



FINANCIAL RESOURCE FLOWS FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES IN 2006





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Foreword

This edition of *Financial Resource Flows for Population Activities* is the twentieth report produced by the United Nations Population Fund to monitor progress in achieving the financial targets set out in the ICPD Programme of Action in 1994. Each year, UNFPA coordinates the collection of data and reports on levels of international population assistance and domestic financial resource flows for population activities. Also each year, the Fund reports on this progress to the Commission on Population and Development. UNFPA also publishes the annual *Financing the ICPD Programme of Action* to advocate for more financial resources to achieve the ICPD goals and to plan for a more effective response to addressing universal access to HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment and care.

UNFPA analyzes international and domestic financial resource flows that are part of the “costed population package” as described in paragraph 13.14 of the ICPD Programme of Action. It includes funding in the following initially established four categories: family planning services; basic reproductive health services; sexually transmitted diseases (STDs)/HIV/AIDS activities; and basic research, data and population and development policy analysis. The ICPD Programme of Action estimated that the cost of implementing the population and reproductive health package in developing countries and countries with economies in transition would be US \$20.5 billion annually by the year 2010. Approximately two thirds of the cost was expected to come from developing countries and one third, or \$6.8 billion, from the international donor community.

The present report shows that population assistance reached US \$7.4 billion in 2006. Domestic resources are estimated at \$23 billion. While these figures may give cause for optimism, they obscure a number of important facts. Firstly, we may have finally met the original targets, but we are definitely not meeting our needs. The reason for this is that the targets were fixed based on experiences as of 1993. Since that time, both costs and needs have skyrocketed as shown by the new estimates presented by the Secretary-General in his report to the Commission on Population and Development in 2009. Secondly, we should keep in mind that international population assistance originates with a few major donors and that the majority of domestic resources are mobilized in a few large developing countries. Most developing countries are still not in a position to generate sufficient resources to fund their population and AIDS programmes. They continue to rely significantly on development assistance. And thirdly, we must remember that the increase in resource mobilization is due in large part to increases in funding for HIV/AIDS, including for both prevention and treatment. Therefore, it is important to mobilize adequate resources for the other equally critical components of the ICPD population package, especially for family planning and reproductive health. If funding for family planning and reproductive health is not increased, it will undermine efforts to prevent unintended pregnancies, reduce maternal and child mortality, and affect the progress of the achievement not only of the ICPD, but of the Millennium Development Goals.

We cannot be complacent about reaching the original financial targets, particularly if these targets no longer meet the needs. We should make sure that sufficient resources are mobilized to ensure that we meet actual needs and that people everywhere, especially the poor, have access to the services they need.

In 2009, UNFPA reviewed the cost estimates for the four components of the ICPD population package and produced revised estimates to meet current costs and needs which have grown considerably since the financial targets were agreed upon in 1994. The revised estimates were presented to the forty-second session of the Commission on Population and Development in March 2009 in the 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*. As expected, the new estimates are much higher than the original targets because they take into account both current needs and current costs.

Implementing the ICPD Programme of Action, especially the reproductive health goal, is essential for meeting the Millennium Development Goals directly related to health, social and economic outcomes, especially those in the areas of children, mothers, HIV/AIDS, gender and poverty. But we must have adequate resources to do so. This will only come about when donor countries, international agencies and developing countries strengthen political will, re-examine priorities and increase allocations for population activities. It will also come about when we intensify collaboration between donors

and recipients to avoid duplication identify funding gaps and ensure that resources are used as efficiently as possible. We can, and we must, rise to the challenge.

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

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Financial Resource Flows for Population Activities in 2006

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List of Abbreviations

▪	DAC	Development Assistance Committee
▪	DESA	Department for Economic and Social Affairs
▪	ECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
▪	ECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
▪	ECLAC	United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
▪	ESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
▪	ESCWA	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
▪	FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
▪	GNP	Gross national product
▪	HIV/AIDS	Human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
▪	IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
▪	ICPD	International Conference on Population and Development
▪	IDA	International Development Association
▪	IIHMR	Indian Institute of Health Management Research
▪	ILO	International Labour Organization
▪	IMF	International Monetary Fund
▪	IPPF	International Planned Parenthood Federation
▪	MDG	Millennium Development Goal
▪	NGO	Non-governmental organization
▪	NAA	National AIDS Account
▪	NHA	National Health Account
▪	NIDI	Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute
▪	ODA	Official development assistance
▪	OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
▪	STD	Sexually transmitted disease
▪	SWAps	Sector-wide approaches
▪	UN	United Nations
▪	UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
▪	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
▪	UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
▪	UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
▪	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
▪	UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
▪	WHO	World Health Organization

Glossary of Terms

- **BILATERAL CHANNEL.** The bilateral channel includes funds that flow directly from donor Governments to recipient country Governments.
- **CONSTANT DOLLARS.** Constant dollars are current dollars that have been adjusted to measure a value over a series of years at the prices prevailing during a particular year. In this report, 1993 - the year in which the ICPD cost estimates were made - was selected as the base year.
- **CURRENT DOLLARS.** Current dollars are dollar figures prevailing at the time of measurement. In this report, current dollars were taken as reported by the organizations surveyed. Non-dollar currencies were converted to US dollars using the International Monetary Fund (IMF) period-average exchange rates for the year the funds were expended for population assistance.
- **DONOR COUNTRIES.** In this report, donor countries refer to the 22 developed donor countries and the European Union, all of which are members of the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD/DAC). The 22 donors are Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America.
- **DEVELOPMENT BANKS.** Development banks include the World Bank and the regional development banks including the African Development Bank, Asian Development Bank, and the Inter-American Development Bank.
- **FINAL EXPENDITURES.** Final expenditures refer to funds that have been received by developing countries directly from donor Governments or through intermediate donors. The final recipients may be developing-country Governments, national NGOs, or donors' field offices in developing countries. The programmes in which expenditures are made do not necessarily have to be located in developing countries and may include activities, such as research, that benefit more than one developing country or region.
- **INTERMEDIATE DONORS.** Intermediate donors include multilateral organizations and agencies incorporated into the United Nations system, the development banks, and international NGOs that channel funds for population assistance from the primary donors to the recipients.
- **MULTILATERAL CHANNEL.** The multilateral channel includes general funds that are not earmarked for specific population activities which multilateral organizations receive from developed countries, funds from developing countries, and interest earned on income.
- **MULTI-BILATERAL CHANNEL.** The multi-bilateral (multi-bi) channel includes bilateral funds earmarked for specific population activities that are channelled through multilateral organizations.
- **MULTILATERAL ORGANIZATIONS AND AGENCIES.** In this report, multilateral organizations and agencies refer to the United Nations organizations and agencies, including the Department for Economic and Social Affairs (DESA), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), International Labour Organization (ILO), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

(UNESCO), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), and World Health Organization (WHO), the World Bank, and the regional commissions, namely, United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), and United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA).

- **NGO CHANNEL.** The NGO channel comprises funds from foundations and general contributions to NGOs active in the field of population and bilateral expenditures for specific population activities that are executed by NGOs.
- **NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS (NGOs).** Non-governmental organizations are private not-for-profit organizations that operate exclusively in one country (national NGOs) or in more than one country (international NGOs).
- **OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE (ODA).** Official development assistance "consists of net disbursements of loans and grants made on concessional financial terms by official agencies of the members of the OECD/DAC and members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) to promote economic development and welfare" (World Bank, *World Development Report 1995*, Oxford University Press, p. 238).
- **PRIMARY DONORS.** In this report, primary donors include 22 developed donor countries and the European Union that are members of OECD/DAC, and foundations.
- **PRIMARY FUNDS.** Primary funds refer to the financial resources contributed by a primary donor for population activities. Primary funds may be provided by a donor either directly to the developing country or to an intermediate donor such as a multilateral organization or international NGO. Primary funds also include self-generated income of intermediate donors as well as contributions which they receive from donor countries that are not members of OECD/DAC.

1 Introduction

*F*inancial Resource Flows for Population Activities in 2006 is the twentieth 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 1996 to 2006 and domestic resource flows to population activities in 2006.

Since 1997, the Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI), under contract with and in collaboration with UNFPA, has carried out the data collection. To build regional capacity to monitor resource flows, UNFPA and NIDI also work with the Indian Institute of Health Management Research (IIHMR). Working with UNFPA, NIDI created a resource-flows database of both donor and domestic resources that is updated regularly. NIDI also carries out evaluation and analysis of the data in collaboration with UNFPA. In addition, 15 case studies were conducted to supplement the information gathered in the inquiry. Real-time estimates are produced to complement existing trend analysis. A resource flows web site was created in April 1997 with information about the project, UNFPA's annual *Financial Resource Flows for Population Activities*, survey questionnaires and reports of the case studies.

UNFPA and NIDI work closely with the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) concerning resource tracking for HIV/AIDS activities to avoid duplication of efforts and maximize cost-effectiveness. The UNFPA/NIDI Resource Flows web site was updated and now also includes, *inter alia*, a preview of the latest available data on international population assistance and a Resource Flows Newsletter that was launched in 2004 to disseminate additional information including unpublished data and reports of thematic studies.

Financial Resource Flows for Population Activities in 2006 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.

SPECIAL THEME BOX 1. TWENTY YEARS OF UNFPA FINANCIAL RESOURCE FLOWS REPORTS

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

This edition of *Financial Resource Flows for Population Activities* is the twentieth report published by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) to monitor funding for population activities in developing countries.

UNFPA has regularly collected data on the flow of funds from donors for population assistance to developing countries. Results were published in the annual *Global Population Assistance Report*. After the International Conference on Population and Development, UNFPA expanded its data collection activities to include domestic expenditures for population programmes. UNFPA continued to report on funding for population activities in its annual publication which was renamed the *Financial Resource Flows for Population Activities*.

UNFPA presents its findings each year to the Commission on Population and Development, highlighting the progress achieved in mobilizing the financial resources required to implement the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development.

The *Financial Resource Flows for Population Activities* reports necessarily contain information which lag behind two years since respondents do not release final figures until they complete their audits and close the financial books for the given year. Verification and clearances of data also take up a considerable amount of time.

In an effort to provide more real-time information necessary for advocacy and resource mobilization purposes, UNFPA also publishes the annual Advocacy Brochure, *Financing the ICPD Programme of Action*, which provides estimates and projections of current and future resource flows for population.

In monitoring progress and advocating for the mobilization of adequate resources to fully implement the ICPD agenda, UNFPA creates awareness of the fact that adequate funds are needed to make possible the implementation of a wide spectrum of projects and programmes that benefit millions throughout the developing world.

2 Highlights of the Report

- In 2006, primary funds for international population assistance totalled \$US 7.3 billion.² If development banks' loans are added, the primary funds totalled \$7.4 billion.
- Total primary funds, including those of development banks, increased 54 per cent from the immediate pre-Cairo period to 1996, from a total of \$1.3 billion in 1993 to just over \$2 billion in 1996. After a slight decrease in 1997 international population assistance continued to increase from 1998-2000. In 2000, population assistance stood at \$2.6 billion, roughly 46 per cent of the \$5.7 billion target agreed upon in Cairo as the international community's share in financing the ICPD Programme of Action by the year 2000. After decreasing in 2001, population assistance increased steadily in 2002-2004. The international community finally reached and, indeed surpassed, its target in 2005. However, it should be pointed out that the funds do not meet current needs and costs, both of which have grown considerably since the targets were agreed upon in 1994. The levels of funding are way below the revised targets which were presented to the Commission on Population and Development in 2009.³
- In 2006, primary funds from the 22 developed countries and the European Union (members of OECD/DAC) totaled \$6.6 billion. The top five donors were: the United States of America, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Japan and Sweden, accounting for 71 per cent of the primary funds in 2006.
- Population assistance from donor countries represented 6.07 per cent of official development assistance (ODA) in 2006, up from 5.72 per cent in 2005.
- According to the UNFPA/NIDI resource flows survey, a total of 151 countries and territories benefited from international assistance for population activities in 2006. Of the population assistance going to the five geographic regions, sub-Saharan Africa received the largest share of assistance (58 per cent), followed by Asia and the Pacific, which received 23 per cent; Latin America and the Caribbean (9 per cent); Western Asia and North Africa (6 per cent); and Eastern and Southern Europe (4 per cent).
- Forty per cent of the total population assistance went to global and interregional activities, such as advocacy; research; reproductive health; support to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria; HIV/AIDS prevention, care and support and safe motherhood.
- The majority of final donor expenditures for population activities went to STD/HIV/AIDS activities (70 per cent); followed by basic reproductive health services (20 per cent); family planning services (5 per cent), and basic research, data and population and development policy analysis (5 per cent). The proportion of funding for family planning services has decreased considerably with the largest and increasing share of total population assistance going to fund HIV/AIDS activities. If not reversed, this trend towards less resources for family planning will have serious implications for countries' ability to address unmet need for such services and could undermine efforts to prevent unintended pregnancies and reduce maternal and infant mortality.

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 .

- 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.

SPECIAL THEME BOX 2. MAJOR POPULATION NEWS EVENT IN 2006

In September 2006, the United Nations convened a High-Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development to discuss the many challenges and benefits of international migration. Almost 200 million persons currently live outside their country of birth. They left their homelands in search of better opportunities for themselves and their families. Given appropriate policies, such migrants will not only fulfill their own dreams but also play an important role in poverty reduction in countries of origin and contribute to the prosperity of countries of destination.

The High-Level Dialogue underscored the important role that properly managed movements across borders play in the development of countries of origin and destination. It demonstrated the strong commitment of Member States, the United Nations system, non-governmental organizations and civil society to examine the relationship between international migration and development. The High-Level Dialogue also pointed to the need for collaboration and cooperation to promote orderly flows of migration and to maximize the benefits and minimize the negative consequences of migration for both countries of origin and destination as well as for the migrants themselves. International migration is a growing phenomenon that cannot be addressed at the national level alone. The High-Level Dialogue affirmed that international migration could be a positive force for development if well channeled and supported by appropriate policies. International migration can no longer be considered peripheral to the mainstream of population and development policy.

The International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) Programme of Action devoted a full chapter to international migration, stressing the need for a comprehensive approach to migration management and policy development by States and other concerned actors. ICPD+5 reiterated the need for strengthened international action in the field of migration. At the Millennium Summit, world leaders agreed, *inter alia*, to ensure respect for and protection of the human rights of migrants, migrant workers and their families. The 2005 World Summit Outcome document reinforced the relationship between migration and development. Increasingly, efforts aimed at achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the ICPD goals embrace migration as a development force, not a development failure.

Female migrants are a particularly vulnerable group. While the size and diversity of female migration are increasing, women still tend to be more concentrated in traditionally female occupations and in the informal sector. Those in unregulated sectors of the economy are at greater risk of exploitation and abuse. The feminization of migration and the abuses often experienced by women migrants call for the recognition of gender equality as an integral part of the process of policy making, planning, programme delivery and monitoring at all levels. Protection of human rights and access to legal and health services are especially important when it comes to addressing the challenges faced by migrant women. Gender issues must be integrated into migration policies to ensure that the special needs of female migrants are adequately addressed. It is essential that basic social services, including family planning and reproductive health services and HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment, are accessible to female migrants.

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 108 key actors in the field of population and AIDS which account for most population assistance.⁴ These include donor countries that are part of the OECD/DAC and the European Union, multilateral organizations and agencies, major private foundations and other international NGOs that provide substantial population assistance. A total of 67 organizations responded to the survey of 2006 financial resource flows, including 23 OECD/DAC donor countries and the European Union; 9 multilateral organizations; 14 major foundations, 17 international NGOs, 2 research institutes and 2 development banks. Telephone interviews were conducted, as necessary, for additional information and verification. Increasingly, information for donor countries is obtained from the OECD/DAC database.

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

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

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

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

The donor and domestic financial resource flows analysed in this report are part of the costed population package as specified in paragraph 13.14 of the ICPD Programme of Action: family planning services; basic reproductive health services; sexually transmitted diseases (STDs)/human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) prevention activities; and basic research, data and population and development policy analysis. To further simplify reporting procedures all activities relating to STD/HIV/AIDS, including diagnosis and treatment of STDs and referrals, education and counselling services for STDs, including HIV/AIDS are reported under the STD/HIV/AIDS prevention programme component described in the ICPD Programme of Action. Beginning with the 1999 round of questionnaires, the project began to include data on HIV/AIDS treatment and care to address the growing reporting needs of UNAIDS and because it was becoming increasingly impossible for respondents to provide information on HIV/AIDS prevention activities only.

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

SPECIAL THEME BOX 3. THE ICPD COSTED POPULATION PACKAGE

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

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

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

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

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

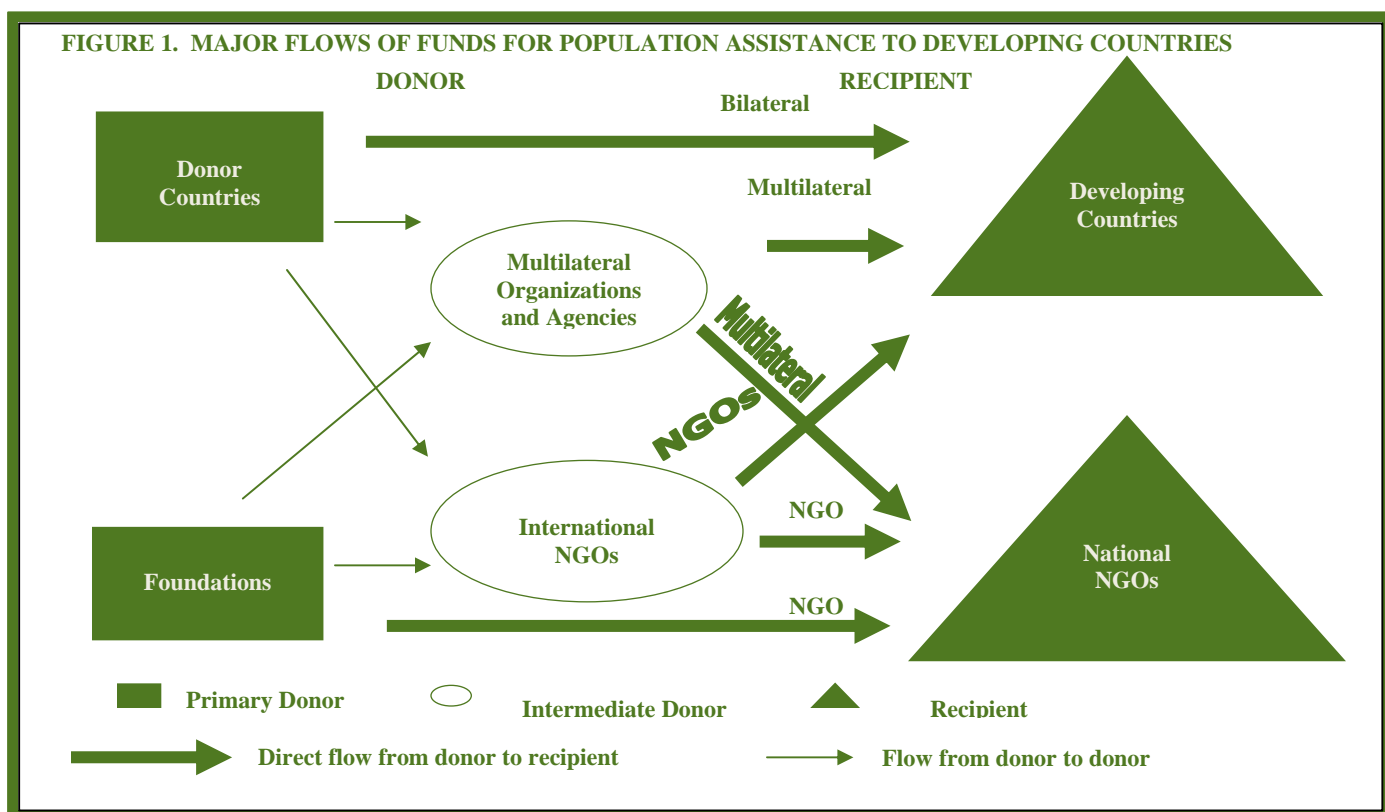
In addition to data collection, NIDI had the primary responsibility for the evaluation and editing of the data as well as the construction of tables, graphs and maps. NIDI examined the questionnaires for completeness, consistency of internal data and consistency of response between donor and recipient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

The International Population Assistance Network

Assistance for population programmes flows through a complex network, from donors to recipients through several channels (Figure 1). The channels include: (1) bilateral assistance directly from the donor-

country Government to the recipient-country Government; (2) multilateral assistance, through United Nations organizations and agencies and (3) foundations and international NGOs. The international population assistance network includes two groups of donors: (1) primary donors, which are developed countries and private foundations and (2) intermediate donors, which are multilateral organizations and agencies, the development banks and international NGOs that channel most of the primary donors' funds for population assistance.

At the other end of the population assistance network are two groups of final recipients: (1) developing countries and countries with economies in transition that are the final beneficiaries of the programmes being funded and (2) national NGOs that receive funds for programmes that they themselves execute. Tables A.5 through A.9 provide the final donor expenditures for population assistance in the recipient countries. A total of 151 countries and territories received population assistance in 2006.



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 1996 to 2006. 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	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 ^b	2001 ^c	2002 ^d	2003	2004 ^e	2005 ^{f,g}	2006
Primary funds	1,535	1,694	1,707	1,691	1,975	2,060	2,878	4,189	5,166	6,977	7,267
Final expenditures	1,511	1,632	1,681	1,655	1,781	2,051	3,162	3,847	4,813	6,800	7,318

^a Development bank loans are not included in the primary funds or the final expenditure figures shown, as the banks' primary funds fluctuate widely. Their primary funds reflect large blocks of loan agreements made in a single year but intended to be expended over several years.

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

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

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

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

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

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

International financial resource flows for population activities - primary funds for international population assistance - totalled \$7.4 billion in 2006 (Table 2). This figure, which includes loans from development banks, increased slightly from 2005. If development bank loans are excluded, primary funds increased from \$7.0 billion in 2005 to \$7.3 billion in 2006.

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, excluding loans from development banks. Foundations and NGOs contributed 6 per cent of the total, and the United Nations system accounted for 1 per cent. Two per cent of international population assistance came from development bank grants.

Trends in Population Assistance in Current and Constant Dollars

In *current* dollars, total population assistance, excluding development bank loans, has grown from \$1.5 billion in 1996 to \$7.3 billion in 2006, at an average rate of 19 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 \$1.4 billion in 1996 to \$5.2 billion in 2006, at 16 per cent annually (Table 2 and Figure 2).

Table 2. Primary funds for population assistance, by major donor category, 1996–2006^a
(Millions of current and constant \$US)

Donor category	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002 ^b	2003	2004 ^c	2005 ^d	2006
Developed countries ^e	1,369	1,530	1,539	1,411	1,598	1,720	2,314	3,738	4,446 ^f	6,331 ^g	6,626 ^h
United Nations system ⁱ	18 ^j	49	35 ^k	31 ^l	77 ^l	96 ^m	31	43	61 ⁿ	96	105
Foundations/NGOs	141	106	124	240	299	241	531	380	432	364	406
Bank grants	8	9	10	9	1	3	2	27.645	227	186	131
Total											
(Current \$US)	1,535	1,694	1,707	1,691	1,975	2,060	2,878	4,189	5,166	6,977	7,267
(Constant 1993 \$US) ^o	1,414	1,525	1,513	1,467	1,657	1,680	2,312	3,289	3,952	5,162	5,209
Development banks^p											
World Bank IDA loans	253	141.6	284	265	368	349	232	239	75	127	65
World Bank IBRD loans	256	91.6	142	182	170	101	95	261	213	188	49
African Development Bank loans	NA	NA	- ^q	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian Development Bank loans	NA	32.6	- ^r	- ^s	66	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inter-American Development Bank loans	NA	NA	- ^t	93	-	12 ^u	-	-	73	52	0
Total											
(Current \$US)	509	265.8	426	540	604	461	328	501	361	367	113
(Constant 1993 \$US) ^o	469	239	378	468	506	376	263	393	276	271	81
Grand Total											
(Current \$US)	2,044	1,960	2,133	2,231	2,579	2,521	3,206	4,689	5,527	7,344	7,380
(Constant 1993 \$US) ^o	1,883	1,765	1,891	1,935	2,163	2,057	2,575	3,683	4,228	5,434	5,290

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

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

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

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

^e The developed countries category includes the total of UNFPA's income from developed countries, since any contribution to UNFPA is regarded as having earmarked for population assistance. Beginning with 1994, the European Union is included with developed countries.

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

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

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

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

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

ⁱ 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.

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

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

^l WHO did not provide data on income.

^m UNICEF did not provide data on income.

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

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

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

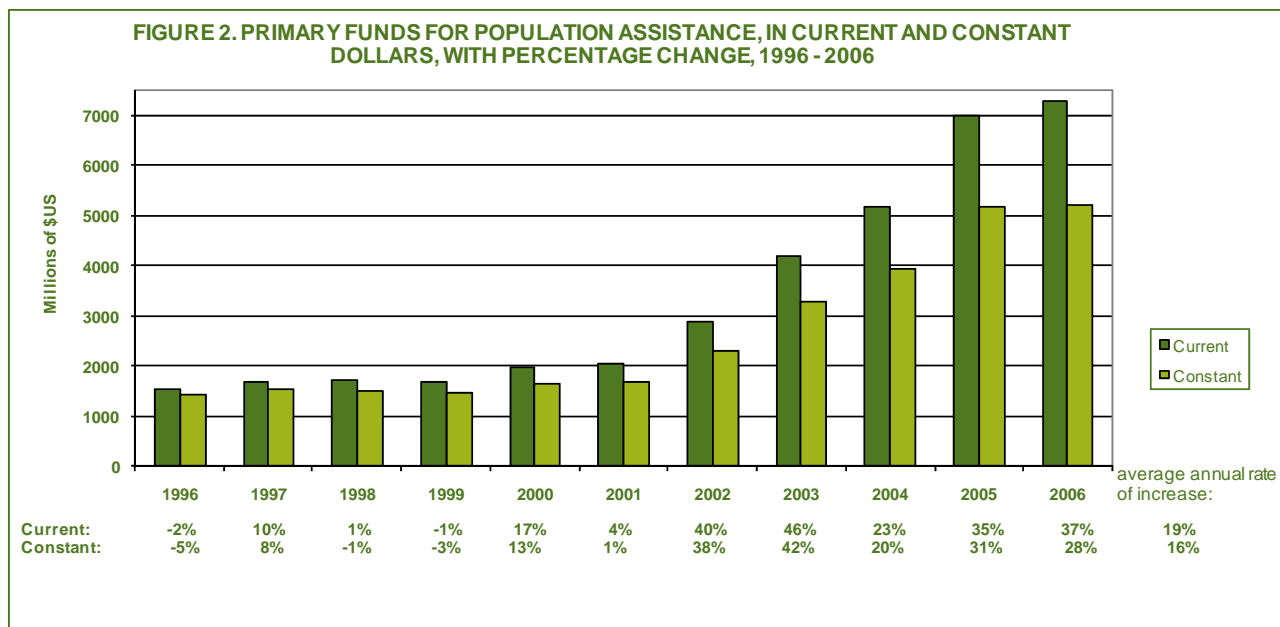
^q The African Development Bank reported approving loans of \$US48 million for broad population and health programmes.

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

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

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

^u The Inter-American Development Bank reported expending \$US35 million in loans for integrated health projects with a population component. The figure of \$US 12 million for population activities is an estimate.



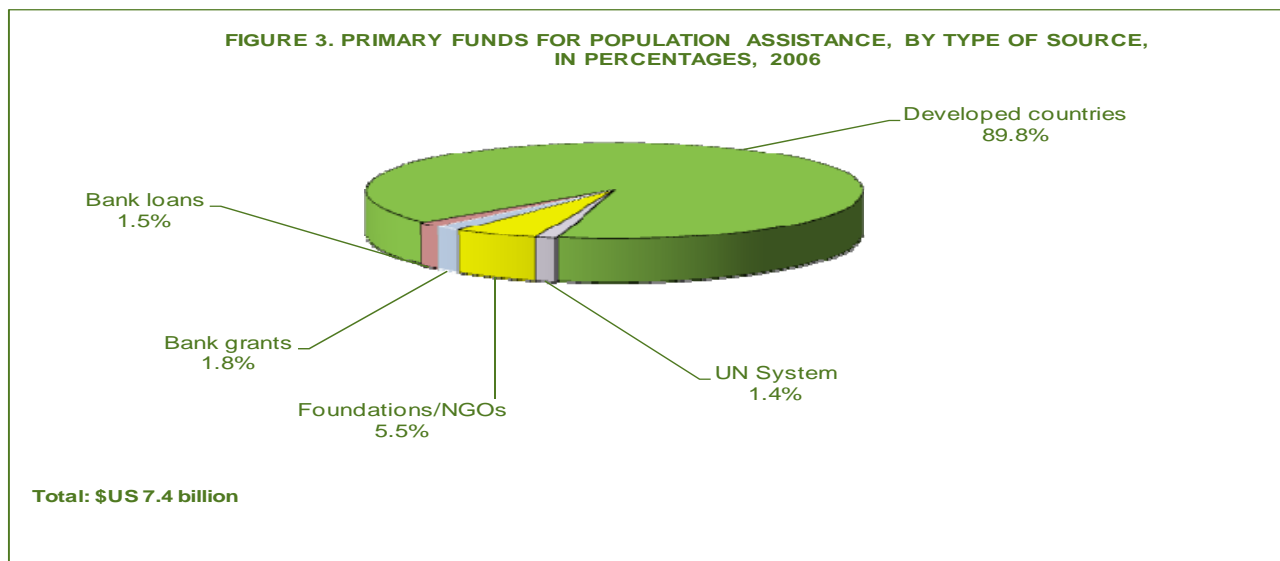
Final Donor Expenditures

Final expenditures on population projects and programmes in recipient countries in 2006 excluding development bank loans, increased to \$7.3 billion (Table 1).

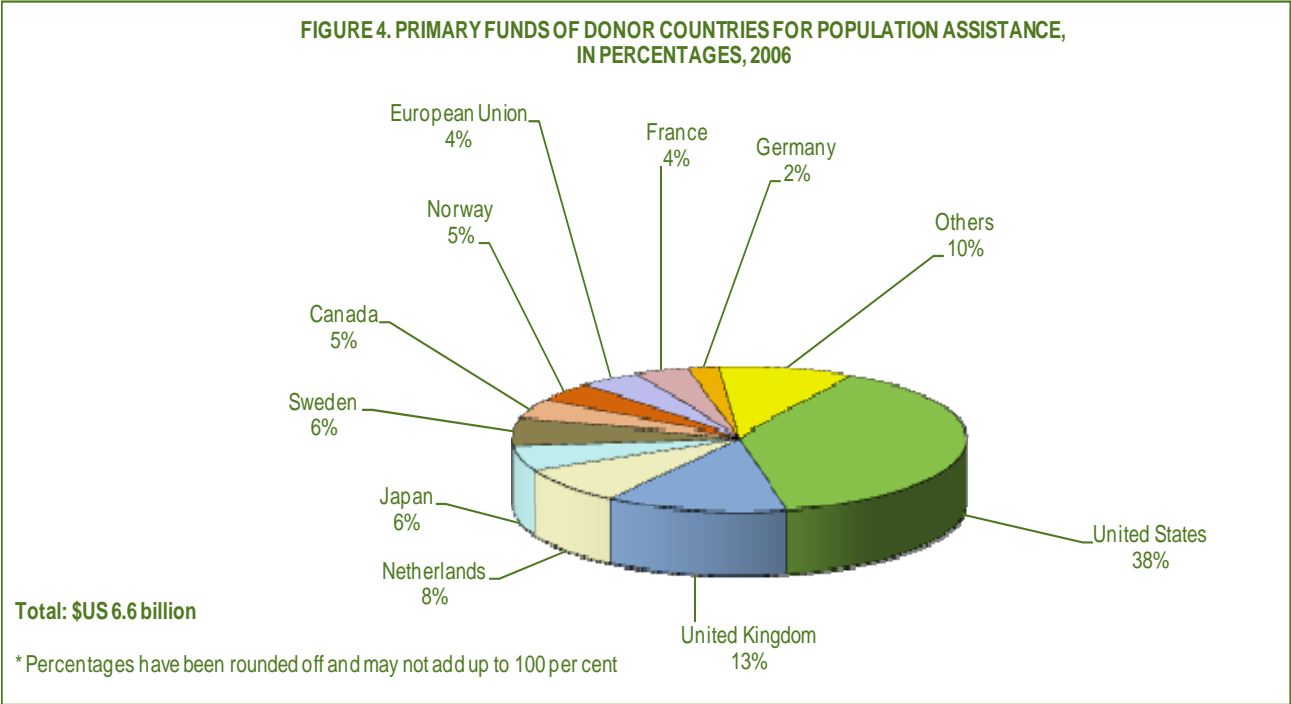
Trends in Bilateral Resource Flows

Overall Primary Funds

UNFPA monitors international population assistance from the 22 OECD/DAC donor countries and the European Union. Resource flows from the donor countries and the European Union totalled \$6.6 billion in 2006 and constituted 90 per cent of total resource flows, including development bank loans, or 91 per cent of resource flows excluding loans made available by development banks. Development bank loans accounted for 1.5 per cent of total population assistance in 2006 (Figure 3).



Resource flows from the 22 developed countries and the European Union increased from \$6.3 billion in 2005 to \$6.6 billion in 2006 (Table 2). Nine countries and the European Union accounted for 91 per cent of population assistance in 2006 (Figure 4).



The top donors in 2006 were (in descending order): the United States, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Japan, Sweden, Canada, Norway, the European Union, France and Germany.

Table 3. Primary funds of donor countries for population assistance, 1999-2006
(Thousands of current local currency)

Donor Country	Local Currency	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004 ^a	2005 ^b	2006
Australia	Australian Dollar	47,311 ^c	25,198	25,286 ^d	39,075	59,763	74,483	96,104	126,717
Austria	Euro	18,722 ^{e,f}	12,972 ^e	15,053 ^{d,e}	1,611	2,417	2,756 ^g	3,876	6,339
Belgium	Euro	395,474 ^h	689,076 ^h	21,386 ⁱ	46,717	23,391	38,206	45,365	60,272
Canada	Canadian Dollar	55,286	55,603	19,652	130,055	79,087	131,339 ^g	385,236	341,201 ^j
Denmark	Danish Crown	382,819	360,824	406,595	581,340	391,628 ^k	538 ^l	552,791	617,356
Finland	Euro	111,382 ^m	127,295 ^m	157,670 ^m	25,798	20,997	20,997 ⁿ	19,022 ^o	40,577
France	Euro	49,112 ^{f,p}	87,818 ^p	9,211	88,652	50,114	157,480	147,010	199,681
Germany	Euro	219,887 ^q	204,266 ^q	121,429	113,096	117,037	108,535	145,999	121,017
Greece	Euro			4,798 ^{l,r}	62	8,234	4,863 ^g	8,413 ^s	10,864
Ireland	Euro	1975.99999 ^t	3618 ^t	6,990 ^t	12,486	23,734	19,939 ^g	51,217	114,411
Italy	Euro	18,255,535 ^u	52,256,849 ^u	54,176,849 ^{d,u}	48,989,446 ^{v,u}	23,983	18,466 ^g	7,962	3,109 ^w
Japan	Japanese Yen	12,722,755	14,082,702	14,018,049	22,520,909	14,229,765	30,960,541	37,300,690	43,163,662
Luxembourg	Euro	125,448 ^x	468,743 ^x	253,653 ^{d,x}	7,900 ^y	7,309 ^k	10,122 ^g	10,381	16,412
Netherlands	Euro	239,552 ^z	405,973 ^z	147,547	174,058	244,049	338,721	385,221	435,490
New Zealand	New Zealand Dollar	4,375	5,047	5,112	7,085	10,167	12,080	15,247 ^{aa}	17,663 ^{aa}
Norway	Norwegian Crown	480,986	527,725	386,284	641,214	649,983	1,123,486	1,213,307	1,924,710
Portugal	Euro	440 ^{aa}	400 ^{aa}	689 ^{aa}	571 ^{aa}	1,119 ^{aa}	3,979 ^{aa}	5,268 ^{aa}	6,807 ^{aa}
Spain	Euro	1,478,600 ^{ab}	1,118,668 ^{ab}	16,069	3,486	26,537	28,372	53,768	53,721
Sweden	Swedish Crown	508,978	670,144	581,220	593,271	645,399	1,447,751	1,636,460	2,722,644
Switzerland	Swiss Franc	26,733	27,146	39,716	36,341	42,425	39,593	50,009	45,784
United Kingdom	British Pound Sterling	59,142	111,868	56,230	112,461	360,863	311,213	390,946	468,783
United States	United States Dollar	603,003	658,614	951,012	962,969	1,807,643	1,807,643 ^{ac}	3,010,627 ^{ad}	2,535,693

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

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

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

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

^e Austrian Shilling

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

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

^h Belgian Franc

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

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

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

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

^m Finnish Mark

ⁿ No 2004 data have been provided; 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 French Franc

^q German Mark

^r Greek Drachma

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

^t Irish Pound

^u Italian Lira

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

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

^x Luxembourg Franc

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

^z Netherlands Guilder

^{aa} United States dollar.

^{ab} Spanish Peseta

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

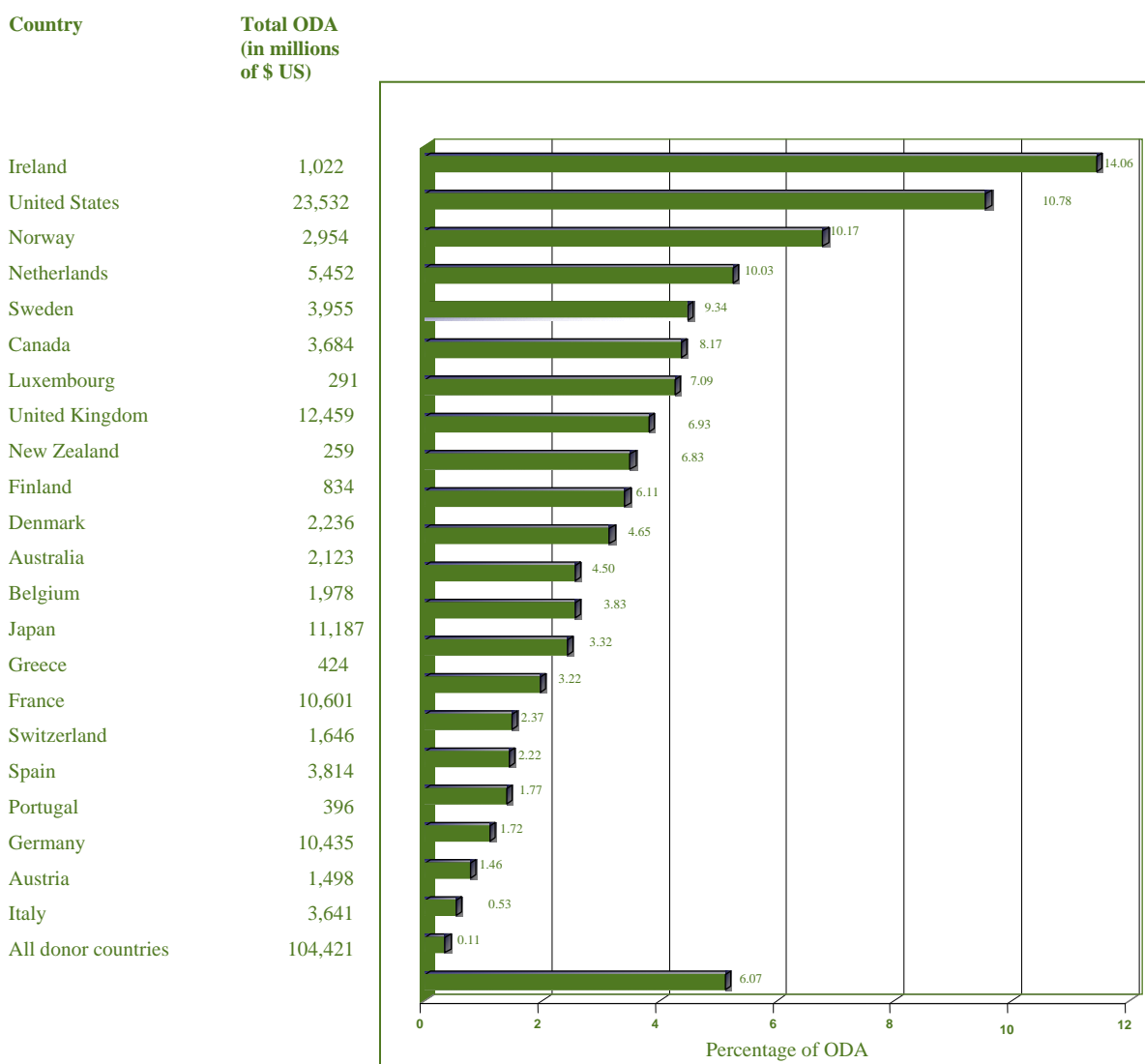
^{ad} The relative high increase for 2005 is the result of the incorporation of expenditures of the US PEPFAR programme.

Population Assistance as a Percentage of Official Development Assistance

Donor countries contributed 6.07 per cent of their total official development assistance (ODA) to population assistance in 2006 up from 5.72 per cent in 2005 (Figure 5 and Table A2). After a few years of increases, total ODA decreased to \$104.4 billion in 2006, down from \$106.8 billion in 2005.

Donor countries vary greatly in the proportion of ODA contributed for population assistance: percentages ranged from 0.11 per cent to 14.06 per cent. Twelve countries contributed more than 4 per cent of their total ODA for population assistance in 2006: Australia, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States. Sixteen countries contributed a larger percentage of ODA for population assistance than they had in 2005.

FIGURE 5: PRIMARY FUNDS FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE AS A PERCENTAGE OF OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE, BY DONOR COUNTRY, 2006

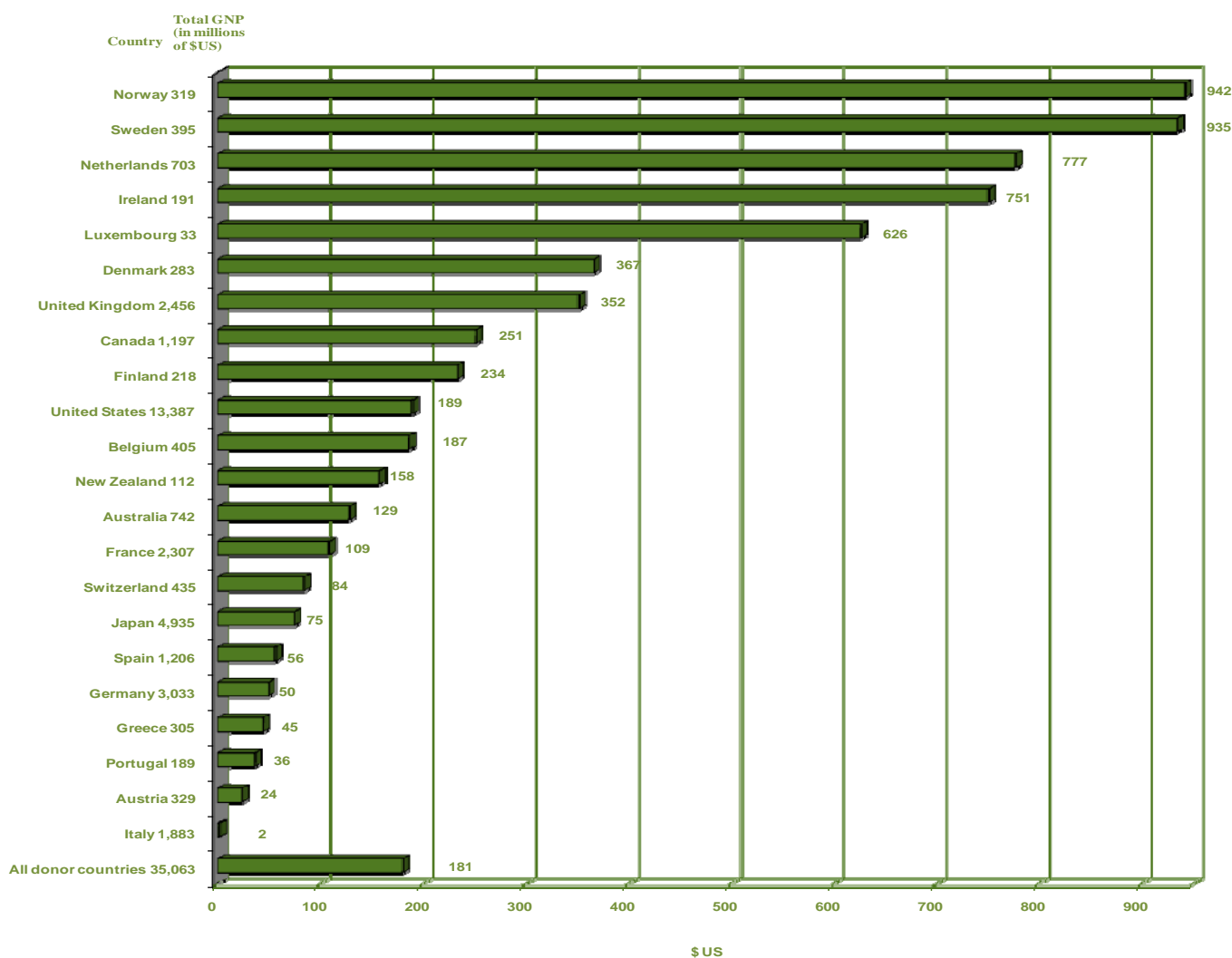


Population Assistance in Relation to Gross National Product

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 2006, donor countries contributed, on average, \$181 per million dollars of GNP for population assistance, down from \$188 per million dollars in 2005. (Figure 6 and Table A.3).

The average dollar amount conceals the large variation between countries, from \$2 to \$942 per million dollars of GNP. Fourteen countries spent over \$100 per million dollars of GNP in 2006, and two countries spent less than \$25 per million dollars of GNP. In 2006, Norway led all donor countries in the total dollar contributions per million dollars of GNP to population assistance, earmarking \$942 for each million dollars of GNP for population activities. Denmark, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden contributed well over \$100 per million dollars of GNP to population assistance each year in the past decade.

FIGURE 6: PRIMARY FUNDS FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE PER MILLION \$US OF GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT, BY DONOR COUNTRY, 2006



Trends in Multilateral Resource Flows for Population Activities

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

The United Nations System

Multilateral sources originating in the United Nations system are mainly funds from UNAIDS, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), UNFPA and the World Health Organization (WHO). Whatever the United Nations agencies receive from DAC member countries for population assistance is considered to be funding from donor countries. Agencies' general funds, interest earned on funds, and money from income-generating activities that are spent on population activities are considered as multilateral assistance for population. Funds received from developing countries which agencies spend on population activities are a small portion of an agency's regular budget and are also included as multilateral assistance. Primary funds from the United Nations system totaled 105 million in 2006, increasing from \$96 million in 2005 (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 2006, \$1.8 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 2006, UNFPA reported a total income of \$605.5 million as compared to \$565 million in 2005. This includes an income of \$389.3 million from regular funds, including voluntary contributions, and \$216.2 million from other resources, including trust funds and cost-sharing programme arrangements.

SPECIAL THEME BOX 4. UNFPA ASSISTANCE TO POPULATION ACTIVITIES

UNFPA has been the leading provider of United Nations assistance in the population field since it became operational in 1969. The world's largest international source of population assistance, UNFPA provides assistance to developing countries, countries with economies in transition and other countries at their request to help them address reproductive health and population issues, and raises awareness of these issues in all countries.

The Fund's main areas of work are: to help ensure universal access to reproductive health, including family planning and sexual health, to all couples and individuals; to support population and development strategies that enable capacity-building in population programming; to promote awareness of population and development issues; and to advocate for the mobilization of the resources and political will needed to accomplish its work. UNFPA is guided by, and promotes, the principles of the ICPD Programme of Action. The ICPD goals, especially those pertaining to reproductive health and reproductive rights, gender equality, women's empowerment and girls' education, are an integral part of efforts to improve quality of life and achieve sustainable social and economic development.

In 2006, UNFPA provided support to 154 developing and transitional countries and territories: 45 in sub-Saharan Africa, 37 in Latin America and the Caribbean, 36 in the Arab States, Europe and Central Asia, and 36 in Asia and the Pacific. The largest percentage of UNFPA assistance went to sub-Saharan Africa (\$83.9 million), followed by Asia and the Pacific (\$74.7 million), Arab States, Europe and Central Asia (\$32.5 million), Latin America and the Caribbean (\$22.1 million). Interregional and headquarters assistance totaled \$31 million. Of the total regular resourced expenditures, UNFPA provided \$148.1 million in assistance for reproductive health, \$50.9 million for population and development, \$15.9 million for gender equality and women's empowerment and \$30.8 million for programme coordination and assistance.

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

NOTE: See UNFPA Annual Report 2006.

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 decreased to \$113 million in 2006 from \$315 million in 2005 (Table 2). Of this amount, 57 per cent, or \$65 million, comprised International Development Association (IDA) loans, made at highly concessional rates, and 43 per cent, or \$49 million, comprised International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) loans, made at rates closer to those prevailing in the market.

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

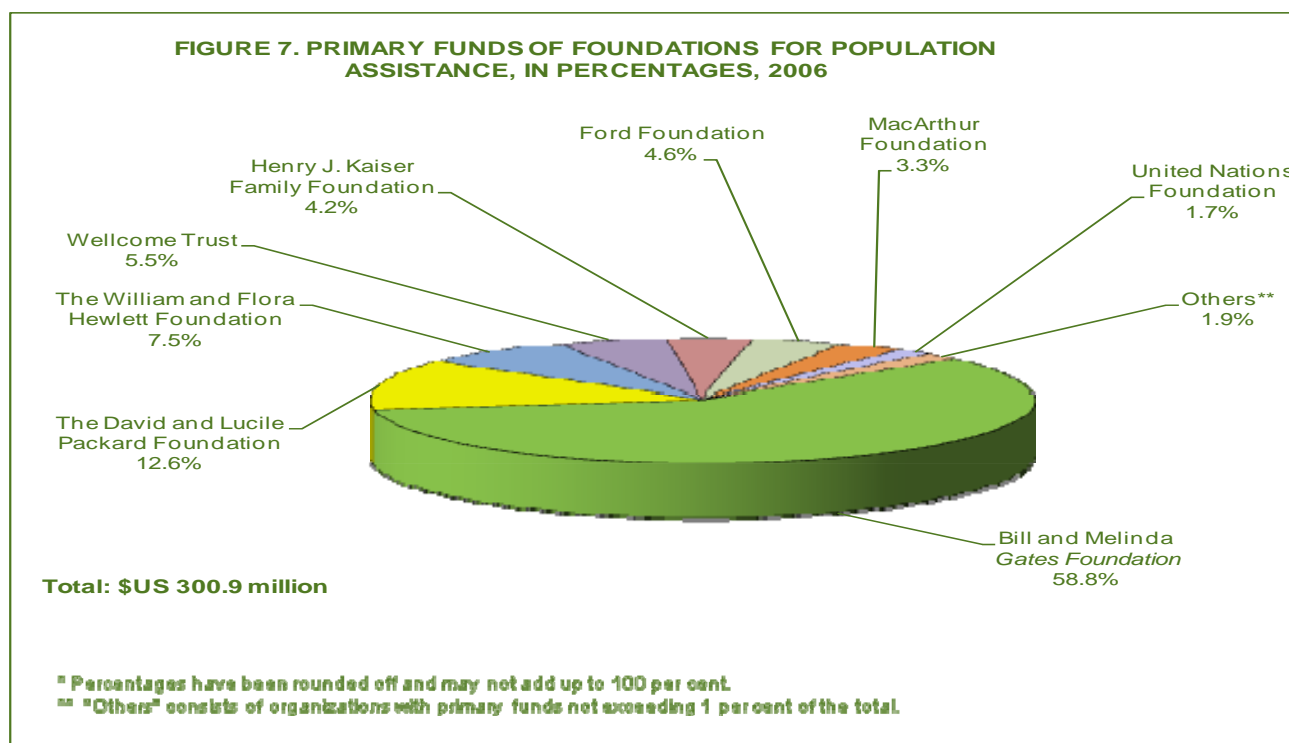
In addition, the World Bank reported an expenditure of \$131 million to intermediate donors for special grants programmes in population in 2006.

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 \$406 million for population assistance in 2006, up from \$364 million in 2005 (Table 2).

Major Foundations

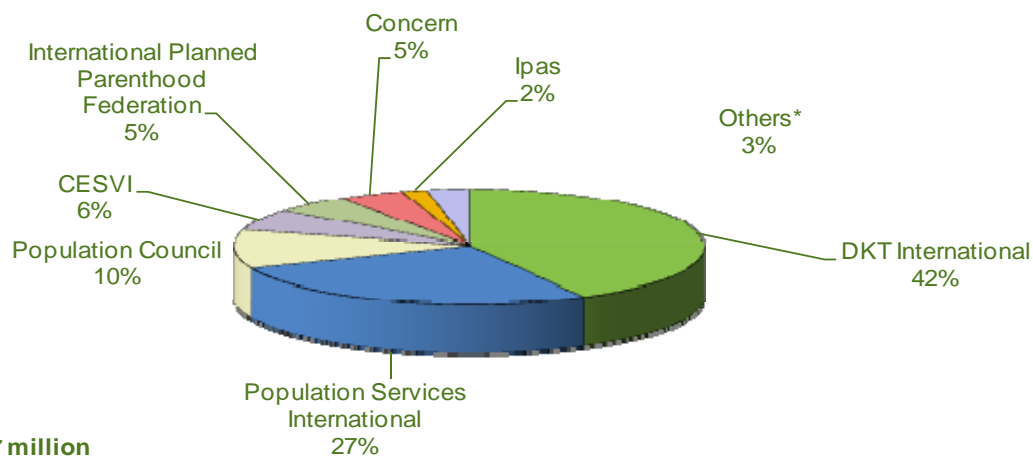
Major foundations provided \$301 million in grants for population activities in 2006. The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation accounted for 59 per cent of the funding that foundations made available for population activities in 2006. Other foundations that provided funds include, in descending order, the David and Lucile Packard Foundation, the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation, the Wellcome Trust, the Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation, the Ford Foundation and the MacArthur Foundation. These 7 major foundations accounted for almost 97 per cent of the total population assistance from foundations in 2006 (Figure 7).



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 2006, \$104.7 million was earmarked for population activities in this way, of which 42 per cent came from DKT International, 27 per cent from Population Services International, 10 per cent from the Population Council, 6 per cent from CESVI, 5 per cent from the International Planned Parenthood Federation and 5 per cent from Concern. (Figure 8).

FIGURE 8. PRIMARY FUNDS OF INTERNATIONAL NGOs FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE, IN PERCENTAGES, 2006



Total: \$US 104.7 million

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

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

*** From 2003 on, The Global Fund to Fight HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria is registered as a non-United Nations multilateral organization. It will, therefore, not appear in this figure.

Final Donor Expenditures for Population Activities

According to the UNFPA/NIDI survey, a total of 151 countries and territories benefited from the \$7.3 billion in final donor expenditures for population activities in 2006 (Tables A.5-A.9).

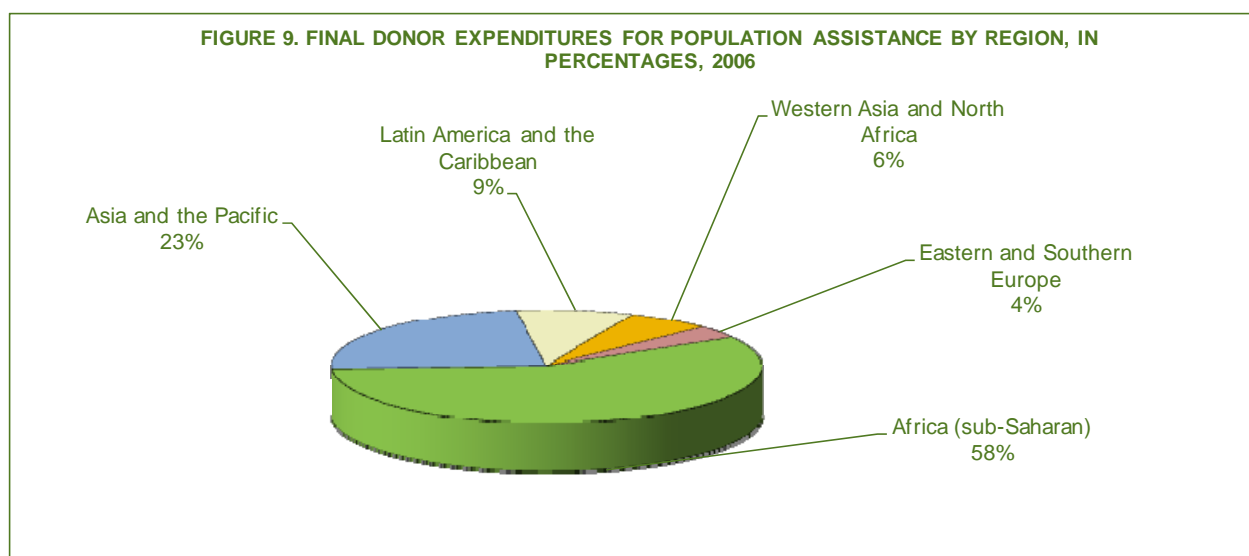
Final Donor Expenditures for Population Activities by Region

Of the five geographical regions, sub-Saharan Africa was the largest recipient of population assistance in 2006, followed by Asia and the Pacific. The distribution of population assistance among the regions was as follows: sub-Saharan Africa, 58 per cent; Asia and the Pacific, 23 per cent; Latin America and the Caribbean, 9 per cent; Western Asia and North Africa, 6 per cent; and Eastern and Southern Europe, 4 per cent.

In recent years, global and interregional population activities received an increasingly larger share of total international assistance, from 18 per cent in the pre-ICPD period in 1993 to 40 per cent in 2006. (Table A.4 and Figure 9). Compared with 2005 figures (which differ from the 2005 report due to additional information received), the 2006 final expenditures by region were as follows:

- Sub-Saharan Africa - \$2.5 billion in 2006, up from the 2005 level of \$2.3 billion;
- Asia and the Pacific - \$1.0 billion in 2006, up from the 2005 level of \$809 million;
- Latin America and the Caribbean - \$392 million in 2006, up from the 2005 level of \$353 million;
- Western Asia and North Africa - \$281 million in 2006, up from the 2005 level of \$163 million;
- Eastern and Southern Europe - \$159 million in 2006, down from the 2005 level of \$174 million; and
- Global and Interregional - \$2.9 billion in 2006, down from the 2005 level of \$3.0 billion.

FIGURE 9. FINAL DONOR EXPENDITURES FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE BY REGION, IN PERCENTAGES, 2006



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 2006, 38 per cent was channelled through bilateral programmes, while 26 per cent was channelled through multilateral organizations and 36 per cent was spent by international NGOs (Table 4).

- Final expenditures of bilateral organizations totalled \$2.8 billion in 2006, down from \$3.8 billion in 2005;
- Final expenditures of multilateral organizations and agencies totalled \$1.9 billion in 2006, up from \$1.6 million in 2005; and
- Final expenditures of NGOs totalled \$2.7 billion in 2006, up from \$1.4 billion in 2005.

Table 4. Final donor expenditures for population assistance, by channel of distribution, 1996-2006^a
(Millions of current \$US)

Channel of distribution	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 ^b	2001	2002 ^{c,d,e}	2003	2004 ^{f,g}	2005 ^{h,i}	2006 ^j
Bilateral	430	373	432	422	398	375	781	1,118	1,249	3,797	2,774
% of total	28%	23%	26%	25%	22%	18%	25%	29%	26%	56%	38%
Multilateral^k	366	411	406	417	410	455	573	871 ^l	1,478	1,649	1,868
% of total	24%	25%	24%	25%	23%	22%	18%	23%	31%	24%	26%
NGO	714	848	843	816	973	1,221	1,808	1,858 ^l	2,086	1,355	2,667
% of total	47%	52%	50%	49%	55%	60%	57%	48%	43%	20%	36%
Grand total	1,511	1,632	1,681	1,655	1,781	2,051	3,162	3,847	4,813	6,800	7,318

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Figures 10 to 15 indicate the trends in final donor expenditures for population activities by channel of distribution and region. In 2006, 38 per cent of all population assistance went through the bilateral channel. Twenty-six per cent of population assistance was channelled by multilateral sources and 36 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 2006, 38 per cent of population assistance flowed through the bilateral channel, 23 per cent through the multilateral channel and 39 per cent through the NGO channel.
- In Asia and the Pacific, the NGO channel provided the most population assistance every year except in 2002 when the bilateral channel predominated, and 2005, when the multilateral channel predominated. The most assistance provided by the multilateral channel was in 2006. In 2006, 16 per cent of population assistance flowed through the bilateral channel, 40 per cent through the multilateral channel and 44 per cent through the NGO channel.

- In Latin America and the Caribbean, the NGO channel predominated every year in the past decade except in 2005, when the multilateral channel provided the most population assistance. 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 2006, 31 per cent of population assistance flowed through the bilateral channel, 36 per cent through the multilateral channel and 32 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 1996-1997 and again in 2002. The multilateral channel fluctuated between a low of 14 per cent in 2002 and a high of 35 per cent in 2005. In 2006, 42 per cent of population assistance flowed through the bilateral channel, 28 per cent through the multilateral channel and 30 per cent through the NGO channel.
- In Eastern and Southern Europe, the NGO channel fluctuated in importance from 31 per cent of population assistance in 1996 to 59 per cent in 2001. The bilateral channel was strongest in 1996, when it accounted for 58 per cent of assistance. The multilateral channel fluctuated over the years with a low of 11 per cent in 1996 and a high of 66 per cent in 2006. In 2006, 7 per cent of population assistance flowed through the bilateral channel, 66 per cent through the multilateral channel and 26 per cent through the NGO channel.
- Assistance to global and interregional population activities flowed chiefly through NGO channels from 1996 to 2003. The NGO channel accounted for well over half of the total final donor expenditures for global and interregional activities during most of this period, peaking at 74 per cent in 2002. The bilateral channel accounted for a small percentage of expenditures, while the multilateral channel ranged in importance from a low of 19 per cent in 2002 to a high of 35 per cent in 2004. In 2006, 48 per cent of population assistance flowed through the bilateral channel, 19 per cent through the multilateral channel and 33 per cent through the NGO channel.

FIGURE 10. FINAL DONOR EXPENDITURES FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE IN AFRICA (SUB-SAHARAN), BY CHANNEL OF DISTRIBUTION, 1996-2006

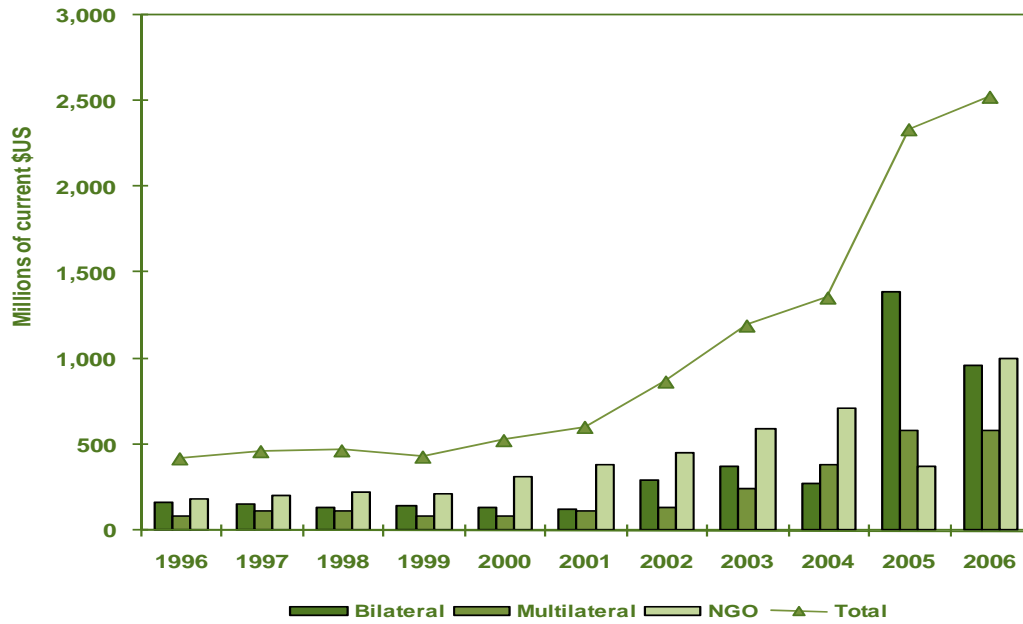


FIGURE 11. FINAL DONOR EXPENDITURES FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC, BY CHANNEL OF DISTRIBUTION, 1996 - 2006

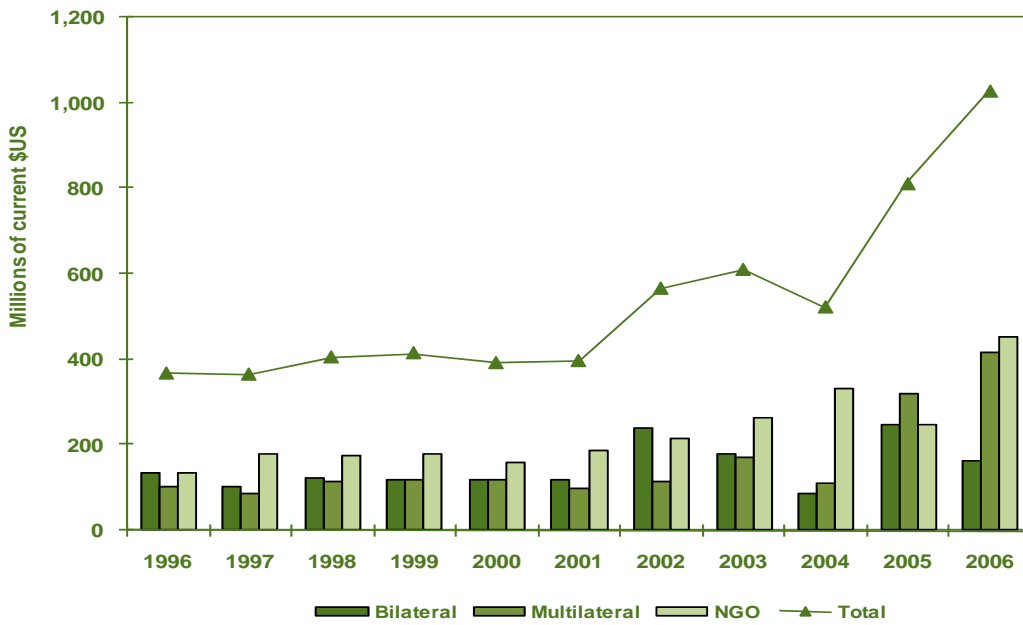


FIGURE 12. FINAL DONOR EXPENDITURES FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN, BY CHANNEL OF DISTRIBUTION, 1996 - 2006

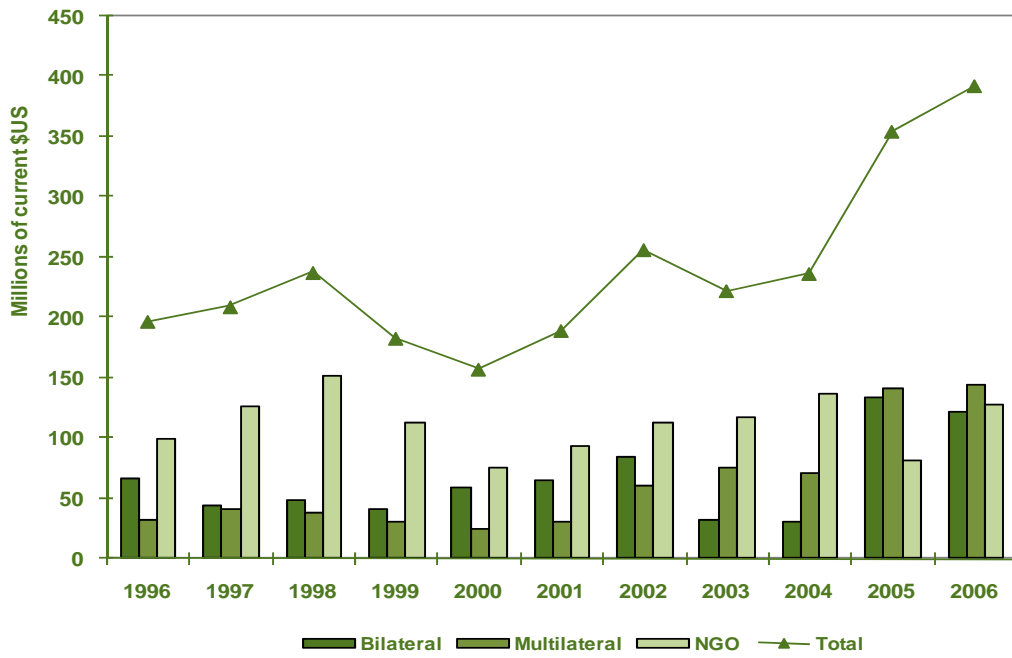


FIGURE 13. FINAL DONOR EXPENDITURES FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE IN WESTERN ASIA AND NORTHAFRICA, BY CHANNEL OF DISTRIBUTION, 1996 - 2006

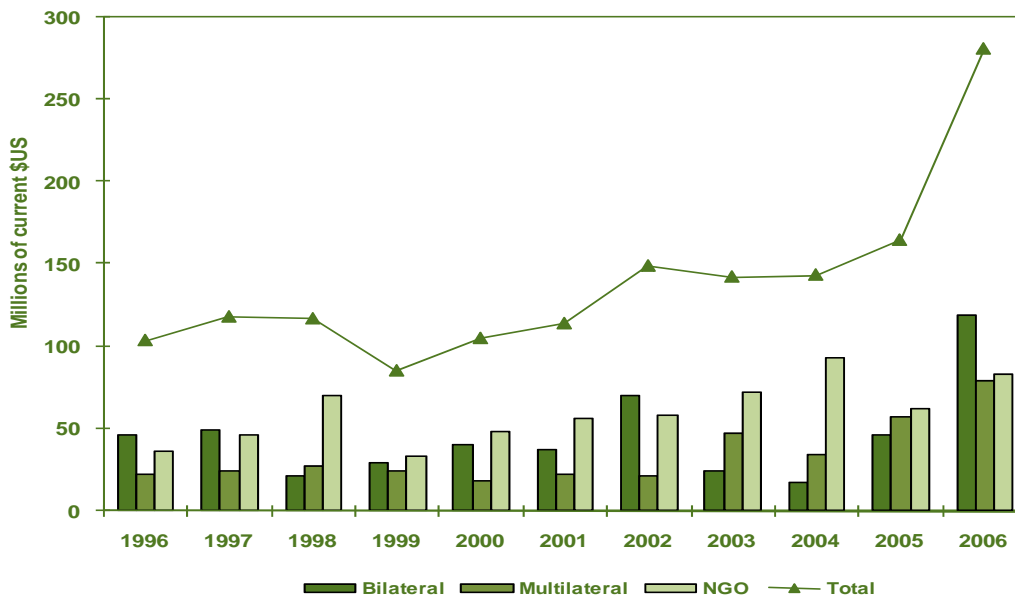


FIGURE 14. FINAL DONOR EXPENDITURES FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE IN EASTERN AND SOUTHERN EUROPE, BY CHANNEL OF DISTRIBUTION, 1996 - 2006

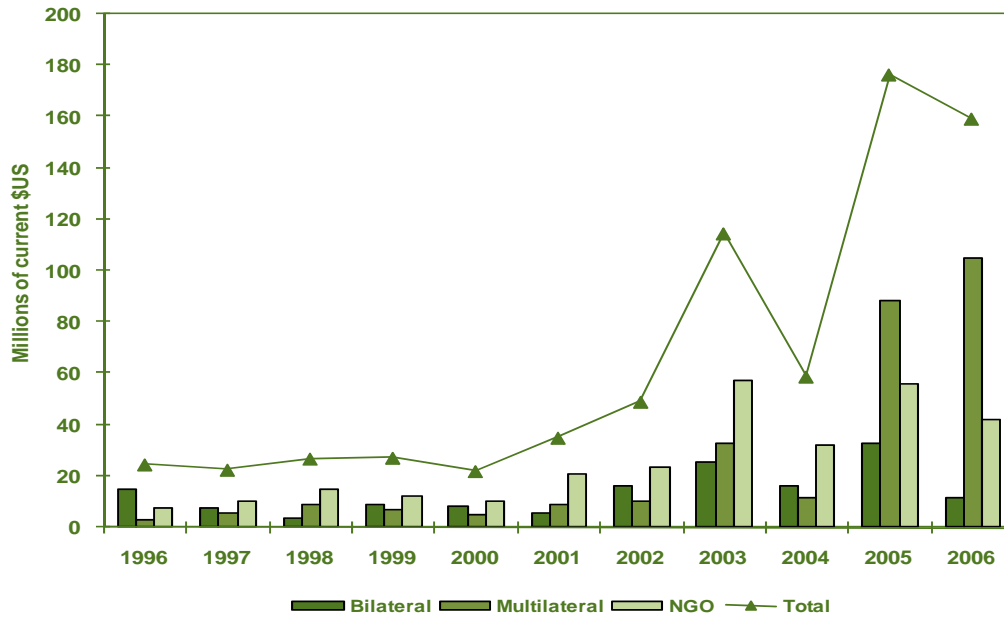
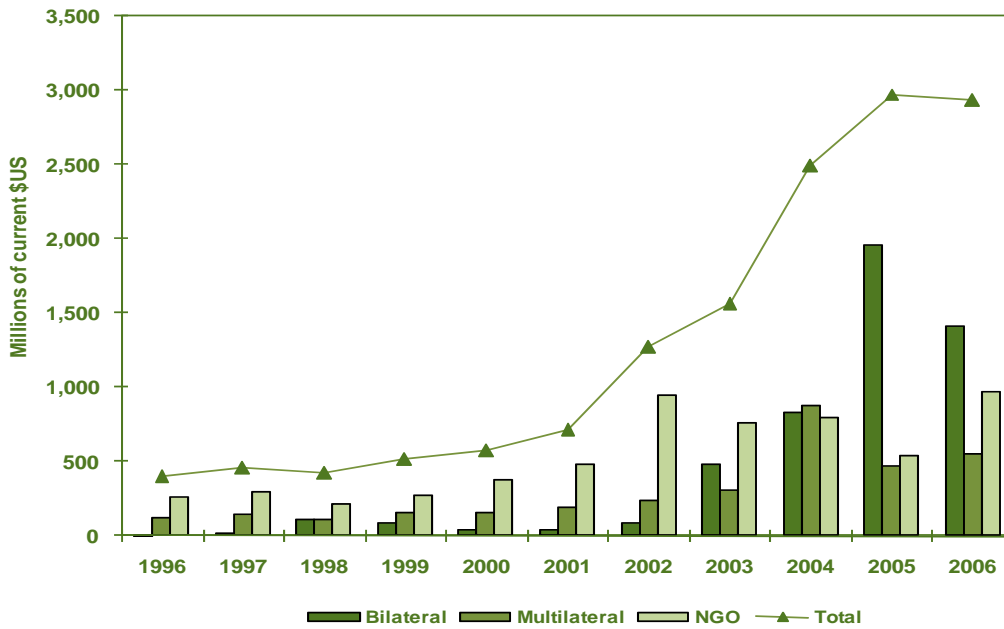
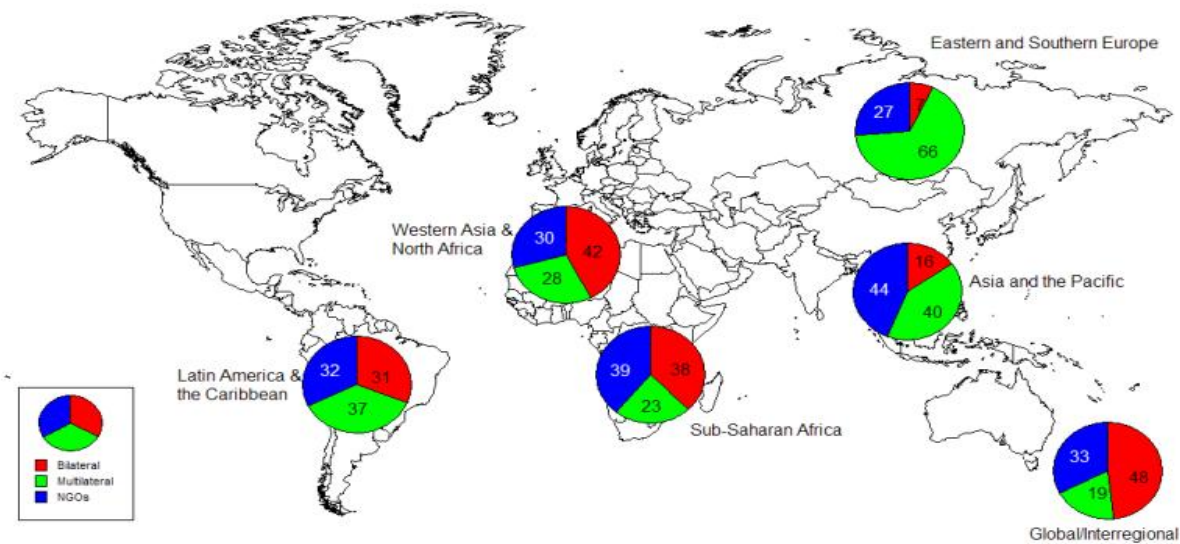


FIGURE 15. FINAL DONOR EXPENDITURES FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE TO GLOBAL/INTERREGIONAL ACTIVITIES, BY CHANNEL OF DISTRIBUTION, 1996 - 2006



Map 1. Final Donor Expenditures for Population Assistance, by Region and Channel of Distribution, 2006 (percentages)



Final Donor Expenditures for Population Activities by Category of Activity

Seventy per cent of all population assistance in 2006 was expended for STD/HIV/AIDS activities. A total of 5 per cent of population assistance was expended for family planning services, 20 per cent for basic reproductive health services and 5 per cent was spent on basic research, data and population and development policy analysis (Table 5 and Figure 16). Funding for STD/HIV/AIDS increased steadily since 1995, when UNFPA first began to monitor resource flows by the four ICPD categories, from 9 per cent of total population assistance to 70 per cent in 2006 consistent with the spread of the HIV/AIDS pandemic. Funding for family planning services decreased from 55 per cent in 1995 to 5 per cent in 2006. Funding for basic reproductive health services was more erratic, increasing from 18 per cent in 1995 to 33 per cent in 1996, decreasing to 22 per cent in 1998, increasing once again to 30 per cent the following year, then declining to 24 per cent in 2001 but increasing to 28 per cent in 2003 and decreasing yet again to 20 per cent in 2006. It is possible that this fluctuation is due to the difficulty in reporting of separate expenditures for family planning, reproductive health and STD/HIV/AIDS when these activities are part of integrated reproductive health services. Funding for basic research, data and population and development policy analysis decreased steadily from 1995 to 2001, from 18 per cent to 8 per cent of total population assistance, increased to 12 per cent in 2004 and decreased once again in 2006. The significant increase in the percentage of population assistance for HIV/AIDS and the subsequent decline in the percentage spent on family planning, reproductive health and basic research, data and policy analysis since 2004 is in large part the result of the incorporation of the US PEPFAR programme.

Table 5. Final donor expenditures for population assistance, by category of population activity, 1997 - 2006^{a,b}
(in percentages)

	1997	1998	1999	2000 ^c	2001	2002 ^{d,e,f}	2003	2004 ^g	2005 ^{h,i}	2006 ^j
Family planning services	40%	43%	37%	29%	30%	23%	11%	9%	7%	5%
Basic reproductive health services	27% ^k	22% ^l	30% ^l	29% ^l	24%	25%	28%	22%	17%	20% ^m
Sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS activities	18%	20%	23%	32%	39%	42%	48%	57%	72%	70%
Basic research, data and population and development policy analysis	15%	15%	11%	9%	8%	10%	13%	12%	4%	5%
Total activities	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
(Millions of current \$US)	1,632	1,681	1,655	1,781	2,051	3,162	3,847	4,813	6,800	7,318

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

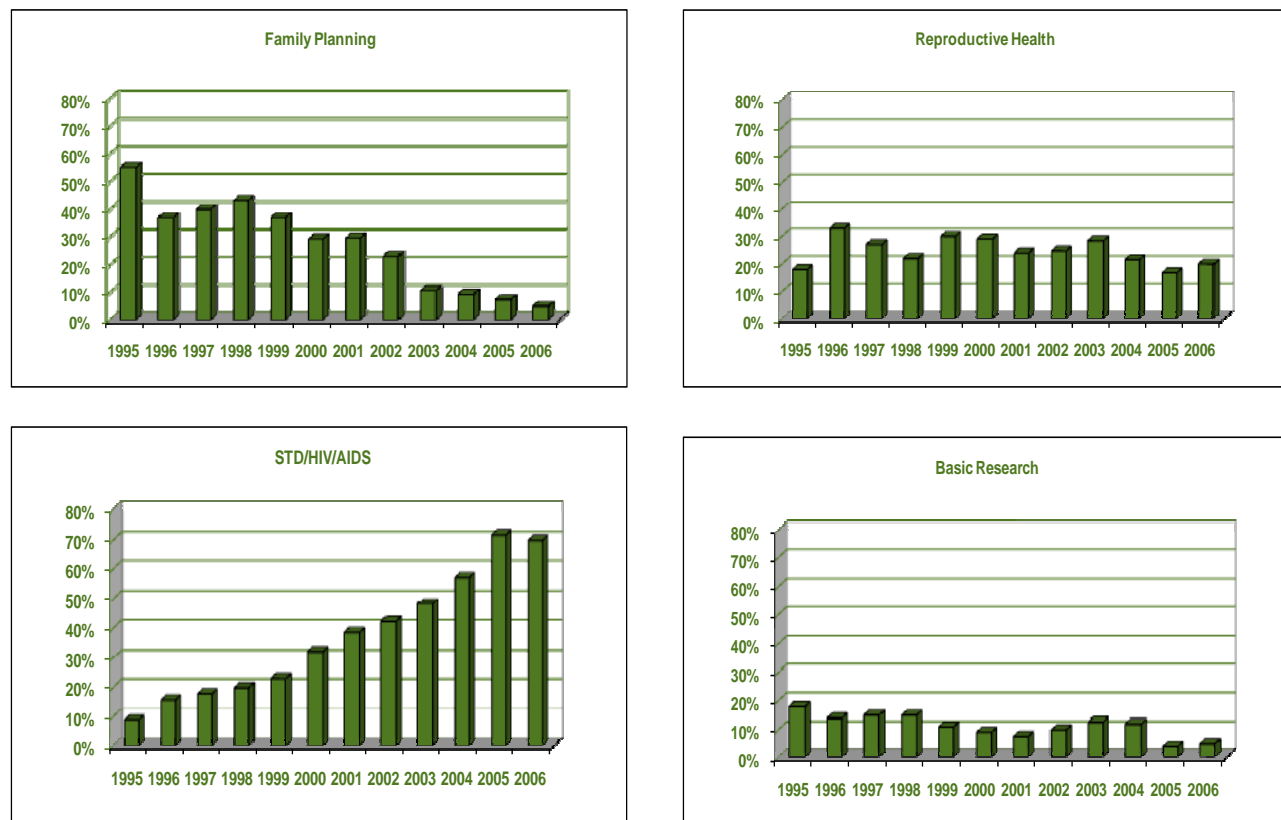
^j - Canada; Information on general contributions to intermediate organizations was not reported. As a result, 2006 figures on general contributions are estimated at the 2005 level.

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

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

^m 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, 1995-2006



SPECIAL THEME BOX 5. ESTIMATES OF DONOR ASSISTANCE: 2007 AND 2008

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 2007 and 2008 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 \$7.6 billion in 2007 and \$10.6 billion in 2008. If development bank loans are included -estimated at the 2007 level, the latest year for which data are currently available - then the estimated total international population assistance would be \$8.1 billion in 2007 and \$11.1 billion in 2008.

The trend towards increasing assistance to HIV/AIDS activities continues in 2007 and 2008, with donors indicating a large increase in the share of assistance in that area.

In addition to supplying the information needed by UNFPA and UNAIDS for tracking and reporting purposes, the data for 2007 and 2008 are used to advocate for the mobilization of required resources from the donor community and renewal of national commitments to ICPD goals in order to finance population programmes in developing countries as well as to plan for an effective response to the AIDS pandemic.

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

5 Domestic Financial Resources for Population Activities

Global Estimate of Domestic Resource Flows

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

Surveys of domestic expenditures were initially conducted on an annual basis but, since 1999, to reduce the burden on financial and human resources, countries were surveyed on a two-yearly basis. Country case studies were conducted as part of the Resource Flows Project to supplement the mail inquiry. Despite intensive follow-up, it was becoming increasingly difficult to track progress of developing countries towards achieving the ICPD financial targets. Each year, fewer countries provided information on domestic expenditures for population activities. Many Governments, including several of the most populous countries, were unable to supply the requested data because of funding, staffing and time constraints. In addition, countries that did not have well-developed systems for monitoring resource flows were unable to provide the requested information, especially when funding was pooled in integrated social and health projects and sector-wide approaches. Furthermore, countries with decentralized accounting systems could only supply data on national expenditures and were unable to provide information on expenditures for population at sub-national (lower administrative) levels.

To address these challenges and to further reduce the burden of reporting, for fiscal year 2003, the project began to focus 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 and a rotating sample of remaining countries in alternate years. As expected, the survey of core countries yields more responses than the non-core survey since many non-core countries are not able to provide information.

Total global domestic expenditures for population activities for fiscal year 2006 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 \$23.1 billion (Table 6).

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

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

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.

Table 6. Estimate of Global Domestic Expenditures for Population Activities, 2006
(thousands of \$US)

Region	Source of Funds			Total	Percentage spent on STD/HIV/AIDS
	Government	NGO	Consumers *		
Africa (sub-Saharan)	1,188,508	115,117	1,297,456	2,508,081	88%
Asia and the Pacific	4,799,275	132,134	11,921,399	16,852,808	12%
Latin America and the Caribbean	1,061,885	139,752	571,558	1,773,195	79%
Western Asia and North Africa	494,177	42,937	318,744	855,858	20%
Eastern and Southern Europe	652,613	12,207	336,096	1,000,916	78%
Total	8,196,458	442,147	14,445,252	23,083,857	29%

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

Source: Marieke van der Pers and Erik Beekink, *Projections of Funds for Population and AIDS Activities, 2006-2008*, The Hague, 2007.

SPECIAL THEME BOX 6. COMPONENTS OF DOMESTIC FUNDING FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES

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

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

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

6 Conclusion

*F*inancial Resource Flows for Population Activities in 2006 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 goal of mobilizing \$17 billion for population activities by the year 2000 was not met. The international community did not mobilize the required \$5.7 billion in 2000 for population assistance in developing countries and developing countries did not generate the required \$11.3 billion in domestic funding for their population programmes.

Since then, however, international population assistance has been increasing. It finally reached and, indeed, surpassed, the Cairo target for 2005. In 2006, population assistance stood at \$7.4 billion. However, it is important to point out that even with the increase in the flow of financial resources, the funding is still not sufficient to meet current needs, which have grown dramatically since the targets were agreed upon in 1994. Funding is way below the revised cost estimates which were produced by UNFPA in 2009 to more adequately reflect the current needs and costs.

After a few years of increases, total ODA decreased in 2006. Donor assistance to population represented 6.07 per cent of ODA in 2006 as compared to 5.72 per cent in 2005. While a number of developing countries have shown commitment to implementing the ICPD financial targets by allocating resources for population activities, the majority of countries have limited financial resources to utilize for population and reproductive health programmes and cannot generate the required funds to implement these programmes. The global estimate of domestic resource flows conceals the great variation that exists among countries in their ability to mobilize resources for population activities. Most domestic resource flows originate in a few large countries. Most developing countries cannot be expected to generate the required funds to implement their population programmes. In the least developed countries and other low-income countries, a relatively larger part of the total required resources will have to come from external sources.

The lack of adequate funding remains one of the chief constraints to the full implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action.

Resource Flows for Other Population-Related Activities

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

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

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

Population and the Millennium Development Goals

Population is central to development and the achievement of the MDGs. The ICPD goals, especially the reproductive health goal, are essential for meeting the MDGs directly related to health, social and economic outcomes, especially the child, maternal, HIV/AIDS, gender and poverty goals. Population issues must be an integral part of development planning and poverty reduction strategies if the international community is to make any progress towards the achievement of the MDGs, especially the eradication of poverty. International consensus recognizes the importance of demographic trends - including fertility, mortality, population growth, age structure and migration - as critical factors affecting all aspects of development. Promoting the goals of the international United Nations Conferences of the 1990s, including the ICPD, as well as the Millennium Development Goals relating to health, education and gender, is vital for laying the foundation to reduce poverty in many of the poorest countries. The adverse consequences of reproductive-related morbidity and mortality, including maternal deaths, and the human and environmental impacts of continued rapid population growth continue to undermine individual and family well-being and slow development in many countries. Morbidity and mortality resulting from inadequate access to reproductive health services, family planning, care in pregnancy and childbirth and the prevention of sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS affect men and women in their most productive years and exact a huge social and economic toll on society.

SPECIAL THEME BOX 7. KEY AREAS REQUIRING FURTHER ATTENTION

- 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 plans and poverty reduction strategies
- Mobilize sufficient resources to fully implement the ICPD Programme of Action and ensure that family planning and reproductive health issues receive the attention they deserve at a time when the increased focus is on combating HIV/AIDS
- 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
- Renew commitment to implementing the Cairo objectives and mobilizing the required resources needed to meet the ICPD objectives given current needs

New Modalities for Resource Mobilization

Additional resources are needed to fund population and development programmes in developing countries. There are many modalities by which to mobilize resources: advocacy for increased funding from international financial institutions and regional development banks; increased involvement of the private sector; selective use of user fees; and social marketing, cost-sharing and other forms of cost recovery. The SWAp is another important mechanism for generating funds for population programmes in developing countries. By changing the way of conducting the aid business and reducing aid fragmentation, the SWAp modality is an attempt to overcome the shortcomings of the project approach to improve the impact and sustainability of development cooperation. It is essential to ensure that population concerns are adequately addressed in SWAps and that sufficient resources are allocated to fund population programmes that are part of sector-wide approaches. Continued implementation of the 20/20 Initiative to provide increased resources for broader poverty eradication objectives, including population and social-sector objectives, is also necessary.

Future Resource Requirements

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

The Programme of Action specified the financial resources, both domestic and donor funds, necessary to implement the population and reproductive health package over the next twenty years. It estimated that in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, the implementation of programmes in the area of reproductive health, including those related to family planning, maternal health and the prevention of STDs, as well as programmes that address the collection and analysis of population data, will cost \$18.5 billion by the year 2005 and \$20.5 billion by the year 2010. Approximately two thirds of the projected costs in developing

countries were expected to come from domestic sources and one third, or \$6.1 billion in 2005 and \$6.8 billion in 2010, from the international donor community.

Continued resource mobilization advocacy efforts on the part of both donors and developing countries are essential to meet current needs and fully implement the ICPD agenda. It is important that funding for all four ICPD population categories increase. Of particular concern is the decreasing proportion of funding for family planning services which, if not reversed, may have serious implications for countries' ability to address unmet need for such services and could undermine efforts to prevent unintended pregnancies and reduce maternal and infant mortality.

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

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

The challenge is to mobilize sufficient resources to meet growing needs. The HIV/AIDS crisis is far worse than anticipated and infant, child and maternal mortality remains unacceptably high in many parts of the world. These issues cannot be ignored. Increased political will and a re-doubling of efforts to generate additional international assistance and increased domestic funding from all sources are urgently needed to accelerate the implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action.

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

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

ANNEX TABLES

Table A.1. Primary funds of donor countries for population assistance, by channel of distribution, 1996-2006^a
(Thousands of current \$US)

Country	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004 ^b	2005 ^c	2006
Australia											
Total \$US	32,558	45,235	44,562	30,530 ^o	14,673	13,088 ^f	21,257	38,966	54,894	73,423	95,463
% by Channel											
Bilateral	26%	62%	73%	59%	56%	56%	54%	67%	70%	79%	8%
MultiBi	-	7%	4%	16%	14%	14%	16%	13%	4%	0%	13%
Multilateral	42%	8%	7%	10%	12%	13%	8%	11%	22%	19%	0%
NGO	32%	23%	16%	15%	18%	17%	21%	10%	4%	2%	78%
Austria											
Total \$US	861	577	1,784	1,449 ^o	870	979 ^f	1,520	2,727	3,598 ^h	4,822	7,959
% by Channel											
Bilateral	11%	0%	-7%	0%	8%	7%	19%	30%	6%	2%	6%
MultiBi	-	-	0%	0%	8%	7%	10%	1%	6%	14%	31%
Multilateral	89%	97%	107%	100%	80%	83%	34%	37%	33%	34%	33%
NGO	0%	3%	0%	0%	4%	4%	38%	31%	55%	51%	31%
Belgium											
Total \$US	5,475	9,814	10,148	10,443	15,768	19,138 ⁱ	44,101	26,400	49,877	56,438	75,677
% by Channel											
Bilateral	22%	40%	42%	50%	3%	34%	10%	26%	25%	30%	28%
MultiBi	-	6%	1%	0%	44%	19%	39%	3%	1%	10%	12%
Multilateral	69%	43%	54%	49%	51%	37%	26%	50%	60%	38%	32%
NGO	9%	10%	3%	1%	2%	10%	26%	21%	14%	22%	28%
Canada											
Total \$US	36,497	34,520	38,568	37,212	37,441	12,689	82,845	56,626	101,131 ^h	318,123	300,868 ^j
% by Channel											
Bilateral	58%	25%	1%	9%	13%	5%	21%	19%	11%	18%	16%
MultiBi	-	10%	12%	16%	23%	18%	28%	11%	44%	18%	7%
Multilateral	27%	27%	30%	30%	24%	68%	18%	65%	39%	57%	64%
NGO	14%	38%	56%	45%	40%	8%	33%	6%	6%	8%	13%
Denmark											
Total \$US	63,038	46,990	60,114	54,877	44,640	48,852	73,830	59,527 ^k	89,798	92,338	103,910
% by Channel											
Bilateral	%	NA	2%	4%	0%	13%	10%	15%	13%	18%	20%
MultiBi	-	-	0%	0%	1%	0%	14%	21%	0%	0%	0%
Multilateral	75%	73%	72%	71%	75%	67%	43%	64%	72%	64%	71%
NGO	25%	27%	26%	25%	24%	19%	33%	0%	16%	18%	8%
European Union											
Total \$US	14,021 ^l	79,387 ^m	79,387 ⁿ	33,400 ^o	28,883 ^p	28,054 ^q	184,891 ^r	228,737	159,248	226,446	290,322
% by Channel											
Bilateral	100%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	91%	10%	32%	76%	67%
MultiBi	-	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0%	6%	0%	0%	10%
Multilateral	0%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0%	82%	68%	6%	4%
NGO	0%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	9%	3%	0%	18%	18%
Finland											
Total \$US	19,828	17,335	23,114	19,957	19,766	23,730	24,353	23,697	27,410 ^s	23,665 ^t	50,948
% by Channel											
Bilateral	13%	3%	23%	6%	6%	7%	11%	8%	8%	8%	12%
MultiBi	-	10%	2%	7%	8%	5%	4%	0%	0%	0%	7%
Multilateral	74%	77%	67%	75%	75%	81%	77%	91%	91%	92%	78%
NGO	14%	11%	9%	12%	11%	7%	9%	1%	1%	0%	4%
France											
Total \$US	16,500	16,500 ^u	16,500 ^v	7,977 ^o	12,360	8,242	83,687	56,559	205,583	182,895	250,720
% by Channel											
Bilateral	67%	67%	67%	0%	43%	51%	24%	26%	10%	9%	8%
MultiBi	-	4%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Multilateral	9%	5%	5%	100%	54%	46%	11%	74%	90%	91%	92%
NGO	23%	24%	24%	0%	3%	3%	65%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Germany											
Total \$US	96,033 ^w	122,460 ^x	124,806	119,764	96,398	108,660	106,763	132,088	141,688	181,638	151,949
% by Channel											
Bilateral	59%	44%	70%	61%	82%	81%	70%	61%	55%	47%	62%
MultiBi	-	-	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	3%
Multilateral	32%	52%	26%	25%	15%	16%	18%	33%	40%	46%	24%
NGO	9%	4%	4%	14%	2%	3%	12%	4%	5%	7%	12%
Greece											
Total \$US	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,300 ⁱ	5,820	9,293	6,349 ^h	10,467 ^y	13,641
% by Channel											
Bilateral	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0%	0%	98%	78%	80%	94%
MultiBi	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Multilateral	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	100%	100%	2%	3%	2%	2%
NGO	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0%	0%	0%	19%	18%	4%

Table A.1. Primary funds of donor countries for population assistance, by channel of distribution, 1996-2006^a
(Thousands of current \$US)

Country	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004 ^b	2005 ^c	2006
Ireland											
Total \$US	728	-	-	2,673	4,240	6,255	11,787	26,786	26,029 ^h	63,719	143,654
% by Channel											
Bilateral	45%	-	-	39%	47%	69%	41%	77%	76%	65%	78%
MultiBi	-	-	-	10%	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Multilateral	55%	-	-	41%	34%	31%	49%	20%	24%	17%	22%
NGO	0%	-	-	9%	13%	0%	10%	2%	0%	18%	0%
Italy											
Total \$US	3,607	2,203	6,385	10,042 ^z	24,921	25,038 ^f	22,641 ^{aa,at}	27,068	24,107 ^h	7,962	3,904 ^{ac}
% by Channel											
Bilateral	27%	26%	11%	26%	32%	31%	34%	74%	53%	11%	22%
MultiBi	-	-	4%	5%	35%	34%	38%	2%	0%	0%	0%
Multilateral	54%	53%	52%	55%	31%	33%	26%	23%	30%	89%	78%
NGO	19%	21%	32%	14%	3%	3%	3%	0%	17%	0%	0%
Japan											
Total \$US	93,760 ^{ad}	93,760 ^{ae}	88,879	111,691	130,674	115,346	180,167	128,068	278,645	339,094	371,241
% by Channel											
Bilateral	17%	17%	25%	20%	10%	20%	28%	17%	8%	13%	13%
MultiBi	-	-	0%	3%	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Multilateral	60%	60%	75%	59%	53%	63%	34%	67%	83%	82%	81%
NGO	23%	23%	0%	17%	37%	16%	34%	15%	9%	5%	4%
Luxembourg											
Total \$US	1,176	1,176 ^v	4,257	3,313	10,726	5,627 ^f	7,458 ^{af}	8,249 ^k	13,214 ^h	12,915	20,607
% by Channel											
Bilateral	54%	54%	74%	50%	78%	67%	42%	45%	47%	21%	28%
MultiBi	-	-	0%	3%	10%	18%	11%	12%	23%	59%	39%
Multilateral	22%	22%	24%	29%	9%	10%	18%	39%	28%	13%	14%
NGO	24%	24%	2%	18%	3%	5%	29%	4%	2%	7%	19%
Netherlands											
Total \$US	111,707 ^{ag}	146,428	119,230	115,781	170,077	132,032	164,310	275,434	442,186	479,253	546,801
% by Channel											
Bilateral	11%	13%	36%	35%	17%	11%	34%	32%	23%	36%	17%
MultiBi	-	8%	11%	6%	30%	1%	0%	1%	3%	1%	18%
Multilateral	78%	55%	46%	50%	46%	82%	61%	49%	50%	36%	33%
NGO	11%	24%	7%	9%	7%	6%	5%	19%	23%	26%	30%
New Zealand											
Total \$US	1,222	1,806	2,316	2,316	2,308	2,150	3,288	5,917	8,021	15,247	17,663
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	8%	0%	2%	0%	0%	1%	32%	48%	16%	30%
MultiBi	-	-	10%	6%	1%	19%	12%	1%	0%	23%	12%
Multilateral	56%	48%	40%	42%	59%	49%	54%	51%	41%	33%	35%
NGO	43%	44%	50%	50%	40%	33%	33%	16%	11%	28%	24%
Norway											
Total \$US	46,125	54,296	71,394	61,671	59,957	42,960	80,793	91,648	166,276	188,402	300,405
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	2%	3%	2%	7%	1%	8%	6%	12%	3%	6%
MultiBi	-	32%	19%	10%	8%	9%	13%	5%	7%	10%	7%
Multilateral	85%	52%	64%	68%	66%	78%	49%	76%	66%	70%	65%
NGO	15%	14%	15%	19%	20%	12%	30%	13%	14%	17%	21%
Portugal											
Total \$US	249	414	1,244	440	400	689	571	1,119	3,979	5,268	6,807
% by Channel											
Bilateral	85%	63%	16%	54%	51%	67%	28%	59%	32%	44%	39%
MultiBi	-	0%	0%	-	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%
Multilateral	10%	10%	80%	46%	49%	33%	72%	41%	68%	52%	56%
NGO	5%	28%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	4%
Spain											
Total \$US	7,438	7,438 ^v	4,320	9,466	6,208	14,380	3,291	29,949	37,039	66,893	67,452
% by Channel											
Bilateral	45%	45%	30%	50%	82%	92%	0%	18%	76%	74%	92%
MultiBi	-	55%	70%	50%	0%	1%	28%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Multilateral	55%	0%	0%	0%	18%	7%	0%	82%	24%	26%	8%
NGO	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Table A.1. Primary funds of donor countries for population assistance, by channel of distribution, 1996-2006^a
(Thousands of current \$US)

Country	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004 ^b	2005 ^c	2006
Sweden											
Total \$US	57,923 ^{ah}	53,177	78,270	61,602	73,142	56,270	61,107	80,029	196,894	219,670	369,569
% by Channel											
Bilateral	27%	37%	51%	30%	6%	10%	38%	8%	2%	30%	8%
MultiBi	-	-	7%	6%	25%	16%	1%	7%	3%	12%	7%
Multilateral	41%	40%	28%	47%	41%	48%	49%	65%	72%	41%	60%
NGO	32%	24%	15%	17%	28%	26%	12%	20%	24%	18%	25%
Switzerland											
Total \$US	16,212	16,626	17,818	17,796	16,074	23,534	23,403	31,522	31,872	40,234	36,540
% by Channel											
Bilateral	10%	9%	15%	24%	22%	15%	17%	45%	35%	30%	15%
MultiBi	-	3%	3%	4%	2%	3%	3%	0%	1%	0%	2%
Multilateral	57%	64%	72%	68%	71%	57%	62%	55%	61%	63%	67%
NGO	33%	25%	11%	4%	4%	25%	18%	0%	3%	7%	16%
United Kingdom											
Total \$US	106,422	117,431	125,934	95,703	169,602	80,971	168,803	589,650	570,142 ^{ai}	711,677	863,793
% by Channel											
Bilateral	24%	62%	40%	29%	36%	18%	61%	66%	75%	74%	71%
MultiBi	-	3%	8%	3%	1%	0%	7%	7%	0%	0%	0%
Multilateral	30%	24%	16%	34%	40%	82%	20%	18%	21%	22%	25%
NGO	46%	11%	37%	34%	23%	0%	12%	10%	0%	0%	0%
United States											
Total \$US	637,696	662,360	619,729	603,003	658,614	951,012	962,969	1,807,643	1,807,643 ^{ai}	3,010,627	2,535,693
% by Channel											
Bilateral	37%	20%	20%	32%	24%	18%	22%	20%	20%	81%	53%
MultiBi	-	-	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Multilateral	7%	7%	6%	3%	6%	5%	2%	13%	13%	7%	1%
NGO	56%	73%	74%	65%	70%	78%	75%	67%	67%	11%	45%
TOTAL \$US	1,369,075	1,529,936	1,538,760	1,411,106	1,597,743	1,719,708 ^h	2,313,893	3,737,702	4,445,624	6,331,217	6,625,586
% by Channel^{ai}											
Bilateral	31%	24% ^{ak}	28% ^{ak}	30% ^{ak}	25%	22%	34%	30%	28%	60%	42%
MultiBi	-	3%	3%	3%	7%	2%	4%	3%	2%	2%	4%
Multilateral	31%	26%	25%	27%	28%	27%	18%	30%	37%	27%	28%
NGO	38%	41%	39%	38%	40%	48%	44%	37%	33%	11%	26%

^a Percentages have been rounded off and may not add to 100 per cent. An asterisk indicates primary funds of less than 0.5 and more than 0 per cent. NA indicates no report for the country in that year. Negative numbers are due to adjustments made to the preceding year's figures and indicate that the amount of adjustment exceeded actual expenditure.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

^q 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.

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

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

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

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

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

^w The figure for Germany only includes expenditures for population projects and programmes and excludes expenditures for the population component in integrated development projects.

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

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

^{aa} Project/programme expenditures and channels are estimated based on 2000 data.

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

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

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

^{ae} Project/programme expenditures for 2002 have been estimated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Luxembourg. Channels are estimated based on 2001 data.

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

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

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

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

^{aj} The total percentages do not add up to 100 per cent because the European Union expenditure data were not available by channel of distribution.

Table A.2. Primary funds of donor countries for population assistance as a percentage of official development assistance, 1996-2006^a

Country	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004 ^b	2005 ^c	2006
Australia	2.98	4.26	4.64	3.11 ^d	1.49	1.50 ^e	2.15	3.15	3.76	4.37	4.50
Austria	0.13	0.11	0.39	0.27 ^f	0.21	0.18 ^e	0.29	0.54	0.53 ^g	0.31	0.53
Belgium	0.58	1.28	1.15	2.20	1.92	2.21 ^h	4.12	1.40	3.41	2.87	3.83
Canada	2.05	1.69	2.28	0.83	2.15	0.83	4.13	2.56	3.89 ^g	8.47	8.17 ⁱ
Denmark	3.56	2.87	3.53	2.99	2.68	2.99	4.49	3.41 ^j	4.41	4.38	4.65
Finland	4.85	4.57	5.84	6.10	5.33	6.10	5.27	4.26	4.18 ^k	2.62 ^l	6.11
France	0.22	0.26 ^m	0.29 ⁿ	0.14 ^f	0.30	0.20	1.53	0.77	2.43	1.82	2.37
Germany	1.28	2.09	2.24	2.18	1.92	2.18	2.01	1.97	1.88	1.80	1.46
Greece						0.01 ^h	0.02	2.57	1.37 ^g	2.72 ^o	3.22
Ireland	0.41	0.00	0.00	2.18	1.80	2.18	2.96	5.26	4.29 ^g	8.86	14.06
Italy	0.15	0.17	0.28	0.56	1.81	1.54 ^e	0.97 ^p	1.11	0.98 ^g	0.16 ^q	0.11 ^r
Japan	0.99 ^s	1.00 ^t	0.84	1.17	0.97	1.17	1.94	1.44	3.13	2.58	3.32
Luxembourg	1.53	1.24 ^m	3.80	3.99	8.45	3.99 ^e	5.07 ^u	4.37 ^j	5.61 ^g	5.04	7.09
Netherlands	3.38 ^v	4.97	3.92	4.16	5.43	4.16	4.92	6.79	10.52	9.37	10.03
New Zealand	1.00	1.17	1.78	1.92	2.04	1.92	2.70	3.50	3.78	5.57	6.83
Norway	3.52	4.16	5.40	3.19	4.74	3.19	4.76	4.49	7.56	6.76	10.17
Portugal	0.11	0.17	0.48	0.26	0.15	0.26	0.18	0.35	0.39	1.40	1.72
Spain	0.59	0.60 ^m	0.31	0.83	0.52	0.83	0.19	1.48	1.52	2.22	1.77
Sweden	2.94	3.07	4.98	3.38	4.07	3.38	3.07	3.81	7.23	6.53	9.34
Switzerland	1.59	1.83	1.98	2.59	1.81	2.59	2.49	2.43	2.06	2.28	2.22
United Kingdom	3.34	3.42	3.26	1.77	3.77	1.77	3.43	9.56	7.23 ^w	6.61	6.93
United States	7.04	9.63	7.05	8.32	6.62	8.32	7.25	11.45	9.17 ^w	10.90	10.78
All donor countries	2.46	3.18	2.82	2.45	2.93	3.23 ^h	3.65	5.12	5.39	5.72	6.07

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table A.3. Primary funds of donor countries for population assistance per million \$US of gross national product, 1996-2006^a (\$US)

Country	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 ^b	2006
Australia	86	119	126	80 ^c	40	38 ^d	55	79	92	108	129
Austria	4	3	8	7 ^e	5	5 ^d	7	11	12 ^f	16	24
Belgium	20	40	40	42	69	81 ^g	178	86	140	151	187
Canada	63	57	67	60	54	18	115	66	104 ^f	286	251 ^h
Denmark	370	278	351	319	284	308	433	285 ⁱ	373	355	367
Finland	165	151	185	157	165	197	185	148	148 ^j	121	234
France	11	12 ^k	11 ^l	6 ^e	10	6	58	32	100	86	109
Germany	41	59	58	57	52	59	54	55	52	65	50
Greece						* ^m	* ^m	54	31 ^f	47	45
Ireland	12	0	0	34	54	72	119	210	167 ^f	372	751
Italy	3	2	5	9	24	23 ^d	19 ⁿ	19	14 ^f	5	2 ^o
Japan	20 ^p	22 ^q	23	25	27	27	44	29	59	73	75
Luxembourg	63	68 ^k	247	184	600	328 ^d	391 ^r	344 ⁱ	468 ^f	433	626
Netherlands	281	402	313	292	456	342	399	551	772	767	777
New Zealand	21	30	47	46	51	49	60	81	89	151	158
Norway	299	358	493	409	379	264	423	412	661	634	942
Portugal	2	4	12	4	4	6	5	8	24	29	36
Spain	13	14 ^k	8	16	11	25	5	36	36	60	56
Sweden	241	243	356	264	325	273	256	265	562	616	935
Switzerland	54	62	64	65	61	88	79	94	85	101	84
United Kingdom	90	89	89	66	121	57	106	322	262 ^s	312	352
United States	84	87	73	65	66	94	92	165	155 ^s	244 ^t	189
All donor countries	61	72	67	59	66	71 ^g	86	126	139	188	181

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ⁿ Project/programme expenditures are estimated based on 2000 data.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table A.4. Final donor expenditures for population assistance, by region and channel of distribution, 1996-2006^a
(Thousands of current \$US)

Region	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 ^b	2001 ^c	2002 ^{d,e,f}	2003	2004 ^{g,h}	2005 ^{i,j}	2006 ^k
Africa (sub-Saharan)											
Total \$US	421,580	463,855	468,618	431,968	528,024	605,466	869,139	1,195,052	1,357,517	2,327,383	2,526,098
% by Channel											
Bilateral	38%	33%	28%	33%	25%	19%	33%	31%	20%	59%	38%
Multilateral	20%	24%	24%	19%	16%	18%	15%	20%	28%	25%	23%
NGO	42%	43%	48%	47%	59%	63%	52%	49%	52%	16%	39%
Asia and the Pacific											
Total \$US	367,478	365,118	405,287	415,124	391,829	396,994	566,261	609,901	522,000	809,444	1,026,897
% by Channel											
Bilateral	36%	28%	29%	29%	30%	29%	42%	29%	17%	30%	16%
Multilateral	27%	23%	28%	28%	30%	24%	20%	28%	20%	39%	40%
NGO	37%	48%	43%	43%	40%	47%	38%	43%	63%	31%	44%
Latin America and the Caribbean											
Total \$US	196,575	208,676	237,075	182,603	156,534	188,603	255,666	221,948	236,173	352,678	391,772
% by Channel											
Bilateral	34%	21%	20%	22%	37%	34%	33%	14%	13%	37%	31%
Multilateral	16%	19%	16%	16%	15%	16%	24%	34%	30%	40%	36%
NGO	50%	60%	64%	62%	48%	49%	44%	52%	58%	23%	32%
Western Asia and North Africa											
Total \$US	103,755	118,098	116,967	85,322	105,009	114,072 ^h	149,374	141,638	143,544	162,804	280,946
% by Channel											
Bilateral	44%	41%	18%	33%	38%	32%	47%	17%	12%	27%	42%
Multilateral	21%	20%	23%	28%	17%	19%	14%	33%	24%	35%	28%
NGO	34%	39%	59%	39%	46%	49%	39%	51%	65%	38%	30%
Eastern and Southern Europe											
Total \$US	24,588	22,533	26,859	27,196	22,089	35,259	48,780	114,546	58,683	173,540	159,225
% by Channel											
Bilateral	58%	31%	13%	31%	35%	16%	32%	22%	27%	18%	7%
Multilateral	11%	24%	32%	25%	20%	25%	20%	28%	20%	51%	66%
NGO	31%	45%	55%	44%	44%	59%	48%	50%	53%	32%	26%
Global/Interregional											
Total \$US	396,796	453,774	425,714	512,925	577,259	710,668	1,272,814	1,563,816	2,495,324	2,974,254	2,932,670
% by Channel											
Bilateral	3%	3%	25%	16%	7%	6%	7%	31%	33%	66%	48%
Multilateral	32%	32%	26%	30%	28%	27%	19%	20%	35%	16%	19%
NGO	66%	65%	49%	54%	65%	68%	74%	49%	32%	18%	33%
TOTAL \$US	1,510,771	1,632,053	1,680,520	1,655,138	1,780,743	2,051,062^h	3,162,035	3,846,900	4,813,241	6,800,102	7,317,607
% by Channel											
Bilateral	28%	23%	26%	25%	22%	18%	25%	29%	26%	56%	38%
Multilateral	24%	25%	24%	25%	23%	22%	18%	23%	31%	24%	26%
NGO	47%	52%	50%	49%	55%	60%	57%	48%	43%	20%	36%

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table A.5. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries of Africa (sub-Saharan), by channel of distribution, 1996-2006^a (Thousands of current \$US)

Country	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 ^b	2001	2002 ^{c,d,e}	2003	2004 ^{f,g}	2005 ^{h,i}	2006 ^j
Africa (sub-Saharan)											
Total^k											
Total \$US	421,580	463,855	468,618	431,968	528,024	605,466	869,139	1,195,052	1,357,517	2,327,378	2,526,098
% by Channel											
Bilateral	38%	33%	28%	33%	25%	19%	33%	31%	20%	59%	38%
Multilateral	20%	24%	24%	19%	16%	18%	15%	20%	28%	25%	23%
NGO	42%	43%	48%	47%	59%	63%	52%	49%	52%	16%	39%
Regional											
Total \$US	46,472	65,986	64,131	62,872	103,548	122,832	240,425	148,903	304,564	211,471	309,353
% by Channel											
Bilateral	31%	15%	19%	24%	14%	9%	44%	25%	4%	22%	18%
Multilateral	15%	25%	17%	9%	19%	13%	8%	14%	29%	13%	6%
NGO	54%	60%	64%	67%	67%	79%	48%	61%	67%	66%	76%
Angola											
Total \$US	4,290	5,443	6,778	5,569	7,015	8,057	9,519	18,807	11,793	30,618	30,640
% by Channel											
Bilateral	50%	35%	45%	46%	33%	30%	28%	26%	20%	17%	24%
Multilateral	45%	46%	52%	50%	26%	28%	28%	39%	22%	77%	42%
NGO	5%	20%	4%	4%	41%	42%	43%	35%	58%	6%	34%
Benin											
Total \$US	4,221	5,808	6,469	5,929	5,390	7,766	10,107	14,760	20,046	15,702	23,852
% by Channel											
Bilateral	30%	13%	33%	38%	19%	6%	17%	13%	13%	15%	21%
Multilateral	24%	51%	41%	24%	13%	28%	43%	21%	39%	67%	62%
NGO	46%	36%	27%	38%	67%	66%	40%	66%	48%	18%	18%
Botswana											
Total \$US	3,617	2,505	1,590	1,075	1,159	2,692	11,449	21,193	13,224	45,854	27,676
% by Channel											
Bilateral	60%	2%	3%	29%	7%	42%	1%	0%	1%	96%	89%
Multilateral	25%	36%	69%	68%	80%	52%	15%	12%	19%	2%	5%
NGO	15%	61%	28%	3%	13%	6%	84%	88%	80%	1%	6%
Burkina Faso											
Total \$US	10,319	9,133	9,078	5,796	7,306	6,691	6,236	15,072	14,842	30,972	30,649
% by Channel											
Bilateral	33%	27%	36%	47%	62%	50%	51%	57%	63%	28%	60%
Multilateral	39%	36%	41%	46%	31%	34%	34%	21%	28%	37%	23%
NGO	28%	37%	22%	7%	7%	16%	15%	22%	8%	35%	13%
Burundi											
Total \$US	2,121	5,530	1,601	740	1,146	2,255	2,090	2,960	7,971	7,666	11,942
% by Channel											
Bilateral	20%	48%	23%	-40%	10%	21%	11%	12%	17%	23%	23%
Multilateral	58%	26%	90%	127%	77%	74%	80%	76%	82%	70%	52%
NGO	22%	26%	-13%	13%	13%	5%	9%	13%	1%	6%	25%
Cameroon											
Total \$US	5,096	6,647	4,175	1,759	4,541	3,343	4,610	8,391	7,904	12,820	19,919
% by Channel											
Bilateral	39%	10%	13%	8%	14%	19%	41%	40%	60%	39%	24%
Multilateral	26%	27%	34%	38%	36%	45%	55%	42%	38%	57%	69%
NGO	36%	64%	53%	54%	50%	36%	4%	18%	3%	4%	7%

Table A.5. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries of Africa (sub-Saharan), by channel of distribution, 1996-2006^a (Thousands of current \$US)

Country	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 ^b	2001	2002 ^{c,d,e}	2003	2004 ^{f,g}	2005 ^{h,i}	2006 ^j
Cape Verde											
Total \$US	517	1,197	1,920	1,159	771	1,373	1,051	1,099	1,578	1,682	1,321
% by Channel											
Bilateral	16%	25%	17%	27%	39%	30%	32%	36%	58%	59%	94%
Multilateral	58%	74%	51%	59%	61%	70%	68%	55%	43%	38%	3%
NGO	26%	1%	32%	13%	0%	0%	0%	9%	0%	3%	3%
Central African Republic											
Total \$US	2,739	2,546	1,211	1,429	833	982	1,406	5,371	2,322	11,305	12,268
% by Channel											
Bilateral	43%	31%	59%	23%	-4%	-1%	22%	9%	22%	9%	3%
Multilateral	32%	37%	41%	77%	90%	101%	78%	85%	77%	81%	87%
NGO	25%	33%	0%	1%	14%	0%	0%	6%	1%	10%	10%
Chad											
Total \$US	3,745	4,024	2,602	2,984	3,044	2,675	2,902	4,202	5,713	9,124	8,325
% by Channel											
Bilateral	25%	34%	50%	51%	62%	58%	0%	48%	53%	45%	45%
Multilateral	40%	33%	47%	45%	34%	35%	93%	48%	45%	50%	53%
NGO	36%	32%	3%	5%	4%	7%	7%	5%	2%	5%	3%
Comoros											
Total \$US	1,697	585	834	502	473	780	626	1,216	741	390	539
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	46%	29%	8%
Multilateral	90%	94%	100%	100%	100%	63%	100%	85%	53%	68%	88%
NGO	10%	6%	0%	0%	0%	37%	0%	14%	1%	3%	4%
Congo											
Total \$US	1,479	1,021	1,244	2,217	863	928	4,715	2,184	8,427	6,571	1,429
% by Channel											
Bilateral	55%	75%	46%	84%	15%	25%	8%	45%	15%	14%	0%
Multilateral	42%	22%	54%	12%	27%	38%	18%	31%	83%	25%	66%
NGO	3%	3%	0%	4%	58%	37%	74%	24%	2%	61%	34%
Congo, Democratic Republic of the											
Total \$US	1,770	1,945	1,006	1,837	3,182	8,783	5,536	22,886	100,235	36,141	90,486
% by Channel											
Bilateral	32%	59%	52%	62%	15%	10%	20%	43%	12%	21%	18%
Multilateral	39%	7%	41%	27%	23%	25%	31%	19%	80%	65%	73%
NGO	30%	34%	7%	11%	62%	65%	49%	39%	8%	14%	10%
Cote d'Ivoire											
Total \$US	6,632	8,279	5,874	4,667	3,276	4,014	3,170	20,375	15,058	48,288	35,229
% by Channel											
Bilateral	38%	47%	55%	57%	57%	59%	11%	22%	27%	70%	68%
Multilateral	19%	23%	38%	33%	41%	40%	73%	37%	17%	26%	23%
NGO	43%	30%	7%	10%	1%	1%	16%	41%	56%	4%	9%
Equatorial Guinea											
Total \$US	997	1,006	699	440	508	1,025	550	980	2,042	4,070	3,275
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	49%	0%	0%	37%	24%	32%
Multilateral	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	51%	100%	91%	63%	76%	67%
NGO	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	9%	0%	0%	1%
Eritrea											
Total \$US	3,189	4,459	4,043	3,518	3,028	6,774	9,345	8,183	8,743	17,260	9,974
% by Channel											
Bilateral	38%	22%	15%	48%	42%	21%	24%	16%	2%	1%	7%
Multilateral	49%	46%	56%	49%	28%	45%	32%	31%	48%	98%	80%
NGO	13%	32%	29%	4%	30%	34%	44%	52%	50%	1%	13%

Table A.5. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries of Africa (sub-Saharan), by channel of distribution, 1996-2006^a (Thousands of current \$US)

Country	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 ^b	2001	2002 ^{c,d,e}	2003	2004 ^{f,g}	2005 ^{h,i}	2006 ^j
Ethiopia											
Total \$US	32,569	29,130	22,209	24,731	31,619	43,125	52,648	68,629	64,956	192,603	233,235
% by Channel											
Bilateral	57%	14%	38%	40%	16%	20%	23%	19%	13%	49%	22%
Multilateral	19%	28%	16%	7%	15%	12%	12%	39%	13%	32%	42%
NGO	24%	58%	47%	53%	69%	68%	65%	42%	73%	19%	36%
Gabon											
Total \$US	246	677	555	683	435	3,069	710	758	704	908	2,242
% by Channel											
Bilateral	76%	28%	34%	0%	18%	2%	64%	24%	65%	33%	16%
Multilateral	24%	72%	66%	68%	55%	8%	36%	53%	35%	67%	80%
NGO	0%	0%	0%	32%	27%	89%	0%	22%	0%	0%	4%
Gambia											
Total \$US	1,203	1,802	1,339	1,321	801	690	614	1,634	1,001	4,592	3,091
% by Channel											
Bilateral	48%	34%	43%	39%	48%	41%	2%	12%	20%	5%	10%
Multilateral	39%	59%	28%	50%	46%	59%	98%	55%	80%	93%	89%
NGO	14%	7%	30%	12%	6%	0%	0%	32%	0%	2%	1%
Ghana											
Total \$US	14,818	16,050	17,551	22,323	17,485	21,753	32,061	34,123	37,007	29,784	53,639
% by Channel											
Bilateral	35%	49%	9%	27%	18%	13%	45%	58%	65%	44%	60%
Multilateral	17%	18%	34%	16%	16%	19%	11%	21%	14%	36%	25%
NGO	48%	33%	57%	57%	66%	68%	45%	20%	21%	20%	15%
Guinea											
Total \$US	7,179	10,443	5,325	9,574	7,187	6,176	9,009	12,807	12,221	7,080	13,184
% by Channel											
Bilateral	43%	52%	20%	36%	44%	29%	22%	18%	20%	64%	29%
Multilateral	19%	10%	17%	9%	8%	14%	7%	24%	18%	15%	14%
NGO	38%	39%	63%	55%	48%	57%	70%	58%	62%	21%	56%
Guinea-Bissau											
Total \$US	1,634	1,802	1,272	157	574	562	1,045	1,506	5,251	1,984	2,342
% by Channel											
Bilateral	48%	18%	76%	55%	32%	10%	33%	7%	12%	32%	23%
Multilateral	25%	55%	22%	45%	34%	90%	67%	77%	88%	47%	74%
NGO	27%	27%	2%	0%	34%	0%	0%	17%	0%	21%	2%
Kenya											
Total \$US	25,747	29,270	29,047	35,108	33,697	38,134	52,114	70,577	65,493	168,523	169,443
% by Channel											
Bilateral	49%	55%	35%	34%	26%	33%	28%	23%	16%	85%	40%
Multilateral	11%	10%	7%	13%	6%	8%	11%	13%	5%	2%	3%
NGO	39%	35%	58%	53%	68%	59%	62%	64%	80%	13%	58%
Lesotho											
Total \$US	955	1,050	984	381	753	967	1,577	4,802	2,995	8,572	10,647
% by Channel											
Bilateral	8%	20%	71%	18%	73%	67%	19%	47%	63%	31%	48%
Multilateral	39%	71%	9%	71%	24%	25%	28%	43%	28%	63%	48%
NGO	53%	9%	20%	11%	3%	8%	53%	10%	10%	6%	3%
Liberia											
Total \$US	144	934	994	1,591	2,433	1,626	1,961	2,675	1,810	6,152	7,069
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	2%	23%	15%	0%	37%	18%	9%	7%	7%
Multilateral	100%	7%	69%	70%	30%	63%	29%	47%	47%	70%	76%
NGO	0%	93%	30%	8%	54%	37%	34%	35%	44%	23%	17%

Table A.5. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries of Africa (sub-Saharan), by channel of distribution, 1996-2006^a (Thousands of current \$US)

Country	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 ^b	2001	2002 ^{c,d,e}	2003	2004 ^{f,g}	2005 ^{h,i}	2006 ^j
Madagascar											
Total \$US	12,895	11,162	9,625	9,159	7,386	10,208	12,424	16,043	13,630	13,635	13,038
% by Channel											
Bilateral	37%	54%	41%	11%	29%	11%	22%	6%	12%	29%	24%
Multilateral	16%	15%	29%	24%	23%	21%	17%	32%	17%	31%	39%
NGO	47%	30%	29%	66%	47%	68%	61%	62%	71%	40%	37%
Malawi											
Total \$US	25,334	22,654	22,148	16,516	25,616	22,230	36,003	68,418	41,608	35,040	74,439
% by Channel											
Bilateral	31%	46%	26%	33%	48%	19%	51%	78%	14%	23%	29%
Multilateral	12%	21%	25%	17%	7%	17%	10%	7%	48%	55%	40%
NGO	57%	33%	49%	50%	45%	64%	38%	15%	37%	22%	31%
Mali											
Total \$US	13,247	12,779	14,660	16,851	11,804	14,171	20,358	25,070	48,841	33,543	32,393
% by Channel											
Bilateral	59%	49%	56%	28%	50%	40%	45%	10%	15%	55%	59%
Multilateral	12%	18%	12%	7%	9%	17%	11%	10%	45%	19%	25%
NGO	29%	33%	32%	65%	42%	43%	44%	79%	40%	27%	16%
Mauritania											
Total \$US	541	1,045	1,045	862	1,965	2,061	5,095	3,978	12,027	2,759	4,869
% by Channel											
Bilateral	43%	0%	0%	0%	5%	5%	7%	4%	14%	28%	31%
Multilateral	57%	97%	89%	100%	79%	63%	86%	85%	86%	61%	67%
NGO	0%	3%	11%	0%	16%	32%	7%	11%	1%	11%	1%
Mauritius											
Total \$US	321	324	254	72	91	193	157	139	2,081	66	794
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	77%	84%
Multilateral	88%	90%	97%	100%	97%	100%	100%	45%	100%	23%	15%
NGO	12%	10%	3%	0%	3%	0%	0%	54%	0%	0%	0%
Mozambique											
Total \$US	13,411	22,119	20,853	17,790	23,388	29,800	41,172	68,671	59,436	112,030	136,904
% by Channel											
Bilateral	48%	29%	23%	42%	30%	27%	39%	40%	29%	84%	53%
Multilateral	25%	30%	39%	33%	26%	28%	22%	19%	17%	9%	20%
NGO	27%	41%	38%	25%	44%	45%	38%	40%	54%	6%	27%
Namibia											
Total \$US	2,648	2,265	2,498	2,583	3,571	4,080	4,774	12,092	13,824	54,340	70,473
% by Channel											
Bilateral	19%	6%	11%	44%	24%	20%	18%	27%	33%	79%	43%
Multilateral	74%	93%	81%	52%	37%	36%	32%	10%	13%	17%	28%
NGO	7%	1%	8%	4%	39%	44%	50%	63%	54%	4%	29%
Niger											
Total \$US	5,620	6,473	8,814	4,291	2,827	3,979	3,480	6,175	7,595	11,266	15,906
% by Channel											
Bilateral	34%	37%	33%	23%	56%	35%	15%	34%	52%	41%	55%
Multilateral	41%	42%	50%	48%	39%	62%	82%	63%	45%	55%	41%
NGO	25%	21%	17%	29%	5%	3%	3%	3%	3%	4%	4%
Nigeria											
Total \$US	29,862	18,678	21,698	16,693	39,741	35,933	54,824	81,796	109,036	207,745	215,845
% by Channel											
Bilateral	27%	44%	3%	15%	11%	4%	19%	17%	47%	77%	45%
Multilateral	9%	15%	20%	23%	10%	19%	18%	20%	8%	14%	13%
NGO	64%	41%	77%	62%	79%	77%	63%	63%	45%	9%	42%

Table A.5. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries of Africa (sub-Saharan),
by channel of distribution, 1996-2006^a (Thousands of current \$US)

Country	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 ^b	2001	2002 ^{c,d,e}	2003	2004 ^{f,g}	2005 ^{h,i}	2006 ^j
Rwanda											
Total \$US	4,456	5,586	7,886	8,266	11,007	14,044	10,695	24,016	21,636	82,427	69,902
% by Channel											
Bilateral	20%	41%	54%	72%	41%	11%	12%	29%	18%	63%	34%
Multilateral	16%	27%	12%	23%	11%	13%	17%	15%	13%	32%	24%
NGO	64%	33%	34%	5%	48%	76%	71%	57%	69%	5%	41%
Sao Tome and Principe											
Total \$US	253	479	259	528	327	974	427	516	2,102	621	849
% by Channel											
Bilateral	6%	2%	4%	2%	15%	11%	18%	35%	13%	39%	15%
Multilateral	94%	98%	96%	98%	85%	60%	66%	51%	87%	61%	64%
NGO	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	29%	16%	13%	0%	0%	21%
Senegal											
Total \$US	18,811	9,571	14,762	15,198	12,603	17,082	12,084	26,130	24,305	15,560	25,804
% by Channel											
Bilateral	41%	18%	47%	34%	13%	33%	19%	17%	14%	35%	31%
Multilateral	18%	32%	7%	13%	9%	14%	20%	10%	10%	28%	42%
NGO	41%	51%	46%	53%	78%	52%	62%	72%	77%	36%	27%
Seychelles											
Total \$US	293	101	111	86	72	59	50	155	17	77	71
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	38%	0%	37%	39%
Multilateral	100%	100%	100%	100%	72%	100%	100%	25%	100%	63%	61%
NGO	0%	0%	0%	0%	28%	0%	0%	36%	0%	0%	0%
Sierra Leone											
Total \$US	1,129	400	1,579	481	1,120	889	2,373	6,803	2,934	8,832	8,437
% by Channel											
Bilateral	10%	23%	26%	22%	36%	0%	25%	39%	23%	31%	36%
Multilateral	41%	67%	40%	41%	20%	63%	48%	47%	69%	63%	58%
NGO	48%	10%	34%	37%	44%	37%	27%	14%	8%	7%	5%
South Africa											
Total \$US	15,588	20,263	21,286	19,449	28,171	29,267	39,628	96,542	41,025	195,513	185,064
% by Channel											
Bilateral	59%	18%	57%	19%	22%	21%	14%	37%	17%	74%	48%
Multilateral	6%	6%	4%	8%	4%	8%	10%	18%	1%	15%	8%
NGO	35%	76%	39%	73%	74%	70%	76%	45%	82%	11%	44%
Swaziland											
Total \$US	1,185	1,190	722	597	557	635	2,044	7,069	2,190	21,808	13,022
% by Channel											
Bilateral	15%	31%	39%	4%	27%	1%	2%	9%	36%	4%	14%
Multilateral	40%	57%	54%	95%	62%	77%	44%	88%	40%	94%	83%
NGO	45%	12%	7%	1%	11%	22%	54%	3%	25%	2%	3%
Tanzania, United Republic of											
Total \$US	29,517	35,037	42,070	30,502	27,746	31,019	39,429	64,268	92,191	209,317	164,834
% by Channel											
Bilateral	33%	42%	45%	42%	39%	29%	44%	38%	27%	62%	48%
Multilateral	15%	17%	18%	20%	11%	21%	19%	14%	37%	29%	22%
NGO	52%	41%	37%	38%	50%	50%	37%	48%	35%	8%	29%
Togo											
Total \$US	3,586	2,073	2,964	1,540	1,601	2,695	2,719	6,365	2,196	8,224	9,587
% by Channel											
Bilateral	33%	38%	24%	4%	18%	5%	45%	12%	30%	13%	14%
Multilateral	26%	35%	38%	54%	40%	56%	54%	80%	70%	82%	81%
NGO	40%	28%	38%	42%	42%	39%	1%	8%	0%	5%	5%

**Table A.5. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries of Africa (sub-Saharan),
by channel of distribution, 1996-2006^a (Thousands of current \$US)**

Country	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 ^b	2001	2002 ^{c,d,e}	2003	2004 ^{f,g}	2005 ^{h,i}	2006 ^j
Uganda											
Total \$US	28,402	31,133	43,324	37,394	37,590	42,399	54,011	61,945	53,973	197,560	174,668
% by Channel											
Bilateral	36%	40%	5%	35%	25%	14%	17%	27%	11%	74%	50%
Multilateral	14%	16%	28%	24%	12%	14%	12%	15%	12%	21%	4%
NGO	50%	44%	67%	40%	63%	72%	71%	59%	77%	5%	46%
Zambia											
Total \$US	14,431	19,954	17,636	17,092	28,041	29,312	43,214	80,514	69,017	182,075	148,100
% by Channel											
Bilateral	28%	49%	15%	38%	33%	28%	33%	43%	35%	75%	43%
Multilateral	11%	16%	13%	7%	14%	9%	7%	6%	3%	19%	12%
NGO	60%	36%	72%	55%	53%	63%	60%	52%	61%	6%	44%
Zimbabwe											
Total \$US	16,655	23,301	21,891	17,659	21,733	17,364	18,699	44,253	21,212	24,815	49,333
% by Channel											
Bilateral	30%	30%	23%	45%	31%	5%	48%	32%	8%	36%	33%
Multilateral	43%	35%	32%	15%	6%	14%	9%	5%	9%	37%	15%
NGO	27%	34%	44%	39%	63%	81%	43%	62%	83%	27%	52%

^a Percentages have been rounded off and may not add to 100 per cent. Totals have been rounded off and may not add to Africa (sub-Saharan) Total. A zero indicates no final expenditures. Negative numbers are due to adjustments made to the preceding year's figures and indicate that the amount of adjustment exceeded actual expenditure.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

^k Africa (sub-Saharan) Total is composed of the sum of final expenditures for population activities conducted in more than one country (Regional) plus the sum of the final expenditures for the individual countries in the region.

Table A.6. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries and territories of Asia and the Pacific, by channel of distribution, 1996-2006^a (Thousands of current \$US)

Country/Territory	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 ^b	2001	2002 ^{c,d,e}	2003	2004 ^{f,g}	2005 ^{h,i}	2006 ^j
Asia and the Pacific Total^k											
Total \$US	367,478	365,118	405,287	415,124	391,829	396,994	566,261	609,901	522,000	809,444	1,026,897
% by Channel											
Bilateral	36%	28%	29%	29%	30%	29%	42%	29%	17%	30%	16%
Multilateral	27%	23%	28%	28%	30%	24%	20%	28%	20%	39%	40%
NGO	37%	48%	43%	43%	40%	47%	38%	43%	63%	31%	44%
Regional											
Total \$US	34,908	30,034	37,686	33,060	19,473	36,815	151,240	40,002	77,222	119,709	126,634
% by Channel											
Bilateral	28%	5%	17%	20%	5%	3%	75%	26%	4%	10%	7%
Multilateral	22%	29%	23%	41%	55%	37%	9%	43%	19%	40%	20%
NGO	50%	66%	60%	39%	40%	60%	16%	31%	77%	50%	72%
Afghanistan											
Total \$US	88	1,060	813	1,937	1,928	1,491	12,739	21,652	15,074	31,253	45,845
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	16%	0%	30%	4%	12%	21%	39%	11%
Multilateral	4%	61%	42%	26%	39%	52%	71%	49%	23%	16%	44%
NGO	96%	39%	58%	57%	61%	19%	25%	39%	56%	45%	45%
Armenia											
Total \$US	2,483	2,040	3,164	520	1,876	3,721	3,871	2,445	1,773	5,024	3,015
% by Channel											
Bilateral	80%	0%	85%	4%	37%	30%	48%	5%	19%	2%	18%
Multilateral	19%	24%	11%	33%	6%	7%	8%	71%	46%	69%	45%
NGO	1%	76%	4%	62%	57%	63%	44%	24%	35%	29%	37%
Azerbaijan											
Total \$US	1,437	1,247	1,160	941	1,473	1,887	1,876	994	1,142	4,118	9,615
% by Channel											
Bilateral	56%	2%	0%	4%	37%	38%	35%	2%	3%	8%	1%
Multilateral	29%	57%	61%	52%	42%	41%	40%	61%	58%	40%	63%
NGO	15%	41%	39%	45%	21%	21%	25%	37%	39%	52%	36%
Bangladesh											
Total \$US	87,360	93,145	87,699	89,494	84,736	75,909	65,742	85,760	49,044	94,260	87,061
% by Channel											
Bilateral	46%	31%	16%	16%	29%	35%	48%	36%	2%	48%	8%
Multilateral	20%	11%	36%	31%	44%	22%	16%	29%	16%	20%	50%
NGO	34%	59%	48%	53%	28%	43%	36%	36%	82%	32%	41%
Bhutan											
Total \$US	667	1,076	924	1,274	1,431	632	529	870	4,713	3,349	4,289
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	13%	15%	36%	20%
Multilateral	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	99%	100%	86%	85%	64%	78%
NGO	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	2%
Cambodia											
Total \$US	11,048	19,756	21,806	21,362	20,117	24,787	29,120	36,969	33,671	29,083	47,442
% by Channel											
Bilateral	55%	49%	30%	52%	41%	12%	21%	14%	21%	25%	23%
Multilateral	19%	21%	37%	17%	18%	14%	14%	24%	9%	50%	40%
NGO	26%	30%	32%	30%	41%	74%	65%	62%	70%	25%	37%
China											
Total \$US	4,030	4,110	6,693	11,465	12,305	22,176	15,590	32,141	14,511	43,725	57,521
% by Channel											
Bilateral	40%	7%	17%	11%	13%	46%	36%	64%	32%	27%	11%
Multilateral	1%	3%	7%	63%	35%	26%	37%	19%	6%	60%	70%
NGO	59%	90%	77%	26%	52%	28%	27%	17%	62%	13%	19%
Cook Islands											
Total \$US	39	77	81	105	55	50	69	161	164	136	726
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	93%	100%	100%	99%
Multilateral	100%	100%	100%	95%	100%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
NGO	0%	0%	0%	5%	0%	0%	0%	7%	0%	0%	1%

Table A.6. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries and territories of Asia and the Pacific, by channel of distribution, 1996-2006^a (Thousands of current \$US)

Country/Territory	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000b	2001	2002 ^{c,d,e}	2003	2004 ^{f,g}	2005 ^{h,i}	2006 ^j
Fiji											
Total \$US	381	1,322	810	274	112	152	312	1,190	1,425	2,387	2,520
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	14%	0%	0%	0%	0%	7%	86%	84%	30%	10%
Multilateral	100%	85%	100%	100%	97%	76%	69%	10%	9%	69%	77%
NGO	0%	1%	0%	0%	3%	24%	25%	4%	7%	1%	13%
French Polynesia											
Total \$US	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	0	0	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%	-	-	-
Multilateral	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-
NGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-
India											
Total \$US	44,623	45,648	58,134	57,247	78,993	57,199	70,432	99,471	85,116	96,153	142,473
% by Channel											
Bilateral	16%	37%	33%	35%	37%	31%	20%	14%	7%	33%	25%
Multilateral	34%	19%	15%	14%	19%	21%	22%	14%	15%	26%	33%
NGO	50%	44%	52%	51%	44%	48%	58%	72%	78%	41%	42%
Indonesia											
Total \$US	29,081	32,152	32,848	38,285	33,099	34,244	47,720	48,084	51,823	68,400	115,126
% by Channel											
Bilateral	24%	27%	35%	31%	14%	21%	25%	29%	27%	37%	14%
Multilateral	10%	15%	17%	24%	29%	21%	21%	23%	15%	39%	25%
NGO	66%	58%	47%	44%	58%	58%	54%	49%	59%	24%	61%
Iran, Islamic Republic of											
Total \$US	2,625	1,791	2,127	1,249	1,539	2,276	9,111	2,472	2,380	3,096	3,502
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%	3%	3%
Multilateral	88%	100%	95%	99%	89%	100%	100%	97%	94%	97%	93%
NGO	12%	0%	5%	1%	11%	0%	0%	3%	1%	0%	4%
Kazakstan											
Total \$US	2,916	1,270	2,418	2,809	3,047	6,169	4,193	5,265	3,917	8,215	9,323
% by Channel											
Bilateral	47%	29%	10%	37%	15%	22%	7%	12%	1%	6%	5%
Multilateral	44%	18%	53%	15%	32%	17%	24%	30%	23%	81%	64%
NGO	9%	53%	37%	48%	53%	62%	69%	58%	76%	14%	31%
Kiribati											
Total \$US	14	65	62	102	75	12	48	26	127	294	178
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	100%	83%
Multilateral	100%	100%	100%	92%	96%	84%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
NGO	0%	0%	0%	8%	4%	16%	0%	0%	0%	0%	17%
Korea, Dem. People's Rep. of											
Total \$US	497	2,337	676	561	354	1,198	3,261	2,550	1,419	1,367	1,120
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	11%	0%	40%	4%	1%	10%	8%	12%
Multilateral	80%	100%	92%	82%	100%	60%	40%	40%	83%	88%	87%
NGO	20%	0%	8%	8%	0%	0%	56%	58%	7%	3%	1%
Korea, Dem. People's Republic											
Total \$US	26	119	203	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	28%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral	28%	0%	72%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NGO	72%	100%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table A.6. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries and territories of Asia and the Pacific, by channel of distribution, 1996-2006^a (Thousands of current \$US)

Country/Territory	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 ^b	2001	2002 ^{c,d,e}	2003	2004 ^{f,g}	2005 ^{h,i}	2006 ^j
Kyrgyzstan											
Total \$US	1,661	1,730	1,324	1,402	1,518	2,593	8,494	3,395	2,648	7,588	7,001
% by Channel											
Bilateral	32%	17%	0%	7%	0%	3%	70%	17%	21%	33%	9%
Multilateral	56%	60%	56%	42%	29%	18%	7%	44%	31%	56%	79%
NGO	11%	24%	44%	51%	71%	80%	23%	39%	48%	11%	12%
Lao, People's Democratic Republic											
Total \$US	2,095	3,409	3,542	2,104	2,490	2,244	3,964	3,351	2,718	12,974	9,882
% by Channel											
Bilateral	17%	24%	67%	17%	19%	0%	6%	21%	29%	25%	27%
Multilateral	51%	13%	32%	66%	79%	100%	53%	65%	49%	73%	61%
NGO	32%	63%	2%	16%	2%	0%	41%	14%	22%	2%	12%
Malaysia											
Total \$US	1,059	843	251	670	206	156	441	700	3,989	597	381
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	42%	0%	0%	21%	27%
Multilateral	35%	29%	57%	37%	75%	91%	34%	52%	100%	79%	33%
NGO	65%	71%	41%	63%	25%	9%	24%	48%	0%	0%	40%
Maldives											
Total \$US	564	942	497	622	861	733	503	805	579	1,654	1,363
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	39%	0%	2%	3%
Multilateral	100%	100%	98%	100%	100%	100%	100%	53%	100%	98%	97%
NGO	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	8%	0%	0%	0%
Marshall Islands											
Total \$US	59	250	60	107	105	50	52	436	517	184	785
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	16%	100%	100%
Multilateral	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
NGO	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	84%	0%	0%
Micronesia, Federated States of											
Total \$US	15	183	103	83	58	66	86	948	928	456	1,708
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Multilateral	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	2%	0%	0%	0%
NGO	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	98%	100%	0%	0%
Mongolia											
Total \$US	794	971	3,229	3,956	2,372	3,989	3,334	3,881	2,115	4,346	4,764
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	10%	45%	14%	10%	17%	31%	37%	29%	36%
Multilateral	100%	88%	76%	45%	60%	55%	60%	60%	51%	62%	61%
NGO	0%	12%	14%	10%	25%	35%	23%	9%	12%	9%	3%
Myanmar											
Total \$US	1,425	884	2,424	1,886	3,135	4,688	13,097	14,340	5,273	18,643	8,771
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	3%	20%	8%	1%	0%	55%	50%	39%	33%	13%
Multilateral	72%	58%	41%	55%	31%	45%	25%	33%	33%	55%	50%
NGO	28%	39%	39%	37%	67%	55%	20%	17%	27%	12%	36%
Nepal											
Total \$US	23,270	16,948	22,051	25,073	18,189	19,820	27,137	26,421	25,368	26,895	53,153
% by Channel											
Bilateral	24%	22%	22%	23%	24%	23%	39%	19%	12%	22%	12%
Multilateral	30%	29%	34%	30%	24%	27%	14%	18%	25%	53%	22%
NGO	47%	50%	45%	46%	52%	50%	47%	63%	63%	25%	66%

Table A.6. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries and territories of Asia and the Pacific, by channel of distribution, 1996-2006^a (Thousands of current \$US)

Country/Territory	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 ^b	2001	2002 ^{c,d,e}	2003	2004 ^{f,g}	2005 ^{h,i}	2006 ^j
Niue											
Total \$US	9	18	4	15	0	0	0	0	103	1,090	229
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	84%	99%	100%
Multilateral	100%	100%	100%	14%	-	-	-	-	0%	0%	0%
NGO	0%	0%	0%	86%	-	-	-	-	16%	1%	0%
Pakistan											
Total \$US	33,508	15,967	28,561	28,144	23,089	13,415	20,520	57,075	9,925	32,312	30,266
% by Channel											
Bilateral	58%	50%	52%	42%	25%	4%	40%	56%	14%	9%	8%
Multilateral	36%	41%	27%	34%	33%	27%	22%	34%	55%	47%	48%
NGO	6%	9%	21%	25%	42%	69%	38%	11%	31%	44%	44%
Palau											
Total \$US	10	44	8	0	0	0	0	158	2,088	147	240
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	0%	4%	100%	100%
Multilateral	100%	100%	100%	-	-	-	-	0%	89%	0%	0%
NGO	0	0	0%	-	-	-	-	100%	8%	0%	0%
Papua New Guinea											
Total \$US	5,058	5,158	6,312	7,288	6,955	6,157	4,770	11,287	14,300	19,770	52,325
% by Channel											
Bilateral	83%	63%	88%	89%	89%	89%	83%	91%	92%	79%	15%
Multilateral	16%	36%	11%	9%	10%	9%	16%	5%	8%	19%	53%
NGO	1%	0%	1%	2%	1%	2%	1%	3%	0%	2%	32%
Philippines											
Total \$US	45,669	47,906	46,625	47,144	45,899	46,523	32,188	36,120	43,538	43,804	47,541
% by Channel											
Bilateral	35%	21%	35%	30%	51%	53%	33%	14%	14%	17%	5%
Multilateral	28%	20%	12%	15%	7%	7%	11%	14%	11%	16%	17%
NGO	37%	59%	53%	55%	41%	41%	56%	72%	75%	66%	78%
Samoa											
Total \$US	89	62	56	80	28	50	99	405	325	544	1,048
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	38%	72%	100%	86%	30%
Multilateral	86%	84%	77%	100%	86%	100%	62%	9%	0%	14%	3%
NGO	14%	16%	23%	0%	14%	0%	0%	20%	0%	0%	67%
Singapore											
Total \$US	300	8	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	1%	-	-	-
Multilateral	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-
NGO	100%	100%	-	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-
Solomon Islands											
Total \$US	85	376	365	644	239	280	120	1,158	2,054	2,165	1,846
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	66%	0%	0%	0%	3%	2%	87%	95%	97%	84%
Multilateral	100%	30%	18%	48%	24%	28%	64%	0%	0%	0%	0%
NGO	0%	4%	82%	52%	76%	69%	34%	13%	5%	3%	16%
Sri Lanka											
Total \$US	4,614	2,186	3,942	2,804	3,139	2,074	3,664	15,862	3,164	4,404	7,019
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	19%	16%	13%	5%	0%	14%	17%	29%	16%	11%
Multilateral	79%	67%	68%	58%	43%	69%	36%	71%	60%	78%	88%
NGO	21%	15%	16%	29%	53%	31%	50%	12%	11%	6%	1%
Tajikistan											
Total \$US	1,527	943	568	892	369	805	4,072	3,253	2,529	4,747	5,304
% by Channel											
Bilateral	69%	9%	0%	15%	0%	0%	1%	14%	16%	6%	8%
Multilateral	13%	81%	69%	78%	100%	78%	55%	40%	28%	51%	63%
NGO	18%	10%	31%	6%	0%	22%	43%	46%	56%	42%	29%

Table A.6. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries and territories of Asia and the Pacific, by channel of distribution, 1996-2006^a (Thousands of current \$US)

Country/Territory	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 ^b	2001	2002 ^{c,d,e}	2003	2004 ^{f,g}	2005 ^{h,i}	2006 ^j
Thailand											
Total \$US	8,236	8,490	4,249	11,039	2,841	2,466	5,167	16,109	10,349	12,245	45,630
% by Channel											
Bilateral	53%	29%	31%	23%	3%	2%	46%	3%	7%	18%	16%
Multilateral	25%	43%	5%	7%	33%	68%	12%	53%	13%	71%	77%
NGO	22%	29%	64%	71%	64%	31%	42%	45%	80%	11%	7%
East Timor											
Total \$US	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,680	3,546	3,606	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7%	9%	59%	0%
Multilateral	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	87%	91%	41%	0%
NGO	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6%	0%	1%	0%
Tokelau											
Total \$US	12	21	11	0	0	0	0	46	86	18	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	100%	100%	100%	-
Multilateral	100%	100%	100%	-	-	-	-	0%	0%	0%	-
NGO	0%	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	0%	0%	0%	-
Tonga											
Total \$US	39	69	45	16	48	36	116	226	352	2,191	667
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	81%	100%	100%	92%
Multilateral	100%	77%	91%	81%	96%	67%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
NGO	0%	23%	9%	19%	4%	33%	0%	19%	0%	0%	8%
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands											
Total \$US	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	183
% by Channel											
Bilateral	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
Multilateral	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
NGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%
Turkmenistan											
Total \$US	302	1,012	730	719	684	1,027	843	1,322	1,197	735	622
% by Channel											
Bilateral	60%	4%	0%	0%	0%	6%	1%	0%	0%	0%	7%
Multilateral	39%	95%	94%	74%	62%	68%	75%	44%	38%	74%	92%
NGO	1%	1%	6%	26%	38%	27%	24%	56%	62%	26%	1%
Tuvalu											
Total \$US	12	22	27	64	35	2	112	518	85	28	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	82%	100%	100%	-
Multilateral	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	-3%	90%	0%	0%	0%	-
NGO	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	103%	10%	18%	0%	0%	-
Uzbekistan											
Total \$US	3,527	2,849	2,350	2,592	1,444	4,624	6,056	8,388	8,758	7,274	6,186
% by Channel											
Bilateral	73%	71%	23%	52%	23%	17%	7%	6%	10%	35%	24%
Multilateral	15%	22%	62%	35%	38%	16%	9%	8%	9%	31%	65%
NGO	12%	7%	15%	13%	39%	68%	83%	85%	82%	34%	11%
Vanuatu											
Total \$US	188	202	32	56	80	86	86	482	467	571	575
% by Channel											
Bilateral	81%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%	80%	100%	96%	69%
Multilateral	7%	45%	88%	93%	99%	83%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
NGO	12%	55%	12%	7%	1%	13%	0%	20%	0%	4%	31%
Viet Nam											
Total \$US	11,127	16,358	20,616	17,039	17,433	16,392	15,486	21,441	31,479	89,889	77,259
% by Channel											
Bilateral	19%	33%	49%	40%	34%	46%	19%	37%	32%	40%	30%
Multilateral	40%	33%	37%	43%	39%	31%	20%	37%	29%	51%	40%
NGO	41%	34%	14%	18%	27%	23%	60%	26%	39%	9%	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. An asterisk in the percentage row indicates final expenditures of less than 0.5 per cent. An asterisk in the Total \$US row indicates final expenditures of less than \$US 500. A zero indicates no final expenditures. NA indicates no report for the country or region in that year. Negative numbers are due to adjustments made to the preceding year's figures and indicate that the amount of adjustment exceeded actual expenditure.
- ^b 2000 data differ from the figures in the 2000 report, due to additional data received.
- ^c The regional distribution for the European Union, Germany, Italy and Luxembourg is estimated.
- ^d The channels for the European Union, Italy and Luxembourg are estimated.
- ^e 2002 data differ from the figures in the 2002 report, due to additional data received.
- ^f Since no 2004 data have been provided on general contributions to intermediate organizations by Austria, Canada, Greece, Ireland, Italy, and Luxembourg, their channels have been estimated at the 2003 level.
- ^g Since no 2004 data have been provided on projects/programmes nor on general contributions to intermediate organizations by Finland, the United Kingdom and the United States, the channels and the regional distributions have been estimated based on 2003 data.
- ^h Since no 2005 data have been provided on projects/programmes nor on general contributions to intermediate organizations by Finland, and Greece the channels and the regional distributions have been estimated based on 2003 data, and for Italy on 2004 data.
- ⁱ 2005 data differ from the figures in the 2005 report, due to additional data received.
- ^j Since no 2006 data have been provided on projects/programmes by Italy and on general contributions to intermediate organizations by Canada, the channels have been estimated based on 2005 data.
- ^k Asia and the Pacific Total is composed of the sum of final expenditures for population activities conducted in more than one country (Regional) plus the sum of the final expenditures for the individual countries in the region.

Table A.7. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, by channel of distribution, 1996-2006^a (Thousands of current \$US)

Country	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 ^b	2001	2002 ^c	2003	2004 ^d	2005 ^{e,f}	2006 ^g
Latin America and the Caribbean Total^h											
Total \$US	196,575	208,676	237,075	182,603	156,534	188,603	255,666	221,948	236,173	352,678	391,772
% by Channel											
Bilateral	34%	21%	20%	22%	37%	34%	33%	14%	13%	37%	31%
Multilateral	16%	19%	16%	16%	15%	16%	24%	34%	30%	40%	36%
NGO	50%	60%	64%	62%	48%	49%	44%	52%	58%	23%	32%
Regional											
Total \$US	29,102	33,081	39,548	23,605	15,694	21,208	60,609	23,591	40,206	35,711	49,562
% by Channel											
Bilateral	26%	10%	20%	21%	11%	4%	46%	55%	5%	21%	15%
Multilateral	30%	29%	23%	29%	30%	16%	8%	21%	34%	28%	27%
NGO	44%	60%	57%	50%	59%	80%	47%	24%	61%	51%	58%
Anguilla											
Total \$US	0	0	0	0	116	44	20	0	0	0	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	-	-	-	-	100%	100%	100%	-	-	-	-
Multilateral	-	-	-	-	0%	0%	0%	-	-	-	-
NGO	-	-	-	-	0%	0%	0%	-	-	-	-
Antigua and Barbuda											
Total \$US	10	13	13	20	0	0	50	0	0	0*	2
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	0%	-	-	100%	-	-	100%	100%
Multilateral	100%	0%	0%	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	0%
NGO	0%	100%	100%	100%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	0%
Argentina											
Total \$US	2,300	1,652	1,239	1,558	1,045	865	570	3,478	1,512	5,788	5,601
% by Channel											
Bilateral	51%	75%	92%	95%	84%	57%	2%	11%	53%	22%	58%
Multilateral	9%	4%	4%	4%	16%	40%	98%	89%	44%	70%	41%
NGO	39%	21%	4%	2%	0%	3%	0%	0%	3%	8%	1%
Aruba											
Total \$US	0	6	63	153	170	208	166	0	0	0	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	-	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	-	-	-	-
Multilateral	-	0%	0%	0%	0%	24%	0%	-	-	-	-
NGO	-	100%	100%	100%	100%	76%	100%	-	-	-	-
Bahamas											
Total \$US	0	17	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	75	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	-	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	-
Multilateral	-	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%	-
NGO	-	100%	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	-
Barbados											
Total \$US	4	55	241	1	0	0	0	85	0	80	207
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	0%	-	-	-	0%	-	37%	100%
Multilateral	100%	69%	100%	100%	-	-	-	71%	-	63%	0%
NGO	0%	31%	0%	0%	-	-	-	29%	-	0%	0%
Belize											
Total \$US	93	79	112	205	122	278	325	409	323	452	572
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	18%	0%	1%	0%	7%	7%
Multilateral	60%	83%	81%	92%	100%	79%	84%	38%	89%	87%	76%
NGO	40%	17%	19%	8%	0%	2%	16%	60%	11%	6%	17%

Table A.7. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, by channel of distribution, 1996-2006^a (Thousands of current \$US)

Country	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 ^b	2001	2002 ^c	2003	2004 ^d	2005 ^{e,f}	2006 ^g
Bolivia											
Total \$US	16,455	21,718	28,818	19,230	17,015	25,576	25,513	11,248	11,668	16,736	16,779
% by Channel											
Bilateral	55%	49%	36%	21%	51%	54%	55%	25%	29%	38%	46%
Multilateral	7%	13%	8%	10%	12%	11%	13%	28%	23%	8%	31%
NGO	38%	39%	56%	69%	37%	35%	33%	48%	49%	54%	24%
Brazil											
Total \$US	18,441	20,543	17,684	12,595	10,602	7,545	12,256	11,489	18,779	6,195	17,509
% by Channel											
Bilateral	3%	2%	10%	31%	17%	2%	4%	9%	4%	16%	25%
Multilateral	9%	11%	14%	11%	8%	19%	8%	13%	6%	20%	5%
NGO	88%	88%	76%	58%	75%	79%	88%	78%	90%	64%	70%
Chile											
Total \$US	1,438	4,354	1,091	415	108	112	183	4,162	667	9,878	2,963
% by Channel											
Bilateral	28%	1%	0%	0%	11%	1%	3%	4%	63%	2%	17%
Multilateral	27%	72%	24%	12%	57%	99%	95%	88%	31%	97%	78%
NGO	45%	27%	76%	88%	32%	0%	2%	8%	6%	1%	5%
Colombia											
Total \$US	5,135	2,559	2,297	2,181	1,652	1,427	1,315	1,692	3,267	4,603	8,306
% by Channel											
Bilateral	10%	38%	38%	32%	39%	21%	2%	17%	17%	9%	18%
Multilateral	11%	31%	19%	17%	23%	68%	85%	29%	64%	73%	71%
NGO	79%	31%	43%	51%	38%	11%	13%	54%	19%	18%	11%
Costa Rica											
Total \$US	597	520	239	313	419	344	378	660	601	1,202	1,582
% by Channel											
Bilateral	38%	0%	3%	12%	47%	31%	7%	18%	1%	24%	40%
Multilateral	41%	50%	84%	57%	38%	69%	93%	74%	99%	75%	59%
NGO	21%	50%	13%	31%	15%	0%	0%	7%	0%	1%	2%
Cuba											
Total \$US	1,890	935	782	540	455	1,469	1,382	5,988	1,531	5,042	5,116
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	0%	41%	19%	2%	2%	38%	6%	8%
Multilateral	99%	98%	100%	77%	59%	78%	93%	94%	62%	91%	90%
NGO	1%	2%	0%	23%	0%	3%	5%	4%	0%	2%	2%
Dominica											
Total \$US	84	12	18	14	0	0	0	0	25	7	16
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	0%	100%	100%
Multilateral	100%	10%	-28%	0%	-	-	-	-	0%	0%	0%
NGO	0%	90%	128%	100%	-	-	-	-	100%	0%	0%
Dominican Republic											
Total \$US	8,297	6,772	7,061	8,163	6,909	8,135	8,524	8,524	7,420	13,283	14,453
% by Channel											
Bilateral	51%	43%	36%	30%	39%	36%	13%	16%	12%	20%	12%
Multilateral	14%	22%	24%	11%	10%	16%	16%	12%	13%	72%	44%
NGO	35%	35%	40%	59%	51%	48%	71%	73%	75%	8%	44%
Ecuador											
Total \$US	3,986	5,446	7,640	7,555	6,600	9,697	5,132	3,492	4,041	9,610	11,128
% by Channel											
Bilateral	49%	42%	9%	8%	71%	76%	36%	30%	47%	47%	41%
Multilateral	18%	32%	17%	11%	10%	10%	29%	41%	36%	25%	42%
NGO	33%	25%	74%	81%	19%	14%	35%	30%	17%	27%	17%

Table A.7. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, by channel of distribution, 1996-2006^a (Thousands of current \$US)

Country	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 ^b	2001	2002 ^c	2003	2004 ^d	2005 ^{e,f}	2006 ^g
El Salvador											
Total \$US	4,025	5,872	7,045	9,105	5,057	7,760	6,268	7,626	8,325	15,390	9,241
% by Channel											
Bilateral	52%	17%	59%	42%	55%	52%	50%	9%	22%	17%	42%
Multilateral	19%	22%	12%	7%	15%	14%	17%	18%	13%	62%	47%
NGO	29%	61%	29%	50%	30%	33%	33%	73%	17%	22%	11%
Grenada											
Total \$US	51	76	33	0	0	0	21	0	0	1,048	4
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	-	-	-	100%	-	-	100%	100%
Multilateral	100%	79%	46%	-	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	0%
NGO	0%	21%	54%	-	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	0%
Guatemala											
Total \$US	9,612	5,568	9,980	10,411	7,578	12,474	25,636	19,757	16,943	15,187	14,992
% by Channel											
Bilateral	73%	44%	13%	17%	44%	48%	14%	4%	12%	20%	36%
Multilateral	4%	10%	9%	12%	7%	11%	70%	55%	45%	39%	56%
NGO	23%	45%	78%	71%	49%	40%	15%	41%	43%	41%	8%
Guyana											
Total \$US	220	132	169	215	482	1,064	1,315	4,387	11,794	19,135	22,889
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	91%	0%	0%	0%	10%	0%	82%	39%
Multilateral	80%	11%	100%	9%	58%	23%	22%	5%	68%	14%	20%
NGO	20%	89%	0%	0%	42%	77%	77%	85%	32%	4%	42%
Haiti											
Total \$US	25,121	16,137	20,144	20,222	11,419	16,621	17,647	39,388	25,951	75,896	96,668
% by Channel											
Bilateral	41%	32%	18%	18%	30%	31%	20%	1%	3%	68%	39%
Multilateral	9%	13%	16%	12%	28%	23%	19%	41%	15%	26%	25%
NGO	50%	55%	65%	71%	42%	47%	61%	57%	81%	6%	35%
Honduras											
Total \$US	6,562	7,422	8,118	8,864	13,256	13,853	14,551	11,635	10,540	17,031	15,175
% by Channel											
Bilateral	40%	39%	18%	34%	48%	38%	42%	6%	17%	17%	31%
Multilateral	19%	20%	20%	13%	11%	13%	15%	48%	36%	59%	53%
NGO	41%	41%	62%	53%	41%	49%	42%	46%	47%	24%	15%
Jamaica											
Total \$US	4,663	5,088	5,588	4,209	5,066	3,534	6,544	4,677	5,000	7,170	7,396
% by Channel											
Bilateral	52%	40%	31%	51%	30%	25%	56%	5%	0%	4%	8%
Multilateral	10%	9%	9%	12%	4%	3%	4%	5%	14%	55%	82%
NGO	38%	50%	59%	37%	66%	73%	40%	89%	86%	41%	10%
Mexico											
Total \$US	19,522	23,326	28,948	14,924	16,214	9,849	16,318	15,646	13,028	8,127	11,322
% by Channel											
Bilateral	12%	10%	1%	7%	7%	1%	9%	9%	9%	10%	13%
Multilateral	9%	8%	9%	14%	7%	17%	29%	22%	17%	26%	19%
NGO	78%	82%	90%	80%	85%	82%	62%	68%	74%	65%	69%
Montserrat											
Total \$US	*	7	0	0	0	0	181	931	0	*	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	100%	100%	-	100%	-
Multilateral	100%	0%	-	-	-	-	0%	0%	-	0%	-
NGO	0%	100%	-	-	-	-	0%	0%	-	0%	-

Table A.7. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, by channel of distribution, 1996-2006^a (Thousands of current \$US)

Country	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 ^b	2001	2002 ^c	2003	2004 ^d	2005 ^{e,f}	2006 ^g
Netherlands Antilles											
Total \$US	0	25	134	127	133	217	123	0	0	0	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	-	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	-	-	-	-
Multilateral	-	0%	9%	0%	0%	46%	0%	-	-	-	-
NGO	-	100%	91%	100%	100%	54%	100%	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua											
Total \$US	13,444	11,529	15,974	9,954	11,888	16,685	18,477	15,823	20,728	23,018	29,598
% by Channel											
Bilateral	50%	45%	47%	32%	47%	25%	36%	13%	20%	54%	46%
Multilateral	29%	30%	20%	33%	15%	18%	30%	15%	27%	22%	34%
NGO	22%	25%	32%	35%	38%	57%	35%	72%	54%	24%	20%
Panama											
Total \$US	294	388	382	244	318	474	688	594	871	925	1,686
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	0%	33%	16%	22%	8%	25%	27%	17%
Multilateral	100%	89%	90%	100%	67%	84%	78%	77%	75%	73%	82%
NGO	0%	11%	10%	0%	0%	0%	0%	15%	0%	0%	0%
Paraguay											
Total \$US	2,539	1,994	3,392	4,292	2,306	3,761	3,552	4,167	3,673	4,373	5,189
% by Channel											
Bilateral	17%	2%	8%	7%	30%	63%	42%	27%	20%	52%	58%
Multilateral	25%	48%	20%	11%	24%	17%	19%	22%	29%	17%	20%
NGO	59%	50%	72%	82%	47%	19%	39%	51%	51%	31%	22%
Peru											
Total \$US	21,273	29,564	28,296	22,112	20,085	23,635	26,167	18,839	23,715	43,426	35,316
% by Channel											
Bilateral	26%	5%	9%	15%	54%	44%	29%	3%	7%	12%	18%
Multilateral	12%	11%	9%	15%	8%	8%	26%	32%	39%	65%	59%
NGO	62%	84%	83%	70%	38%	48%	45%	65%	54%	23%	24%
Puerto Rico											
Total \$US	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	0	0	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-
Multilateral	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-
NGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%	-	-	-
Saint Kitts and Nevis											
Total \$US	0	7	8	0	0	0	0	5	0	*	*
% by Channel											
Bilateral	-	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	100%	-	100%	100%
Multilateral	-	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	0%	-	0%	0%
NGO	-	100%	100%	-	-	-	-	0%	-	0%	0%
Saint Lucia											
Total \$US	25	48	22	5	104	26	51	89	0	605	65
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	9%	-	10%	100%
Multilateral	100%	10%	36%	0%	0%	0%	100%	91%	-	88%	0%
NGO	0%	90%	64%	100%	100%	100%	0%	0%	-	3%	0%
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines											
Total \$US	9	35	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	913	32
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	1%	100%
Multilateral	100%	60%	100%	100%	-	-	-	-	-	99%	0%
NGO	0%	40%	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	0%	0%

Table A.7. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, by channel of distribution, 1996-2006^a (Thousands of current \$US)

Country	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 ^b	2001	2002 ^c	2003	2004 ^d	2005 ^{e,f}	2006 ^g
Suriname											
Total \$US	170	2,820	365	220	824	139	336	1,083	3,884	9,019	2,384
% by Channel											
Bilateral	13%	2%	93%	71%	31%	0%	51%	17%	96%	87%	55%
Multilateral	87%	7%	6%	29%	69%	100%	49%	72%	4%	13%	42%
NGO	0%	91%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	10%	0%	0%	3%
Trinidad and Tobago											
Total \$US	18	59	175	234	331	530	370	849	63	657	1,948
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	28%	1%	39%
Multilateral	0%	0%	71%	100%	100%	100%	100%	71%	65%	99%	61%
NGO	100%	100%	29%	0%	0%	0%	0%	28%	7%	0%	0%
Turks and Caicos Islands											
Total \$US	3	3	0	0	0	0	67	0	18	0	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	100%	-	0%	-	-
Multilateral	100%	100%	-	-	-	-	0%	-	0%	-	-
NGO	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	0%	-	100%	-	-
Uruguay											
Total \$US	558	314	832	461	107	193	154	288	571	430	538
% by Channel											
Bilateral	33%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%	3%	32%	22%	41%
Multilateral	49%	88%	69%	100%	100%	95%	91%	72%	59%	75%	55%
NGO	18%	12%	31%	0%	0%	5%	4%	25%	8%	3%	4%
Venezuela											
Total \$US	635	497	619	448	459	879	779	1,312	1,028	1,665	3,534
% by Channel											
Bilateral	41%	0%	0%	0%	0%	7%	3%	0%	5%	33%	20%
Multilateral	59%	93%	94%	97%	94%	93%	97%	68%	95%	49%	78%
NGO	0%	7%	6%	3%	6%	0%	0%	32%	0%	19%	2%

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

^h 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, 1996-2006^a (Thousands of current \$US)

Country/Territory	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 ^b	2001 ^c	2002 ^{d,e,f}	2003	2004 ^{g,h}	2005 ^{i,j}	2006 ^k
Western Asia and North Africa Total^l											
Total \$US	103,755	118,098	116,967	85,322	105,009	114,072 ^k	149,374	141,638	143,544	162,804	280,946
% by Channel											
Bilateral	44%	41%	18%	33%	38%	32%	47%	17%	12%	27%	42%
Multilateral	21%	20%	23%	28%	17%	19%	14%	33%	24%	35%	28%
NGO	34%	39%	59%	39%	46%	49%	39%	51%	65%	38%	30%
Regional											
Total \$US	3,065	5,431	13,158	6,999	1,990	4,877	43,523	9,926	14,599	12,380	9,347
% by Channel											
Bilateral	17%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	76%	4%	2%	3%	25%
Multilateral	38%	43%	27%	39%	41%	14%	2%	94%	16%	13%	0%
NGO	45%	57%	72%	60%	59%	86%	21%	2%	81%	84%	74%
Algeria											
Total \$US	1,620	1,354	852	2,644	3,005	3,492	3,574	1,379	1,079	2,140	3,485
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	52%	69%	60%	56%	1%	44%	16%	22%
Multilateral	100%	97%	100%	38%	23%	33%	37%	90%	56%	83%	76%
NGO	0%	3%	0%	10%	8%	6%	7%	8%	0%	2%	1%
Bahrain											
Total \$US	0	27	15	14	1	9	0	15	5	0	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	-	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	-	0%	100%	-	-
Multilateral	-	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	-	0%	0%	-	-
NGO	-	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	-	100%	0%	-	-
Cyprus											
Total \$US	0	0	19	1,571	0	0	0	5	4,827	0	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	-	-	0%	0%	-	-	-	100%	0%	-	-
Multilateral	-	-	97%	100%	-	-	-	0%	100%	-	-
NGO	-	-	3%	0%	-	-	-	0%	0%	-	-
Djibouti											
Total \$US	1,224	933	833	437	448	621	579	3,237	694	4,758	4,363
% by Channel											
Bilateral	80%	60%	53%	0%	38%	13%	1%	3%	47%	22%	5%
Multilateral	20%	40%	47%	100%	62%	87%	99%	93%	36%	74%	92%
NGO	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	17%	3%	3%
Egypt											
Total \$US	32,836	36,092	35,510	31,821	55,162	58,528 ^k	46,754	33,417	40,447	35,400	38,679
% by Channel											
Bilateral	53%	43%	17%	58%	43%	30%	32%	3%	1%	38%	68%
Multilateral	8%	9%	5%	13%	5%	5%	4%	12%	7%	6%	12%
NGO	38%	48%	77%	30%	53%	64%	64%	85%	92%	56%	20%
Iraq											
Total \$US	-50	481	1,004	313	326	268	378	14,330	8,832	6,324	61,211
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	19%	0%	5%	4%	2%	4%	21%	39%
Multilateral	100%	29%	100%	81%	100%	95%	96%	61%	43%	78%	4%
NGO	0%	71%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	37%	54%	1%	57%
Israel											
Total \$US	0	28	21	22	0	0	150	3	54	0	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	-	79%	0%	0%	-	-	0%	100%	100%	-	-
Multilateral	-	0%	0%	0%	-	-	0%	0%	0%	-	-
NGO	-	21%	100%	100%	-	-	100%	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, 1996-2006^a (Thousands of current \$US)

Country/Territory	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 ^b	2001 ^c	2002 ^{d,e,f}	2003	2004 ^{g,h}	2005 ^{i,j}	2006 ^k
Jordan											
Total \$US	5,214	7,869	10,911	9,856	11,573	14,233	16,796	27,202	25,602	9,678	3,006
% by Channel											
Bilateral	48%	0%	13%	19%	44%	43%	52%	4%	1%	10%	70%
Multilateral	21%	14%	2%	6%	4%	6%	5%	4%	2%	11%	28%
NGO	32%	86%	85%	75%	52%	51%	44%	92%	96%	79%	2%
Kuwait											
Total \$US	0	304	341	12	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	-	0%	0%	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral	-	100%	100%	100%	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-
NGO	-	0%	0%	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon											
Total \$US	990	608	1,134	2,278	1,902	1,885	1,383	1,261	1,702	1,615	5,527
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	19%	18%	17%	23%	29%	41%	9%	19%
Multilateral	77%	91%	94%	59%	73%	74%	76%	50%	47%	40%	55%
NGO	23%	9%	6%	21%	9%	9%	1%	22%	12%	51%	26%
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya											
Total \$US	13	11	0	0	0	0	69	0	53	3	536
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	0%	-	100%	0%	98%
Multilateral	100%	100%	-	-	-	-	0%	-	0%	0%	2%
NGO	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	100%	-	0%	100%	0%
Morocco											
Total \$US	29,247	31,192	22,489	8,121	7,156	9,699	12,818	9,123	9,518	11,925	16,832
% by Channel											
Bilateral	47%	77%	14%	8%	57%	68%	59%	20%	41%	51%	66%
Multilateral	15%	6%	22%	27%	18%	9%	7%	49%	30%	46%	31%
NGO	38%	17%	64%	65%	25%	24%	34%	30%	29%	3%	3%
Oman											
Total \$US	374	352	*	10	18	77	36	162	6	79	6
% by Channel											
Bilateral	9%	0%	-	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	100%
Multilateral	2%	20%	-	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	97%	0%
NGO	89%	80%	-	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Palestine											
Total \$US	1,215	3,869	2,101	2,354	4,772	2,385	3,728	12,613	8,837	13,364	18,882
% by Channel											
Bilateral	43%	24%	20%	16%	9%	10%	26%	34%	29%	20%	10%
Multilateral	39%	46%	37%	63%	29%	85%	37%	18%	1%	36%	20%
NGO	18%	30%	44%	22%	63%	5%	36%	47%	71%	43%	70%
Qatar											
Total \$US	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	11	0	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	100%	-	-
Multilateral	-	-	-	100%	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-
NGO	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-
Saudi Arabia											
Total \$US	0	0	0	0	0	4	25	0	4	25	317
% by Channel											
Bilateral	-	-	-	-	-	0%	0%	-	100%	100%	100%
Multilateral	-	-	-	-	-	100%	100%	-	0%	0%	0%
NGO	-	-	-	-	-	0%	0%	-	0%	0%	0%

Table A.8. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries and territories of Western Asia and North Africa, by channel of distribution, 1996-2006^a (Thousands of current \$US)

Country/Territory	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 ^b	2001 ^c	2002 ^{d,e,f}	2003	2004 ^{g,h}	2005 ^{i,j}	2006 ^k
Somalia											
Total \$US	674	2,906	2,328	773	1,268	304	1,256	3,240	1,380	6,032	8,854
% by Channel											
Bilateral	78%	0%	29%	6%	1%	35%	19%	66%	17%	3%	5%
Multilateral	2%	21%	41%	89%	73%	49%	58%	28%	43%	83%	80%
NGO	20%	79%	30%	4%	26%	16%	22%	5%	40%	14%	15%
Sudan											
Total \$US	3,699	3,931	4,081	4,255	3,347	5,261	6,064	11,875	9,550	22,425	43,513
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	3%	13%	12%	6%	12%	12%	53%	17%	6%	9%
Multilateral	76%	59%	63%	71%	53%	51%	37%	28%	45%	73%	71%
NGO	24%	38%	24%	17%	41%	37%	51%	19%	38%	21%	20%
Syrian Arab Republic											
Total \$US	1,390	2,678	3,463	1,968	840	3,063	4,062	3,550	2,538	3,304	3,367
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	16%	0%	26%	2%	43%	30%
Multilateral	100%	100%	100%	100%	99%	84%	100%	64%	94%	54%	69%
NGO	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	10%	3%	3%	1%
Tunisia											
Total \$US	5,139	2,797	2,636	1,272	2,528	1,069	888	1,474	1,374	558	5,224
% by Channel											
Bilateral	53%	66%	46%	42%	0%	4%	55%	45%	30%	26%	91%
Multilateral	46%	33%	53%	56%	29%	92%	45%	47%	65%	74%	9%
NGO	1%	1%	1%	2%	71%	4%	0%	8%	5%	0%	0%
Turkey											
Total \$US	8,252	6,725	8,235	6,480	3,523	2,650	2,605	1,008	1,592	9,814	33,902
% by Channel											
Bilateral	29%	27%	23%	30%	4%	0%	0%	6%	18%	90%	91%
Multilateral	9%	11%	15%	12%	26%	27%	34%	93%	75%	8%	9%
NGO	62%	62%	62%	58%	71%	73%	66%	0%	8%	1%	0%
United Arab Emirates											
Total \$US	0	0	7	0	8	0	4	4	4	0	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	-	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	0%	0%	-	-
Multilateral	-	-	100%	-	100%	-	100%	100%	100%	-	-
NGO	-	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	0%	0%	-	-
Yemen											
Total \$US	8,852	10,508	7,830	5,690	7,136	5,647	4,684	7,816	10,836	22,981	23,896
% by Channel											
Bilateral	53%	34%	68%	40%	51%	37%	34%	50%	44%	24%	31%
Multilateral	25%	34%	21%	47%	42%	55%	60%	39%	51%	30%	35%
NGO	22%	32%	11%	13%	7%	8%	6%	11%	4%	46%	34%

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

^l Western Asia and North Africa Total is composed of the sum of final expenditures for population activities conducted in more than one country (Regional) plus the sum of the final expenditures for the individual countries in the region.

Table A.9. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries of Eastern and Southern Europe, by channel of distribution, 1996-2006^a (Thousands of current \$US)

Country	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 ^b	2001	2002 ^c	2003	2004 ^d	2005 ^{e,1}	2006 ^g
Eastern and Southern Europe Total^h											
Total \$US	24,588	22,533	26,859	27,196	22,089	35,259	48,780	114,546	58,683	173,540	58,683
% by Channel											
Bilateral	58%	31%	13%	31%	35%	16%	32%	22%	27%	18%	27%
Multilateral	11%	24%	32%	25%	20%	25%	20%	28%	20%	51%	20%
NGO	31%	45%	55%	44%	44%	59%	48%	50%	53%	32%	53%
Regional											
Total \$US	5,293	5,771	12,112	5,310	2,971	4,747	12,226	41,038	8,791	80,782	8,791
% by Channel											
Bilateral	34%	23%	12%	19%	0%	1%	28%	1%	23%	19%	23%
Multilateral	21%	24%	35%	63%	49%	24%	22%	6%	34%	61%	34%
NGO	45%	53%	53%	17%	51%	75%	50%	92%	44%	21%	44%
Albania											
Total \$US	501	1,426	2,515	3,342	1,363	1,928	3,806	8,261	7,130	5,361	7,130
% by Channel											
Bilateral	14%	25%	39%	60%	67%	46%	29%	76%	64%	52%	64%
Multilateral	66%	17%	23%	19%	16%	27%	12%	5%	9%	8%	9%
NGO	21%	58%	37%	21%	16%	27%	59%	18%	27%	40%	27%
Belarus											
Total \$US	86	25	125	15	19	148	224	144	601	3,861	601
% by Channel											
Bilateral	84%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	60%	35%	4%	35%
Multilateral	16%	100%	98%	100%	16%	100%	86%	25%	65%	91%	65%
NGO	0%	0%	2%	0%	84%	0%	14%	15%	0%	5%	0%
Bosnia and Herzegovina											
Total \$US	211	635	736	317	189	175	216	3,307	1,824	2,691	1,824
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	3%	5%	0%	32%	66%	0%	71%	67%	46%	67%
Multilateral	92%	38%	22%	91%	68%	34%	50%	24%	17%	25%	17%
NGO	8%	59%	73%	9%	0%	0%	50%	6%	16%	29%	16%
Bulgaria											
Total \$US	72	362	361	275	74	155	302	1,646	910	378	910
% by Channel											
Bilateral	100%	0%	24%	39%	0%	14%	9%	53%	59%	0%	59%
Multilateral	0%	87%	76%	61%	100%	86%	73%	42%	38%	100%	38%
NGO	0%	13%	0%	0%	0%	0%	18%	5%	3%	0%	3%
Croatia											
Total \$US	1,688	116	0	0	0	0	184	1,312	286	2,055	286
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	7%	6%	0%	1%	0%
Multilateral	6%	0%	-	-	-	-	0%	84%	16%	95%	16%
NGO	94%	100%	-	-	-	-	93%	10%	84%	5%	84%
Czech Republic											
Total \$US	0	3	0	0	0	197	0	38	487	0	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	-	0%	-	-	-	100%	-	99%	89%	-	-
Multilateral	-	0%	-	-	-	0%	-	0%	0%	-	-
NGO	-	100%	-	-	-	0%	-	1%	11%	-	-
Estonia											
Total \$US	1	0	38	30	67	50	66	1,077	43	0	487
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	-	33%	17%	0%	0%	39%	0%	7%	-	89%
Multilateral	100%	-	67%	83%	37%	100%	61%	95%	93%	-	0%
NGO	0%	-	0%	0%	63%	0%	0%	5%	0%	-	11%

Table A.9. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries of Eastern and Southern Europe, by channel of distribution, 1996-2006^a (Thousands of current \$US)

Country	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 ^b	2001	2002 ^c	2003	2004 ^d	2005 ^{e,f}	2006 ^g
Georgia											
Total \$US	1,469	1,018	205	746	1,448	2,991	2,751	3,554	1,616	6,295	43
% by Channel											
Bilateral	92%	0%	1%	22%	37%	16%	51%	46%	18%	10%	7%
Multilateral	0%	88%	77%	28%	6%	10%	12%	34%	38%	58%	93%
NGO	8%	12%	22%	50%	57%	74%	37%	20%	44%	33%	0%
Hungary											
Total \$US	0	78	0	0	0	0	32	100	116	0	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	-	0%	-	-	-	-	100%	35%	100%	-	-
Multilateral	-	0%	-	-	-	-	0%	0%	0%	-	-
NGO	-	100%	-	-	-	-	0%	65%	0%	-	-
Kosovo											
Total \$US	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,818	1,154	1,115	1,616
% by Channel											
Bilateral	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3%	17%	0%	18%
Multilateral	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	97%	83%	97%	38%
NGO	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0%	0%	3%	44%
Latvia											
Total \$US	650	768	285	31	51	93	229	113	71	75	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	96%	0%	82%	0%	0%	0%	0%	9%	4%	0%	-
Multilateral	4%	13%	18%	100%	100%	100%	100%	78%	96%	100%	-
NGO	0%	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	13%	0%	0%	-
Lithuania											
Total \$US	18	24	42	24	48	85	104	163	718	74	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	0%	39%	0%	0%	47%	43%	0%	-
Multilateral	100%	100%	100%	100%	61%	100%	100%	37%	21%	100%	-
NGO	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	16%	36%	0%	-
Macedonia											
Total \$US	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	138	1,074	881	1,708	116
% by Channel											
Bilateral	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0%	68%	59%	11%	100%
Multilateral	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	36%	18%	26%	73%	0%
NGO	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	64%	13%	16%	16%	0%
Moldova, Republic of											
Total \$US	390	583	1,126	422	1,514	768	1,412	7,187	2,291	11,180	1,154
% by Channel											
Bilateral	64%	42%	0%	50%	10%	0%	40%	6%	67%	56%	17%
Multilateral	24%	39%	4%	12%	11%	22%	12%	89%	15%	39%	83%
NGO	13%	19%	96%	38%	79%	78%	47%	5%	18%	5%	0%
Montenegro											
Total \$US	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	9,441
% by Channel											
Bilateral	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	15%
Multilateral	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7%
NGO	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	78%
Poland											
Total \$US	142	226	187	205	113	109	85	343	498	101	71
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	18%	0%	0%	0%	52%	77%	0%	4%
Multilateral	100%	100%	100%	82%	100%	100%	90%	20%	21%	100%	96%
NGO	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	10%	28%	2%	0%	0%

Table A.9. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries of Eastern and Southern Europe, by channel of distribution, 1996-2006^a (Thousands of current \$US)

Country	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 ^b	2001	2002 ^c	2003	2004 ^d	2005 ^{e,1}	2006 ^g
Romania											
Total \$US	1,122	2,740	1,986	1,952	1,697	4,414	3,778	10,501	9,441	3,580	718
% by Channel											
Bilateral	2%	2%	0%	12%	56%	45%	49%	12%	15%	7%	43%
Multilateral	33%	41%	57%	40%	18%	24%	13%	40%	7%	21%	21%
NGO	65%	57%	43%	48%	26%	31%	37%	48%	78%	72%	36%
Russian Federation											
Total \$US	9,749	6,783	2,927	10,025	6,618	12,226	13,896	16,969	10,237	10,715	881
% by Channel											
Bilateral	81%	64%	21%	34%	32%	6%	27%	51%	7%	1%	59%
Multilateral	3%	5%	33%	7%	11%	15%	13%	10%	26%	22%	26%
NGO	16%	30%	46%	59%	57%	79%	59%	38%	67%	78%	16%
Serbia and Montenegro											
Total \$US	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,401	735	4,513	NA
% by Channel											
Bilateral	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	14%	67%	40%	NA
Multilateral	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	76%	20%	23%	NA
NGO	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	9%	13%	37%	NA
Serbia											
Total \$US	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	498
% by Channel											
Bilateral	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	77%
Multilateral	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	21%
NGO	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2%
Slovakia											
Total \$US	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	47	481	0	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	-	-	-	-	-	0%	-	79%	100%	-	-
Multilateral	-	-	-	-	-	0%	-	0%	0%	-	-
NGO	-	-	-	-	-	100%	-	21%	0%	-	-
Slovenia											
Total \$US	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	28	0	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%	100%	-	-
Multilateral	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	0%	-	-
NGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	0%	-	-
Ukraine											
Total \$US	3,196	1,956	4,140	3,702	2,436	4,658	7,106	14,181	10,345	39,056	2,291
% by Channel											
Bilateral	66%	31%	0%	32%	19%	19%	45%	8%	3%	6%	67%
Multilateral	0%	10%	14%	9%	12%	21%	12%	63%	8%	45%	15%
NGO	34%	59%	86%	59%	69%	61%	43%	29%	88%	50%	18%
Yugoslavia											
Total \$US	0	18	75	800	3,478	1,780	2,225	271	NA	NA	NA
% by Channel											
Bilateral	-	0%	0%	0%	75%	9%	4%	91%	NA	NA	NA
Multilateral	-	0%	0%	0%	24%	88%	87%	0%	NA	NA	NA
NGO	-	100%	100%	100%	2%	3%	9%	9%	NA	NA	NA

- ^a Percentages have been rounded off and may not add to 100 per cent. Totals have been rounded off and may not add to Eastern and Southern Europe Total. An asterisk in the Total \$US row indicates final expenditures of less than \$US 500. A zero indicates no final expenditures. NA indicates no report for the country or region in that year. Negative numbers are due to adjustments made to the preceding year's figures and indicate that the amount of adjustment exceeded actual expenditure.
- ^b 2000 data differ from the figures in the 2000 report, due to additional data received.
- ^c - The regional distribution for the European Union, Germany, Italy and Luxembourg is estimated.
 - The channels for the European Union, Italy and Luxembourg are estimated.
 - 2002 data differ from the figures in the 2002 report, due to additional data received.
- ^d Since no 2004 data have been provided on general contributions to intermediate organizations by Austria, Canada, Greece, Ireland, Italy, and Luxembourg, their channels have been estimated at the 2003 level.
 - Since no 2004 data have been provided on projects/programmes nor on general contributions to intermediate organizations by Finland and the United States, the channels and the regional distributions have been estimated based on 2003 data.
 - 2004 data differ from the figures in the 2004 report, due to a change in the data.
- ^e Since no 2005 data have been provided on projects/programmes nor on general contributions to intermediate organizations by Finland, and Greece the channels and the regional distributions have been estimated based on 2003 data, and for Italy on 2004 data.
- ^f 2005 data differ from the figures in the 2005 report, due to additional data received.
- ^g Since no 2006 data have been provided on projects/programmes by Italy and on general contributions to intermediate organizations by Canada, the channels have been estimated based on 2005 data.
- ^h Eastern and Southern Europe Total is composed of the sum of final expenditures for population activities conducted in more than one country (Regional) plus the final expenditures for the individual countries in the region.



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