, future commitments, private sector, coverage, quality of data, problems facing follow-up and response. Data collected are 1) based on primary sources; 2) actual expenditures (not commitments); 3) restricted to public sector (government and NGOs, not private household or out-of-pocket expenditures, employers, etc); and 4) include project level information to avoid double counting.

FINANCIAL RESOURCE FLOWS AND REVISED COST ESTIMATES FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

Questionnaires for governments are for distribution to those departments that are involved in population activities, for example, Ministries of Health, Population, Education, or Central Statistical Offices, government-run research centers or universities. Questionnaires for national NGOs are for distribution to national non-governmental, not-for-profit organizations involved in population activities that are responsible for more than about one percent of the total funds for population activities in the country. This means that national foundations, research centers, etc can also fill out the NGO questionnaire.

UNFPA Country Offices are responsible for the distribution, follow up and collection of the questionnaires. They are expected to check the responses and assist respondents in completing the forms or making estimates, if necessary. In many cases, Country Offices hire national consultants for this purpose. To build national capacity to monitor resource flows, ensure country ownership and sustainability of the project, UNFPA Country Offices are encouraged to identify an institution which will be responsible for data collection, preferably one which is tasked with MDG monitoring. This could be a government ministry, NGO, or an academic or research institution.

The Resource Flows Project provides a summary of the data gathered in the form of feedback reports. The Resource Flows Project is part of the Population and Development Branch of the Technical Division under the coordination of Jose Miguel Guzman; Ann Pawliczko is directly responsible for the project (pawliczko@unfpa.org). At NIDI, the project is coordinated by Leo van Wissen and Erik Beekink is directly responsible (beekink@nidi.nl).

Annex 2. The Resource Flows 2009 Sample

A total of 20 countries in Asia and the Pacific were included in the sample for fiscal year 2009.

Of these, 15 provided data on resource flows:

- Afghanistan
- Bangladesh
- Cambodia
- China
- Fiji
- India
- Indonesia
- Malaysia
- Mongolia
- Nepal
- Philippines
- Solomon Islands
- Sri Lanka
- Timor Leste
- Viet Nam

The following countries did not provide data:

- Iraq
- Islamic Republic of Iran
- Pakistan
- Thailand
- Papua New Guinea



For more information, please visit the Resource Flows Web Site at www.resourceflows.org