



# FINANCIAL RESOURCE FLOWS FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES IN 2009







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## Foreword

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**F**inancial Resource Flows for Population Activities 2009 appears at a time when the international community is feeling the full effects of the global financial and economic crisis. The numbers speak for themselves. The strong upward trend in population assistance seen recently has stalled and funding for population remains at US \$10.5 billion, virtually unchanged since 2008. Many Governments are hurting financially and cannot increase funding. It is, therefore, commendable that levels have been at least maintained.

The latest available data show that overall donor assistance has stabilized. A number of donor countries reduced funding levels. The United Nations system and major foundations reported lower levels of funding for population in 2009, while NGOs reported increasing levels. The World Bank's lending for population and reproductive health activities also decreased, although the Bank reported higher expenditures to intermediate donors for special grants programmes in population in 2009.

Given the current financial scenario, it is not likely this situation will improve anytime soon. We estimate that developing countries mobilized around \$30 billion in domestic resources for population activities. This amount is increasing and is a most welcome development. But the fact is, more resources are needed to achieve the internationally agreed development goals.

According to the revised cost estimates presented to the United Nations Commission on Population and Development in 2009, a total of US \$65 billion was needed by 2010 to fully fund reproductive health services, including family planning and HIV/AIDS services, as well as censuses, surveys, civil registration and population research and training. The international community is now a long way off from reaching this level. This is particularly urgent given the fact that world population has turned 7 billion. Indeed, the need for funding is now greater than ever if the international community is to meet the challenges and to take advantage of the opportunities that a world of 7 billion presents.

More donor assistance and more national investments in developing countries are needed in order to meet the growing needs and costs, especially in light of the large youth population. These needs are felt in all four components of the ICPD costed population package: family planning, reproductive health, STD/HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment, and data, research and population and development policy analysis.

The stagnating funding levels and the uncertainty of future funding are raising serious concerns that the amounts currently mobilized are simply not enough given the increasing needs and costs. Full implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action may be in jeopardy because of insufficient financial resources.

The price may be high – a shortfall of approximately \$25 billion - but the cost of not mobilizing adequate financial resources is much higher. It is not counted in dollars or local currencies, but in infant, child and maternal mortality, mortality due to HIV/AIDS, high adolescent fertility and unmet need for family planning. The international community cannot be complacent when such morbidity and mortality remain unacceptably high in many parts of the world. It is especially important to ensure that the needs of the most vulnerable populations, including the growing number of young people, are met.

We encourage both donor and developing countries to redouble their efforts to increase funding for all four components of the costed population package – for family planning, reproductive health, STD/HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment, and data, research and population and development policy analysis - to ensure implementation of the goals of the ICPD Programme of Action and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.

UNFPA would like to express its sincere gratitude to 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 Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) for their cooperation and the Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI) for the excellent collaboration in the data collection.

Babatunde Osotimehin  
Executive Director

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## Financial Resource Flows for Population Activities in 2009

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- **Data Collection, Data Entry and Preparation of Tables, Figures and Maps**  
Erik Beekink and Paulien Hagedoorn(NIDI) and Anoop Khanna, Saheli Gine and Ajay Sharma (IIHMR)
- **Preparation of Projections** Erik Beekink (NIDI)
- **Data Analysis and Report Preparation** Ann Pawliczko (UNFPA)
- **Administrative Support** Jeannette van der Aar (NIDI)

## List of Abbreviations

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▪	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

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- **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 were members of the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD/DAC) as of 2009. 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 were members of OECD/DAC as of 2008, 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

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**F**inancial Resource Flows for Population Activities in 2009 is the twenty-third 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 countries<sup>1</sup> 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 1999 to 2009 and domestic resource flows to population activities in 2009.

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 also includes, *inter alia*, a preview of the latest available data on international population assistance, a Resource Flows Newsletter that provides unpublished data and reports of thematic studies, and regional brochures on financial resource flows and resource requirements to finance the ICPD Programme of Action.

*Financial Resource Flows for Population Activities in 2009* 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.

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<sup>1</sup> All references to developing countries in this report also include countries with economies in transition.

## SPECIAL THEME BOX 1. MAJOR CHALLENGES IN RESOURCE MOBILIZATION FOR POPULATION

Although considerable progress has been made, the financial resources currently mobilized are not sufficient to meet today's growing needs. A number of challenges stand in the way of mobilization of additional resources to fully implement the ICPD agenda. Among the major challenges are:

*Impact of global financial crisis.* The global financial crisis has affected the amount of resources allocated to population activities. Official development assistance declined in 2009 and a number of donors have decreased funding levels for population. The recent upward trend in population assistance has stagnated. Given the current situation, it is uncertain when levels will resume increasing.

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

*Consumers bear a lion's share of spending for population.* The role played by consumers in spending for family planning, reproductive health and STD/HIV/AIDS is much larger than usually assumed. In many cases, this exceeds government and NGO expenditures. Although variations exist between regions and countries, if spending on family planning, reproductive health and STD/HIV/AIDS is completely in line with spending on health in general, then it can be assumed that consumers in developing countries pay more than half of the burden of such expenditures. Out-of-pocket spending by consumers, especially the poor, has important implications for policy initiatives aimed at reducing poverty and income inequality in the developing world.

## 2 Highlights of the Report

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- In 2009, primary funds for international population assistance totalled \$US 10.2 billion.<sup>2</sup> If development banks' loans are added, the primary funds totaled \$10.5 billion.
- Total primary funds, including those of development banks, increased considerably since the ICPD. But even the increases in funding do not meet current needs and costs, both of which have grown considerably since the targets were agreed upon in 1994. The levels of funding are way below the revised targets which were presented to the Commission on Population and Development in 2009 and which more accurately reflect today's needs.<sup>3</sup>
- In 2009, primary funds from the 22 developed countries and the European Union (members of OECD/DAC) totaled almost \$9.5 billion. The top five donors were: the United States of America, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Germany and France accounting for 76 per cent of the primary funds in 2009.
- Population assistance from donor countries represented 7.78 per cent of official development assistance (ODA) in 2009, up from 7.54 per cent in 2008.
- According to the UNFPA/NIDI resource flows survey, a total of 151 countries and territories benefited from international assistance for population activities in 2009. Of the population assistance going to the five geographic regions, sub-Saharan Africa received the largest share of assistance (65 per cent), followed by Asia and the Pacific, which received 21 per cent; Latin America and the Caribbean (8 per cent); Western Asia and North Africa (4 per cent); and Eastern and Southern Europe (2 per cent).
- The majority of final donor expenditures for population activities went to STD/HIV/AIDS activities (68 per cent); followed by basic reproductive health services (23 per cent); family planning services (7 per cent), and basic research, data and population and development policy analysis (2 per cent). Funding for HIV/AIDS decreased for the first time in 2009. Funding for both family planning and basic reproductive health services continued to increase, but is still below the amount required to meet current needs.
- Developing countries are making efforts to mobilize domestic resources for population activities. However, current funding levels are still not adequate to cover the cost of population activities. Most developing countries continue to rely heavily on external assistance to finance programmes.

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<sup>2</sup> All subsequent references to dollars are to US dollars.

<sup>3</sup> 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 42<sup>nd</sup> session of the Commission on Population and Development in March 2009. The target for 2010 is almost \$65 billion (See Special Theme Box 7).  
<http://daccessdds.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N09/215/67/PDF/N0921567.pdf?OpenElement>

## SPECIAL THEME BOX 2. MAJOR POPULATION NEWS EVENT IN 2009

In 2009, the international community observed the 15<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the International Conference on Population and Development. This provided an excellent opportunity to renew commitment and to redouble efforts to meet the goals and objectives agreed to in Cairo.

The stocktaking of progress towards implementation of the ICPD objectives showed that much had already been achieved in many areas, but that progress was uneven and much work remained to be done to realize the ICPD goals. It also reconfirmed the importance of the ICPD to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), especially in the poorest countries, and particularly to the achievement of Goal 5 on maternal health and its targets, 5.A on reducing maternal mortality and 5.B on universal access to reproductive health by 2015.

The ICPD-at-15 review concluded that the Programme of Action remains as valid as ever. It continues to be a “visionary, holistic and pragmatic blueprint” for countries seeking to address the challenges they face.

The global financial and economic crisis not only affected the ICPD-at-15 review process itself – no expensive global review was undertaken – it affected implementation at the national level because of limitations in the budgets of both developing countries and donors. These limitations are expected to continue to affect implementation.

Among the issues identified as requiring urgent attention are investment in maternal health and in sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights. Other important areas where action is needed are developing the infrastructure and human resources to implement the Programme of Action, integration of population dynamics into policy development and programme implementation for the achievement of the MDGs, data collection, and research. The review also pointed out that attention should be given to address vulnerabilities related to population ageing, migration and the environment.

See United Nations Population Fund. *Looking Back, Moving Forward. Results and Recommendations from the ICPD-at-15 Process*, New York:2010.



# 3 Methodology

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## 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 128 actors in the field of population and AIDS which account for most population assistance.<sup>4</sup> 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 70 organizations responded, but not all were able to provide data. Those which responded included 23 OECD/DAC donor countries and the European Union; 6 multilateral organizations; 14 major foundations, 25 international NGOs, 1 research institute and 1 development bank. Telephone interviews were conducted, as necessary, for additional information and verification. Increasingly, information for donor countries is obtained from the OECD/DAC database.

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

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

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

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

## The Costed Population Package

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

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

<sup>5</sup> See Erik Beekink *Projections of Funds for Population and AIDS Activities, 2009 -2011*, The Hague, 2010.

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. To avoid duplication of efforts and to ensure consistency in reporting, beginning with fiscal year 2008, data on HIV/AIDS expenditures are obtained directly from UNAIDS.

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

### SPECIAL THEME BOX 3. THE ICPD COSTED POPULATION PACKAGE

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

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

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

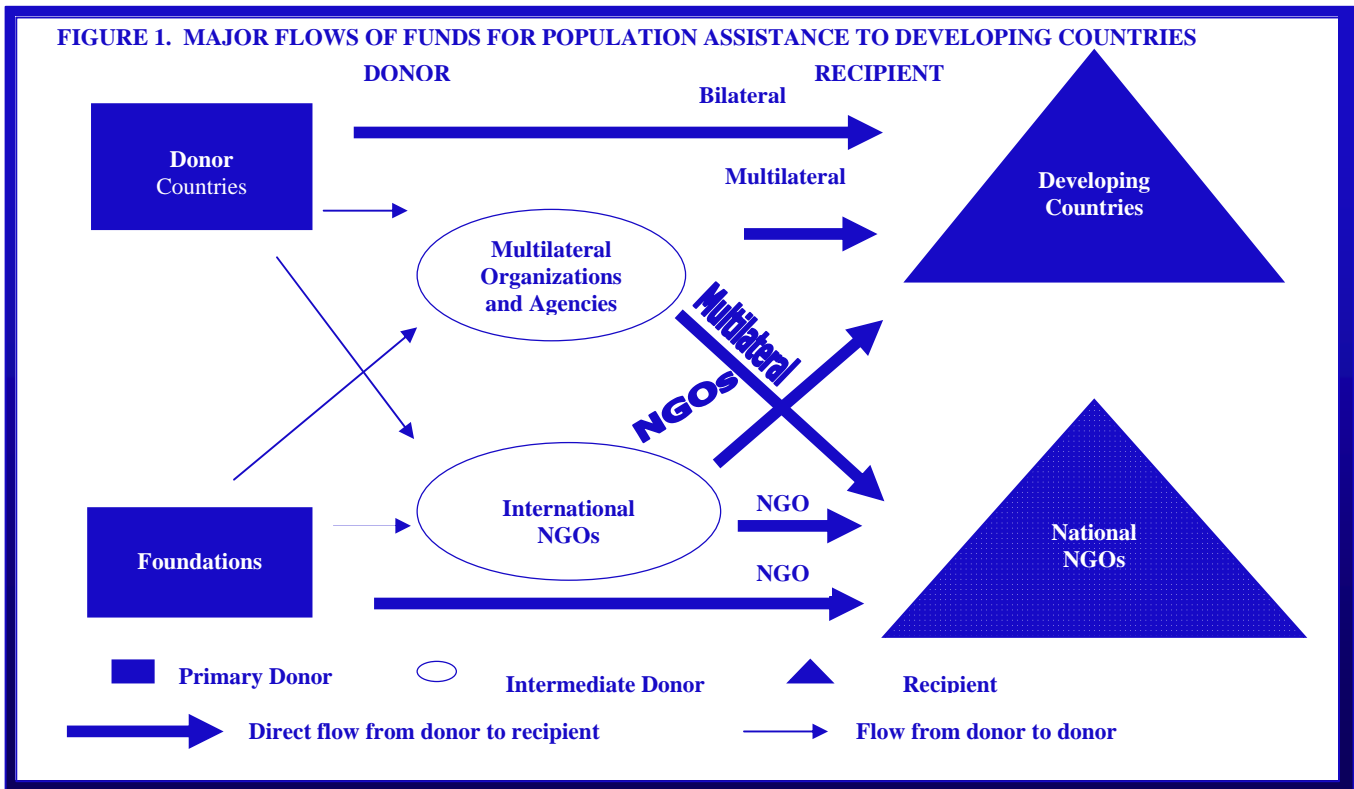
Moreover, in monitoring the flow of financial resources for assisting in the implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action, UNFPA has adhered to the classification of population activities of the costed population package described in paragraph 13.14 of the ICPD Programme of Action. The ICPD+5 and +10 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 2009.



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 1999 to 2009. 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	1999	2000 <sup>b</sup>	2001 <sup>c</sup>	2002 <sup>d</sup>	2003	2004 <sup>e</sup>	2005 <sup>f</sup>	2006	2007	2008 <sup>g</sup>	2009
Primary funds	1,691	1,975	2,060	2,878	4,189	5,166	6,977	7,267	8,155	10,168	10,216
Final expenditures	1,655	1,781	2,051	3,162	3,847	4,813	6,800	7,318	8,767	10,391	10,830

<sup>a</sup> 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.

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

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

<sup>d</sup> 2002 data differ from the figures in the 2002 report, due to additional data received.

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

<sup>f</sup> 2005 data differ from the figures in the 2005 report, due to additional data received.

<sup>g</sup> 2008 data on primary funds differ from the figures in the 2008 report, due to additional data received.

International financial resource flows for population activities - primary funds for international population assistance - totaled \$10.5 billion in 2009 (Table 2). This figure, which includes loans from development banks, remained at about the same level as in 2008. If development bank loans are excluded, primary funds increased slightly from just under \$10.2 billion in 2008 to \$10.2 billion in 2009.

Developed countries and the European Union are the largest source of primary funds, accounting for 90 per cent of international financial resource flows for population activities, including loans from development banks. Foundations and NGOs contributed 5.9 per cent of the total, and the United Nations system accounted for 0.3 per cent. A total of 0.5 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 \$1.7 billion in 1999 to \$10.2 billion in 2009, 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 \$1.5 billion in 1999 to \$6.9 billion in 2009, at 16 per cent annually (Table 2 and Figure 2).

**Table 2. Primary funds for population assistance, by major donor category, 1999–2009<sup>a</sup>**  
(Millions of current and constant \$US)

Donor category	1999	2000	2001	2002 <sup>b</sup>	2003	2004 <sup>c</sup>	2005 <sup>d</sup>	2006	2007	2008 <sup>e</sup>	2009
Developed countries <sup>f</sup>	1,411	1,598	1,720	2,314	3,738	4,446 <sup>g</sup>	6,331 <sup>h</sup>	6,626 <sup>i</sup>	7,488 <sup>j</sup>	9,415 <sup>k</sup>	9,463 <sup>l</sup>
United Nations system <sup>m</sup>	31 <sup>n</sup>	77 <sup>n</sup>	96 <sup>o</sup>	31	43	61 <sup>p</sup>	96	105	62	65	36 <sup>q</sup>
Foundations/NGOs	240	299	241	531	380	432	364	406	554	643	622
Bank grants	9	1	3	2	28	227	186	131	52	46	95
<b>Total</b>											
(Current \$US)	1,691	1,975	2,060	2,878	4,189	5,166	6,977	7,267	8,155	10,168	10,216
(Constant 1993 \$US) <sup>r</sup>	1,467	1,657	1,680	2,312	3,289	3,952	5,162	5,209	5,683	6,824	6,881
<b>Development banks<sup>s</sup></b>											
World Bank IDA loans	265	368	349	232	239	75	127	65	370	250	102
World Bank IBRD loans	182	170	101	95	261	213	188	49	208	103	194
African Development Bank loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian Development Bank loans	- <sup>t</sup>	66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inter-American Development Bank loans	93	-	12 <sup>u</sup>	-	-	73	52	0	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>											
(Current \$US)	540	604	461	328	501	361	367	113	577	354	295
(Constant 1993 \$US) <sup>r</sup>	468	506	376	263	393	276	271	81	402	237	199
<b>Grand Total</b>											
(Current \$US)	2,231	2,579	2,521	3,206	4,689	5,527	7,344	7,380	8,732	10,522	10,512
(Constant 1993 \$US) <sup>r</sup>	1,935	2,163	2,057	2,575	3,683	4,228	5,434	5,290	6,086	7,062	7,080

<sup>a</sup> Figures were rounded off and may not add to totals. NA indicates information not available for that year.

<sup>b</sup> 2002 data differ from the figures in the 2002 report, due to additional data received.

<sup>c</sup> 2004 data differ from the figures in the 2004 report, due to additional data received.

<sup>d</sup> 2005 data differ from the figures in the 2005 report, due to additional data received.

<sup>e</sup> 2008 data differ from the figures in the 2008 report, due to additional data received.

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

<sup>g</sup> Data for the United States are estimated at the 2003 level since information for 2004 was not submitted.

<sup>h</sup> - 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.

<sup>i</sup> - 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.

<sup>j</sup> France; Information on general contributions to intermediate organizations was not reported. As a result, 2007 figures on general contributions are estimated at the 2006 level.

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

<sup>l</sup> - France; Information on general contributions to intermediate organizations was not reported. As a result, 2009 figures on general contributions are estimated at the 2006 level.

- United Kingdom; Unlike former years, information on expenditures was not reported directly. As a result, 2009 figures on general contributions are estimated at the 2008 level. Information on project/programme expenditures are based on OECD data.

<sup>m</sup> 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.

<sup>n</sup> WHO did not provide data on income.

<sup>o</sup> UNICEF did not provide data on income.

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

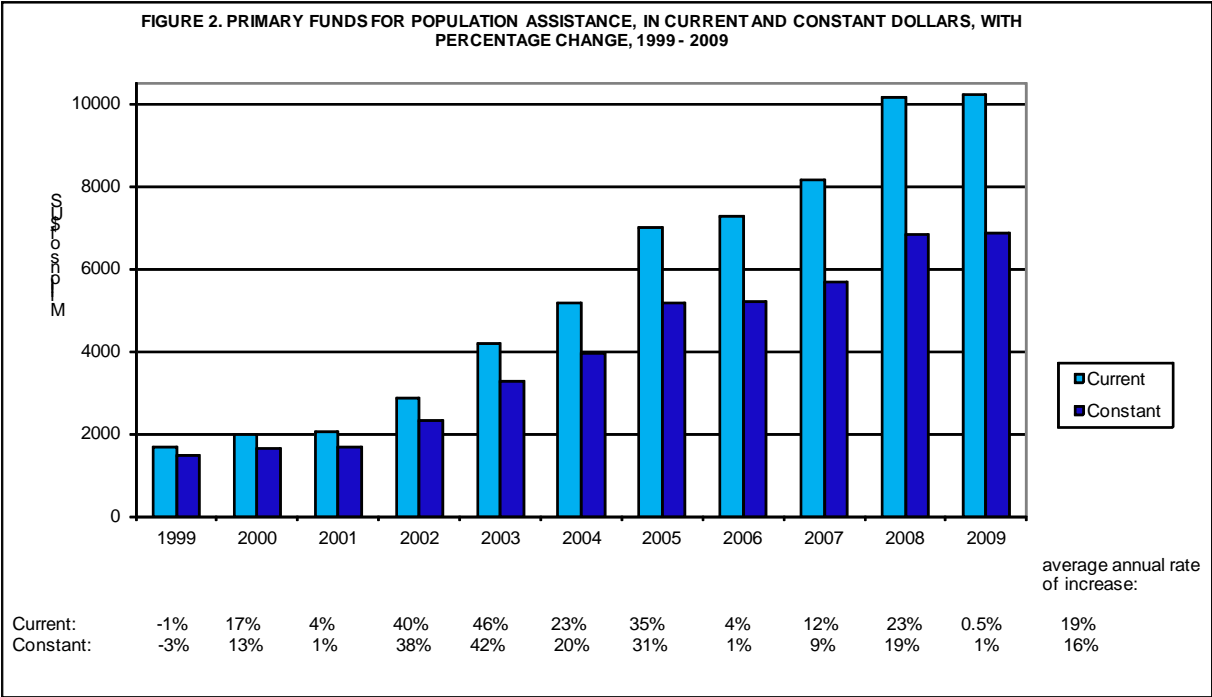
<sup>q</sup> Data for UNICEF was retrieved from the OECD

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

<sup>s</sup> The development banks' primary funds are shown separately because they are in the form of loans, which must be repaid.

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

<sup>u</sup> The Inter-American Development Bank reported expending \$US35 million in loans for integrated health projects with a population component. The figure of \$US12 million for population activities is an estimate.



**Final Donor Expenditures**

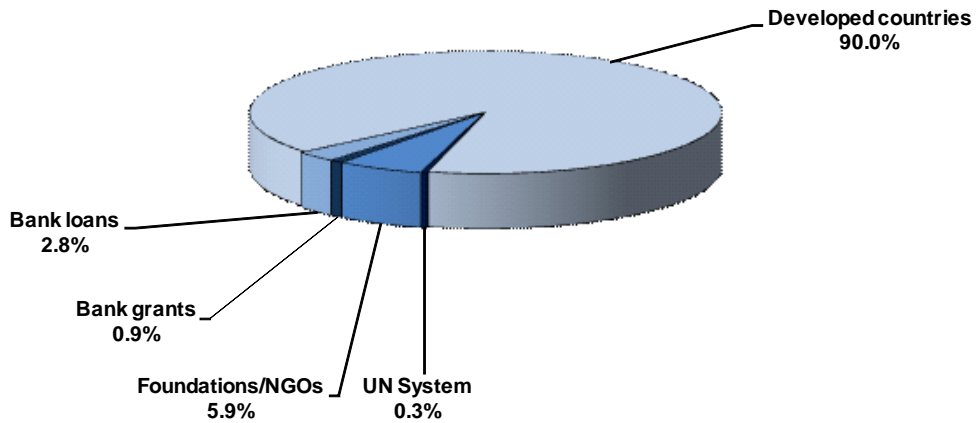
Final expenditures on population projects and programmes in recipient countries in 2009, excluding development bank loans, increased to \$10.8 billion (Table 1).

**Trends in Bilateral Resource Flows**

**Overall Primary Funds**

UNFPA monitors international population assistance from OECD/DAC donor countries and the European Union. Resource flows from the donor countries and the European Union totaled almost \$9.5 billion in 2009 and constituted 90.0 per cent of total resource flows, including development bank loans, or 92.6 per cent of resource flows excluding loans made available by development banks. Development bank loans accounted for 2.8 per cent of total population assistance in 2009 (Figure 3).

**FIGURE 3. PRIMARY FUNDS FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE, BY TYPE OF SOURCE, IN PERCENTAGES\*, 2009**

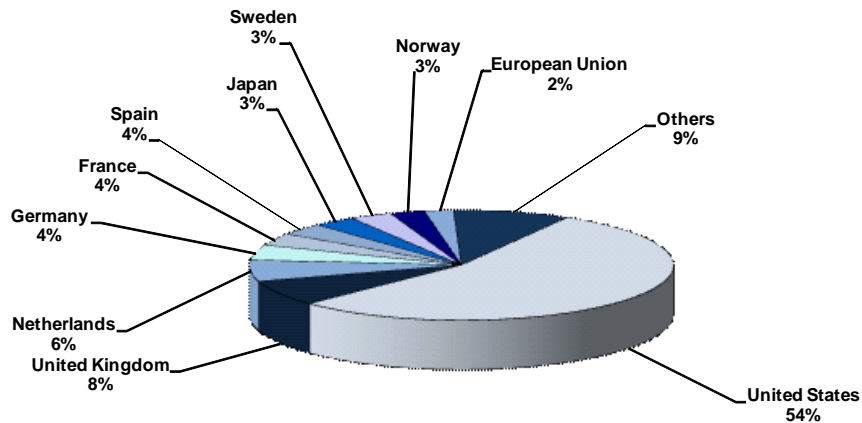


Total: \$US 10.5 billion

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

Resource flows from the 22 developed countries and the European Union increased slightly from \$9.4 billion in 2008 to almost \$9.5 billion in 2009 (Table 2). Nine countries and the European Union accounted for 91 per cent of population assistance in 2009 (Figure 4).

**FIGURE 4. PRIMARY FUNDS OF DONOR COUNTRIES FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE, IN PERCENTAGES, 2009**



Total: \$US 9.46 billion

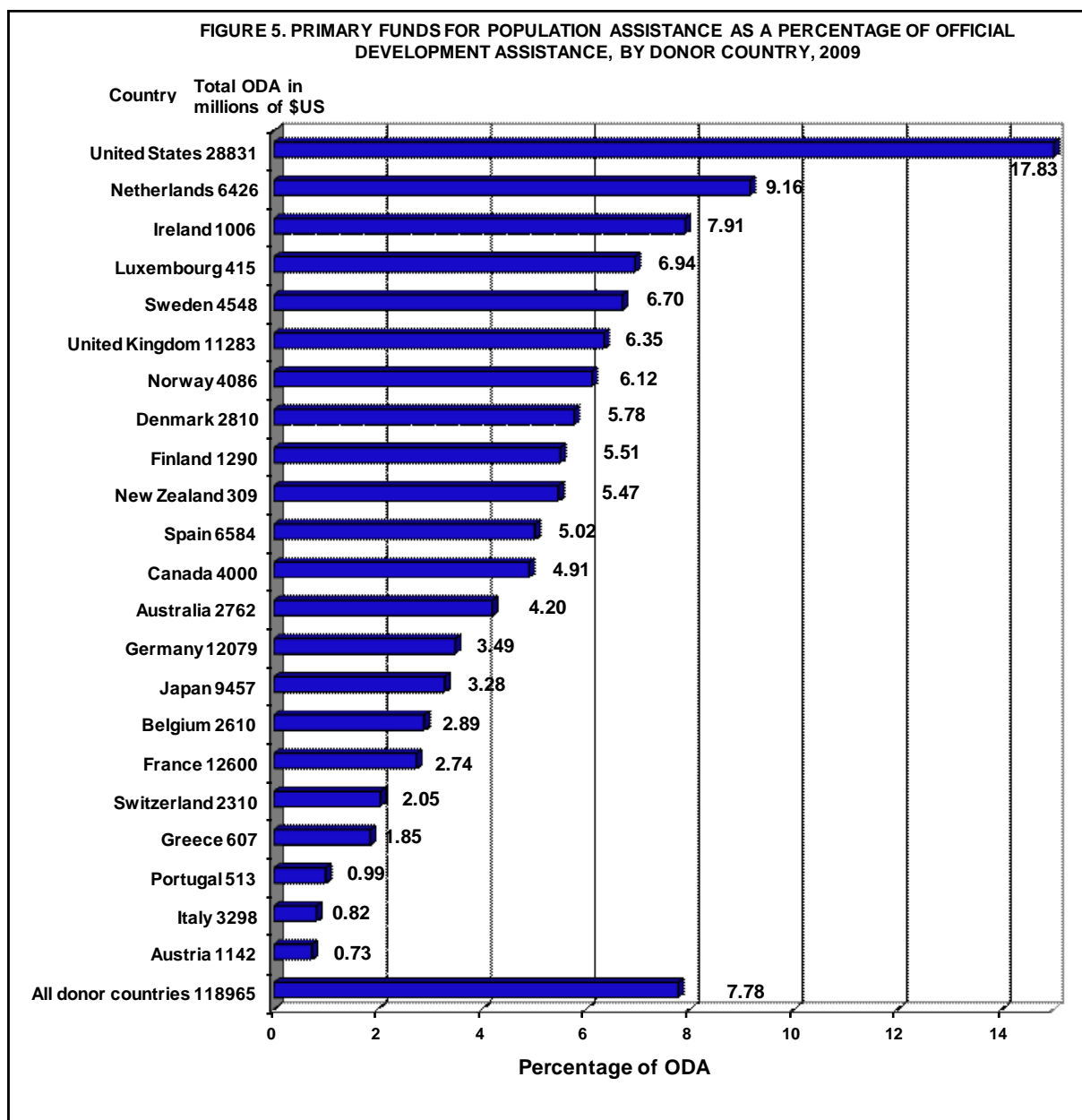
The top donors in 2009 were (in descending order): the United States, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Germany, France, Spain, Japan, Sweden, Norway, and the European Union.



*Population Assistance as a Percentage of Official Development Assistance*

Donor countries contributed 7.78 per cent of their total official development assistance (ODA) to population assistance in 2009 up from 7.54 per cent in 2008 (Figure 5 and Table A2). Total ODA decreased slightly to \$118.97 billion in 2009, from \$119.76 billion in 2008.

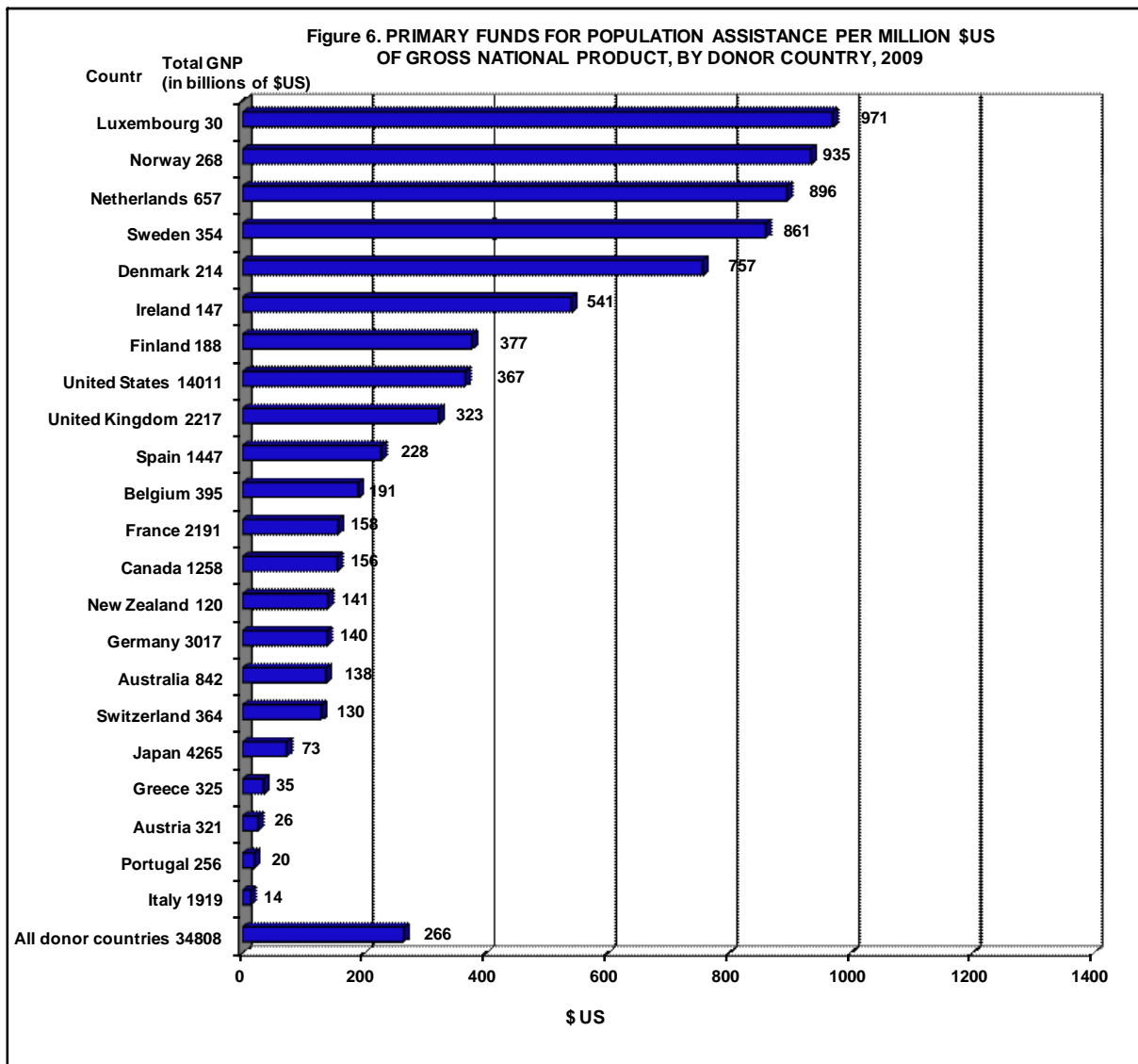
Donor countries vary greatly in the proportion of ODA contributed for population assistance: percentages ranged from 0.73 per cent to 17.83 per cent. Thirteen countries contributed more than 4 per cent of their total ODA for population assistance in 2009: Australia, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States. Eleven countries increased their percentage of ODA for population assistance; and eleven countries contributed a smaller percentage of ODA for population assistance than they had in 2008.



### 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 2009, donor countries contributed, on average, \$266 per million dollars of GNP for population assistance, up from \$259 per million dollars in 2008. (Figure 6 and Table A.3).

The average dollar amount conceals the large variation between countries, from \$14 to \$971 per million dollars of GNP. Seventeen countries spent over \$100 per million dollars of GNP in 2009, and two countries spent less than \$25 per million dollars of GNP. In 2009, Luxembourg led all donor countries in the total dollar contributions per million dollars of GNP to population assistance, earmarking \$971 for each million dollars of GNP for population activities. Denmark, Finland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden contributed well over \$100 per million dollars of GNP to population assistance each year in the past decade.



## Trends in Multilateral Resource Flows for Population Activities

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

### *The United Nations System*

In 2009, multilateral sources originating in the United Nations system are mainly funds from UNAIDS, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), 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 \$36million in 2009, decreasing from \$65 million in 2008 (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 2009, \$1.13billion 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 2009, UNFPA reported a total income of \$783.1million as compared to \$845.3million in 2008. This includes an income of \$486.4 million from regular funds, including voluntary contributions, and \$296.7 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 2009, UNFPA provided support to 155 developing countries, areas and territories: 45 in sub-Saharan Africa, 40 in Latin America and the Caribbean, 36 in Asia and the Pacific, 20 in Eastern Europe and Central Asia, and 14 in the Arab States. The largest percentage of UNFPA assistance went to sub-Saharan Africa (\$136.2 million), followed by Asia and the Pacific (\$87.8 million), Latin America and the Caribbean (\$34.1 million), the Arab States (\$31 million), and Eastern Europe and Central Asia (\$14.9 million). Global and other programmes totaled 43.8 million. Of the total regular resourced expenditures, UNFPA provided \$160.9 million in assistance for reproductive health, \$94.6 million for population and development, \$46.3 million for gender equality and women's empowerment and \$46million 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.

See *UNFPA Annual Report 2009*.

### *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 \$295 million in 2009 from \$354 million in 2008 (Table 2). Of this amount, 34 per cent, or \$102 million, comprised International Development Association (IDA) loans, made at highly concessional rates, and 66 per cent, or \$194 million, comprised International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) loans, made at rates closer to those prevailing in the market.

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

In addition, the World Bank reported an expenditure of \$95 million to intermediate donors for special grants programmes in population in 2009.

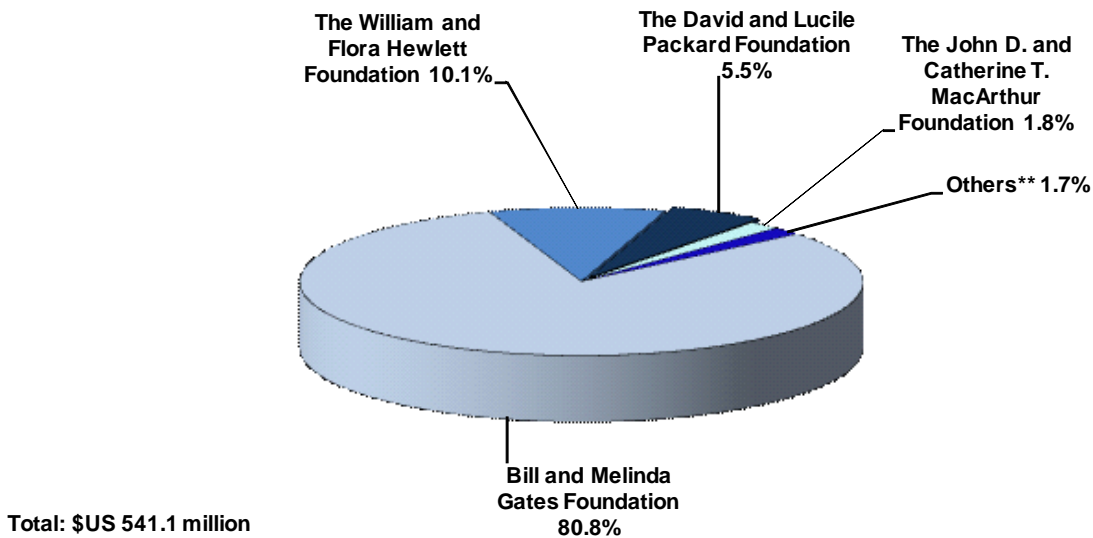
### **Trends in Resource Flows for Population Activities from Foundations and Non-Governmental Organizations**

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 \$622 million for population assistance in 2009, down from \$643 million in 2008 (Table 2).

### *Major Foundations*

Major foundations provided \$541 million in grants for population activities in 2009. The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation accounted for 81 per cent of the funding that foundations made available for population activities in 2009. Other foundations that provided funds include, in descending order, the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation, the David and Lucile Packard Foundation, and the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation. These 4 foundations accounted for about 98 per cent of the total population assistance from foundations in 2009 (Figure 7).

**FIGURE 7. PRIMARY FUNDS OF FOUNDATIONS FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE, IN PERCENTAGES\*, 2009**

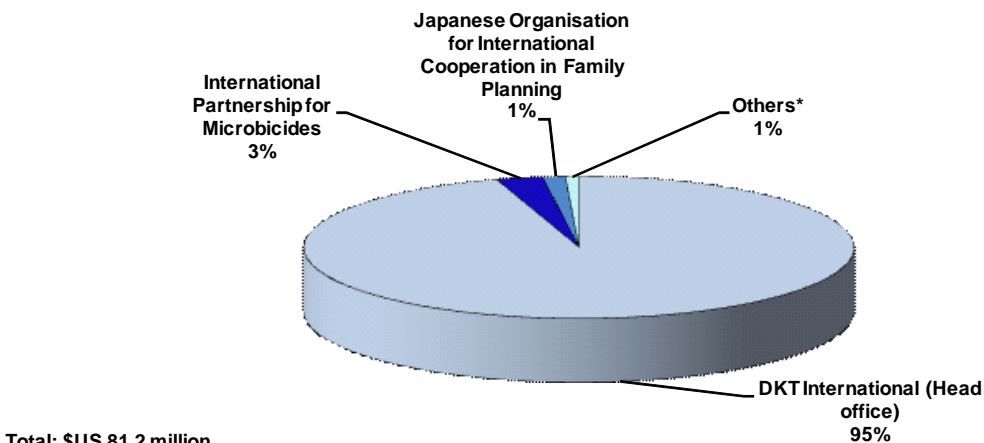


\* Percentages have been rounded off and may not add up to 100 per cent.  
 \*\* "Others" consists of organizations with primary funds not exceeding 1 percent of the total

*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 2009, \$81.2 million was earmarked for population activities in this way, of which 95 per cent came from DKT International, 3 per cent from the International Partnership for Microbicides, and 1 per cent from the Japanese Organisation for International Cooperation in Family Planning. (Figure 8).

**FIGURE 8. PRIMARY FUNDS OF INTERNATIONAL NGOs FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE, IN PERCENTAGES, 2009**



\* "Others" consists of organizations with primary funds not exceeding 1 percent of the total.

### Final Donor Expenditures for Population Activities

According to the UNFPA/NIDI survey, a total of 151 countries and territories benefited from the \$10.8 billion in final donor expenditures for population activities in 2009 (Tables A.5-A.9).

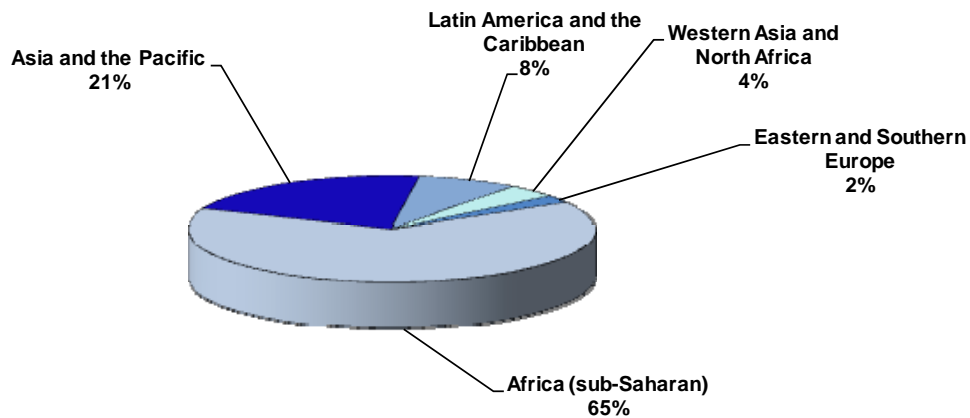
### Final Donor Expenditures for Population Activities by Region

Of the five geographical regions, sub-Saharan Africa was the largest recipient of population assistance in 2009, followed by Asia and the Pacific. The distribution of population assistance among the regions was as follows: sub-Saharan Africa, 65 per cent; Asia and the Pacific, 21 per cent; Latin America and the Caribbean, 8 per cent; Western Asia and North Africa, 4 per cent; and Eastern and Southern Europe, 2 per cent.

The share of total assistance to global and interregional population activities decreased from 39 per cent in 2008 to 26 per cent in 2009. (Table A.4). Compared with 2008 figures, the 2009 final expenditures by region were as follows:

- Sub-Saharan Africa - \$5.2 billion in 2009, up from the 2008 level of \$4.2 billion;
- Asia and the Pacific - \$1.7 billion in 2009, up from the 2008 level of \$1.1 billion;
- Latin America and the Caribbean - \$647 million in 2009, up from the 2008 level of \$519 million;
- Western Asia and North Africa - \$330 million in 2009, up from the 2008 level of \$288 million;
- Eastern and Southern Europe - \$181 million in 2009, down from the 2008 level of \$186 million; and
- Global and Interregional - \$2.8 billion in 2009, down from the 2008 level of \$4.1 billion.

FIGURE 9. FINAL DONOR EXPENDITURES FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE BY REGION, IN PERCENTAGES, 2009



### 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 2009, 29 per cent was channelled through bilateral programmes, while 28 per cent was channelled through multilateral organizations and 3 per cent was spent by international NGOs (Table 3).

- Final expenditures of bilateral organizations totaled \$3.2 billion in 2009, down from \$4.2 billion in 2008;
- Final expenditures of multilateral organizations and agencies totaled \$3.0 billion in 2009, up from \$2.5 billion in 2008; and
- Final expenditures of NGOs totaled \$4.6 billion in 2009, up from \$3.6 billion in 2008.

Channel of	1999	2000 <sup>b</sup>	2001	2002 <sup>c,d,e</sup>	2003	2004 <sup>f,g</sup>	2005 <sup>h,i</sup>	2006 <sup>j</sup>	2007 <sup>k</sup>	2008 <sup>l</sup>	2009 <sup>m</sup>
<b>Bilateral</b>	422	398	375	781	1118	1,249	3,797	2,774	4,331	4,214	3,185
<b>% of total</b>	25%	22%	18%	25%	29%	26%	56%	38%	49%	41%	29%
<b>Multilateral<sup>n</sup></b>	417	410	455	573	871 <sup>o</sup>	1,478	1,649	1,868	2,332	2,541	3,017
<b>% of total</b>	25%	23%	22%	18%	23%	31%	24%	26%	27%	24%	28%
<b>NGO</b>	816	973	1,221	1,808	1858 <sup>o</sup>	2,086	1,355	2,667	2,104	3,636	4,628
<b>% of total</b>	49%	55%	60%	57%	48%	43%	20%	36%	24%	35%	43%
<b>Grand total</b>	1,655	1,781	2,051	3,162	3,847	4,813	6,800	7,318	8,767	10,391	10,830

<sup>a</sup> Figures and percentages have been rounded off and may not add to grand totals or 100 per cent.

<sup>b</sup> 2000 data differ from the figures in the 2000 report, due to additional information received.

<sup>c</sup> The channels from Luxembourg are estimated based on 2001 data. The channels from Italy are estimated based on 2000 data.

<sup>d</sup> 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.

<sup>e</sup> 2002 data differ from the figures in the 2002 report, due to additional data received.

<sup>f</sup> 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.

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

<sup>h</sup> - 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.

<sup>i</sup> 2005 data differ from the figures in the 2005 report, due to additional data received.

<sup>j</sup> - 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.

<sup>k</sup> France; Information on general contributions to intermediate organizations was not reported. As a result, 2007 figures on general contributions are estimated at the 2006 level.

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

<sup>m</sup> - France; Information on general contributions to intermediate organizations was not reported. As a result, 2009 figures on general contributions are estimated at the 2006 level.

- United Kingdom; Unlike former years, information on expenditures was not reported directly. As a result, 2009 figures on general contributions are estimated at the 2008 level. Information on project/programme expenditures are based on OECD data.

<sup>n</sup> The multilateral category does not include development bank loans, as the bank loan agreements are often disbursed over several years.

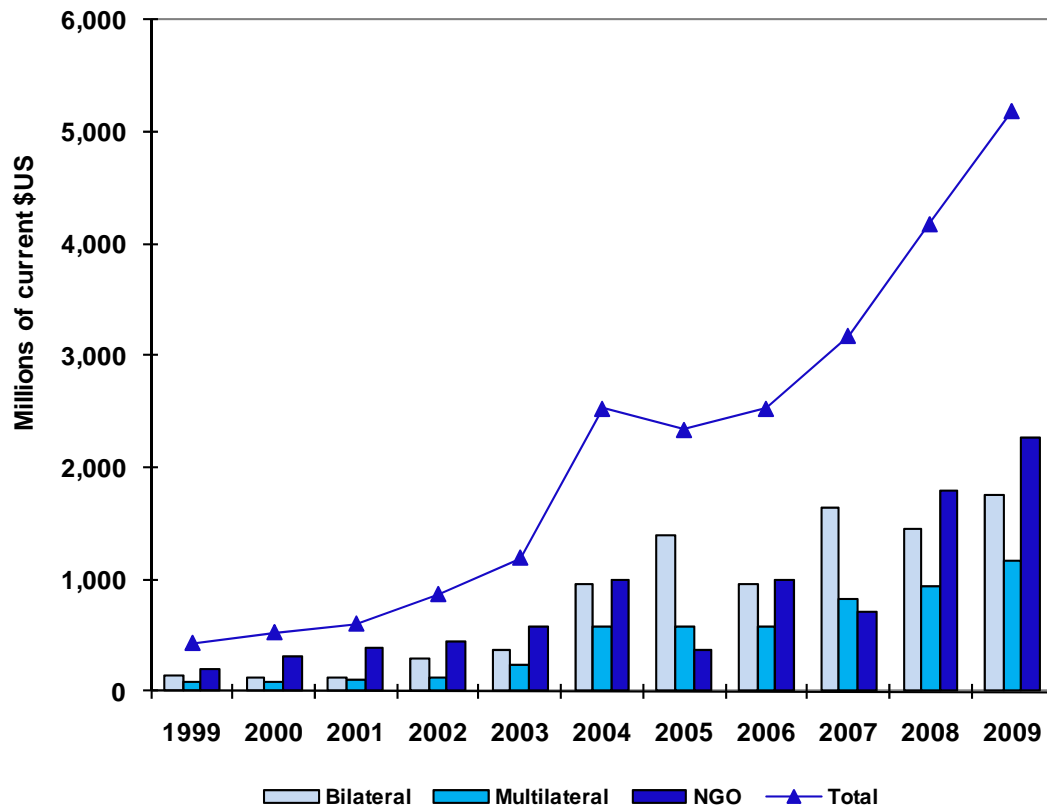
<sup>o</sup> The Global Fund is a non-UN multilateral organization. Therefore, since 2003, funds channeled through The Global Fund are included in the multilateral channel. In 2002 these funds were considered NGO channel.

Figures 10 to 15 indicate the trends in final donor expenditures for population activities by channel of distribution and region. In 2009, 29 per cent of all population assistance went through the bilateral channel. Twenty-eight per cent of population assistance was channelled by multilateral sources and 43 per cent flowed through the NGO channel.

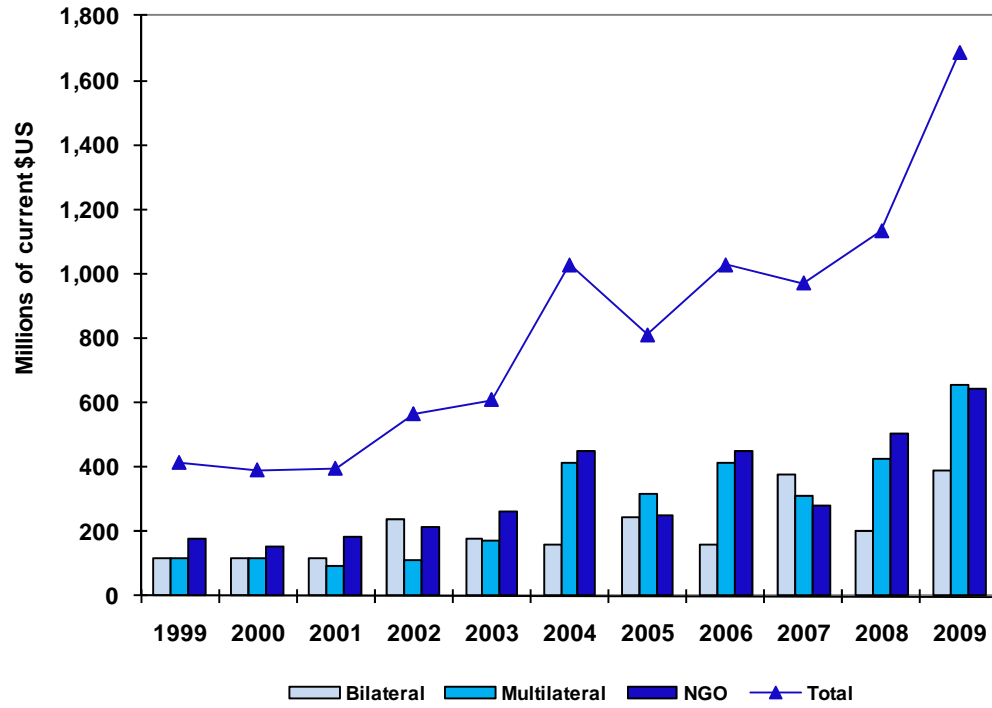
- In sub-Saharan Africa, the NGO channel predominated every year except 2005, when the bilateral channel provided the most population assistance. The NGO channel peaked at 63 per cent in 2001. The most assistance provided by the multilateral channel was in 2004. In 2009, 34 per cent of population assistance flowed through the bilateral channel, 23 per cent through the multilateral channel and 44 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 and 2009, when the multilateral channel predominated. The most assistance provided by the multilateral channel was in 2006. In 2009, 23 per cent of population assistance flowed through the bilateral channel, 39 per cent through the multilateral channel and 38 per cent through the NGO channel.
- In Latin America and the Caribbean, the NGO channel predominated in the past decade except in 2005 and 2006, when the multilateral channel provided the most population assistance and again in 2007 when the bilateral channel predominated. The multilateral channel fluctuated between a low of 15 per cent in 2000 and a high of 40 per cent of final expenditures for population in 2005. In 2009, 26 per cent of population assistance flowed through the bilateral channel, 37 per cent through the multilateral channel and 37 per cent through the NGO channel.
- In Western Asia and North Africa, the NGO channel fluctuated between a low of 30 per cent in 2006 and a high of 65 per cent in 2004. The bilateral channel provided most of the population assistance in 2002 and again in 2006 and 2007. The multilateral channel fluctuated between a low of 14 per cent in 2002 and a high of 40 per cent in 2009. In 2009, 18 per cent of population assistance flowed through the bilateral channel, 40 per cent through the multilateral channel and 42 per cent through the NGO channel.
- In Eastern and Southern Europe, the NGO channel was strongest in 2001, accounting for 59 per cent of population assistance. The bilateral channel was strongest in 2000, when it accounted for 35 per cent of assistance. The multilateral channel fluctuated over the years with a low of 20 per cent in the years 2000, 2002 and 2004 and a high of 74 per cent in 2007. In 2009, 8 per cent of population assistance flowed through the bilateral channel, 72 per cent through the multilateral channel and 21 per cent through the NGO channel.
- Assistance to global and interregional population activities flowed chiefly through NGO channels from 1999 to 2003, peaking at 74 per cent in 2002. The bilateral channel accounted for a small percentage of expenditures, until 2004 when it accounted for one third of expenditures and began increasing thereafter, only to decrease considerably in 2009. The multilateral channel ranged in importance from a low of 19 per cent in 2002 to a high of 35 per cent in 2004. In 2009, 29 per cent of population assistance flowed through the bilateral channel, 25 per cent through the multilateral channel and 46 per cent through the NGO channel.



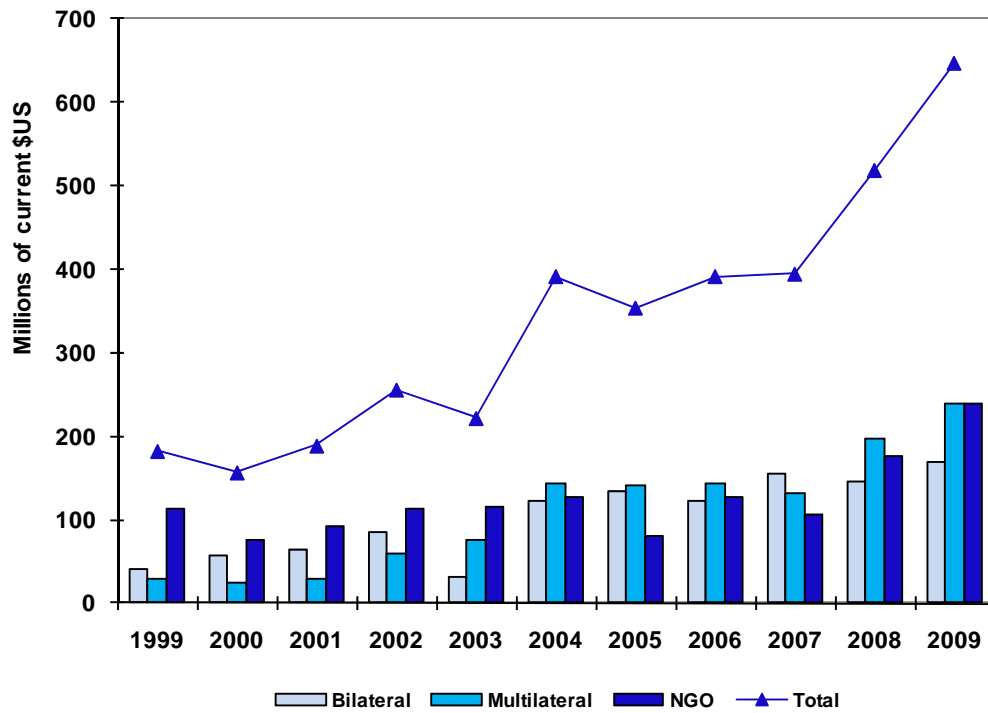
**FIGURE 10. FINAL DONOR EXPENDITURES FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE IN AFRICA (SUB-SAHARAN), BY CHANNEL OF DISTRIBUTION, 1999-2009**



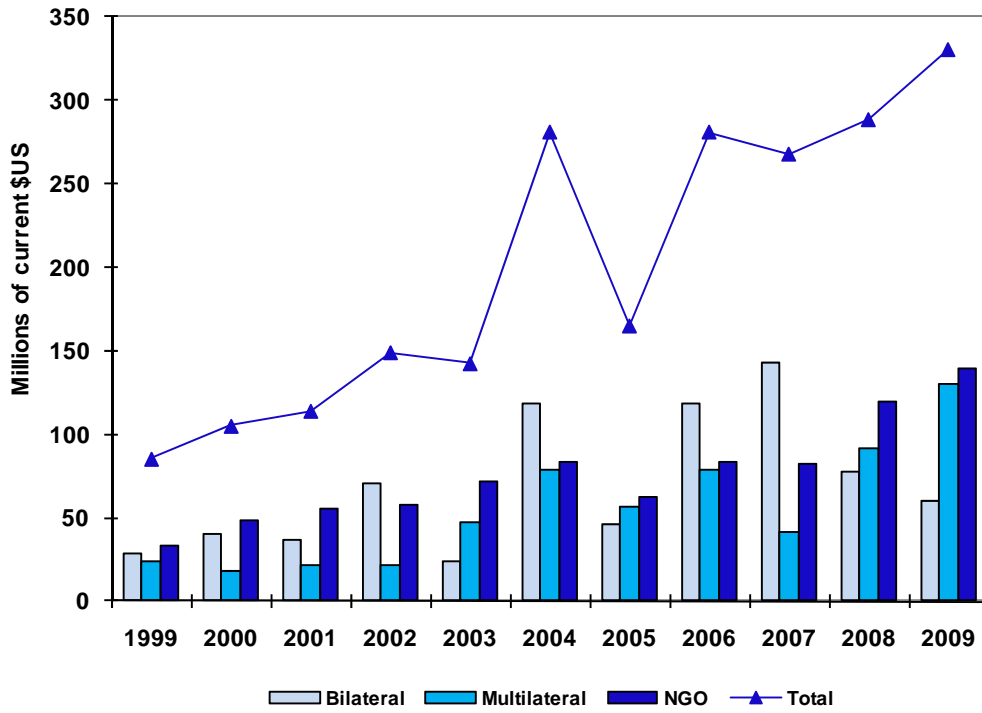
**FIGURE 11. FINAL DONOR EXPENDITURES FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC, BY CHANNEL OF DISTRIBUTION, 1999-2009**



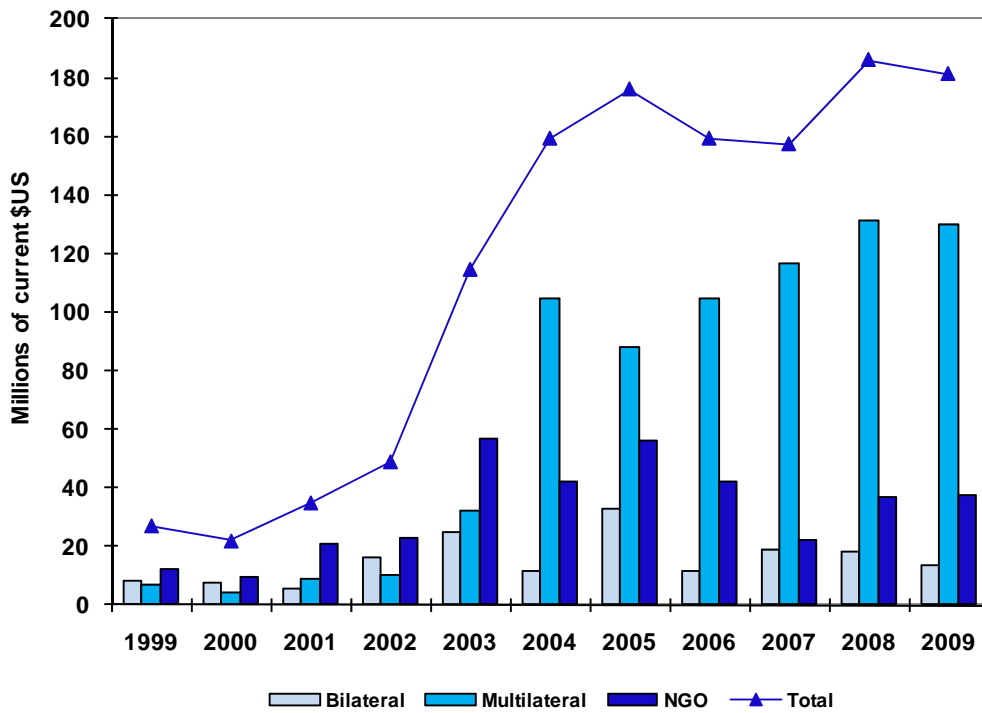
**FIGURE 12. FINAL DONOR EXPENDITURES FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN, BY CHANNEL OF DISTRIBUTION, 1999-2009**



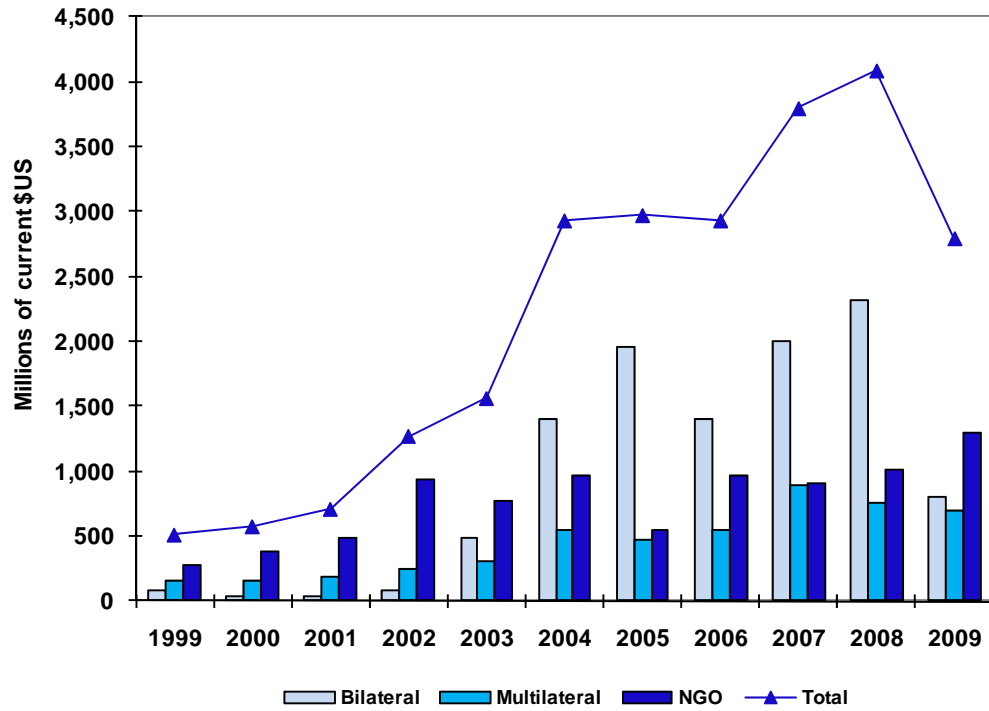
**FIGURE 13. FINAL DONOR EXPENDITURES FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE IN WESTERN ASIA AND NORTH AFRICA, BY CHANNEL OF DISTRIBUTION, 1999-2009**



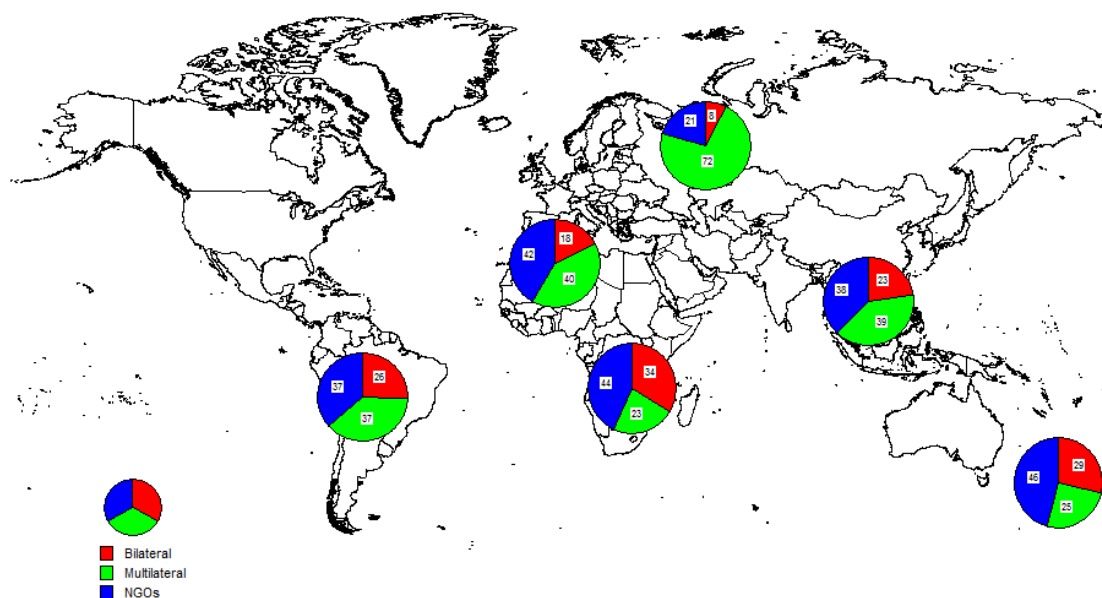
**FIGURE 14. FINAL DONOR EXPENDITURES FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE IN EASTERN AND SOUTHERN EUROPE, BY CHANNEL OF DISTRIBUTION, 1999-2009**



**FIGURE 15. FINAL DONOR EXPENDITURES FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE TO GLOBAL/INTERREGIONAL ACTIVITIES, BY CHANNEL OF DISTRIBUTION, 1999-2009**



**Map 1. Final Donor Expenditures for Population Assistance, by Region and Channel of Distribution, 2009 (percentages)**



#### Final Donor Expenditures for Population Activities by Category of Activity

Sixty-eight per cent of all population assistance in 2009 was expended for STD/HIV/AIDS activities. A total of 7 per cent of population assistance was expended for family planning services, 23 per cent for basic reproductive health services and 2 per cent was spent on basic research, data and population and development policy analysis. Over the years, the percentage of funding for STD/HIV/AIDS increased from 9 per cent of total population assistance in 1995, the immediate post-Cairo period, to a high of 75 per cent in 2007. During the same period, the percentage of funding as a per cent of total population assistance decreased for all three remaining ICPD components: it decreased from 55 per cent to 5 per cent for family planning services, from 18 per cent to 17 per cent for basic reproductive health services, and from 18 per cent to 3 per cent for basic research, data and population and development policy analysis. The percentage that went to STD/HIV/AIDS activities decreased for the first time in 2008 but the actual dollar amount continued to increase, reaching a high of \$7.7 billion. In 2009, the percentage going to STD/HIV/AIDS activities decreased further to 68 per cent of total final expenditures and the dollar amount spent decreased for the first time to \$7.4 billion.

In actual dollar amounts, funding for family planning services, which had plummeted to \$393.5 million in 2006, had begun to increase, reaching a new high of \$748 million in 2009 and accounting for 7 per cent of total final expenditures that year. Funding for basic reproductive health services also increased in actual dollar amount and percentage of total expenditures while funding for basic research, data and population and development policy analysis decreased (Table 4 and Figure 16). Even though funding for both family planning and basic reproductive health services increased, it has not kept pace with current needs as can be seen from the revised cost estimates which show that the needs have increased in all four ICPD areas.

**Table 4. Final donor expenditures for population assistance, by category of population activity, 1999 - 2009<sup>a,b</sup>**  
(in percentages)

	1999	2000 <sup>c</sup>	2001	2002 <sup>d,e,f</sup>	2003	2004 <sup>g</sup>	2005 <sup>h,i</sup>	2006 <sup>j</sup>	2007 <sup>k</sup>	2008 <sup>l</sup>	2009 <sup>m,n</sup>
<b>Family planning services</b>	37%	29%	30%	23%	11%	9%	7%	5%	5%	6%	7%
(Millions of current \$US)	612.35	517.9	605.4	725.3	404.7	445.2	500.9	393.5	461.8	572.4	748.0
<b>Basic reproductive health services</b>	30% <sup>o</sup>	29% <sup>o</sup>	24%	25%	28%	22%	17%	20% <sup>p</sup>	17% <sup>p</sup>	17% <sup>p</sup>	23%
(Millions of current \$US)	496.50	516.4	492.3	781.9	1090.6	1036.9	1135.9	1478.3	1467.1	1716.8	2444.5
<b>Sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS activities</b>	23%	32%	39%	42%	48%	57%	72%	70%	75%	74%	68%
(Millions of current \$US)	380.65	575.0	793.7	1339.2	1862.2	2754.8	4884.8	5102.2	6540.2	7702.0	7390.0
<b>Basic research, data and population and development policy analysis</b>	11%	9%	8%	10%	13%	12%	4%	5%	3%	4%	2%
(Millions of current \$US)	182.05	162.7	156.4	315.6	489.4	576.3	278.3	342.4	297.7	399.1	247.2
<b>Total activities</b>	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
<b>(Millions of current \$US)</b>	1,655	1,781	2,051	3,162	3,847	4,813	6,800	7,318	8,767	10,391	10,830

<sup>a</sup> Percentages have been rounded off and may not add to 100 per cent.

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

<sup>c</sup> 2000 data differ from the figures in the 2000 report, due to additional information received.

<sup>d</sup> 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.

<sup>e</sup> 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.

<sup>f</sup> 2002 data differ from the figures in the 2002 report, due to additional data received.

<sup>g</sup> Since no data has been provided on expenditures, distribution for Finland and the United States has been estimated at the 2003 level.

<sup>h</sup> - 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.

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

<sup>j</sup> - 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

<sup>k</sup> - France; Information on general contributions to intermediate organizations was not reported. As a result, 2007 figures on general contributions are estimated at the 2006 level

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

<sup>m</sup> France; Information on general contributions to intermediate organizations was not reported. As a result, 2009 figures on general contributions are based on OECD data.

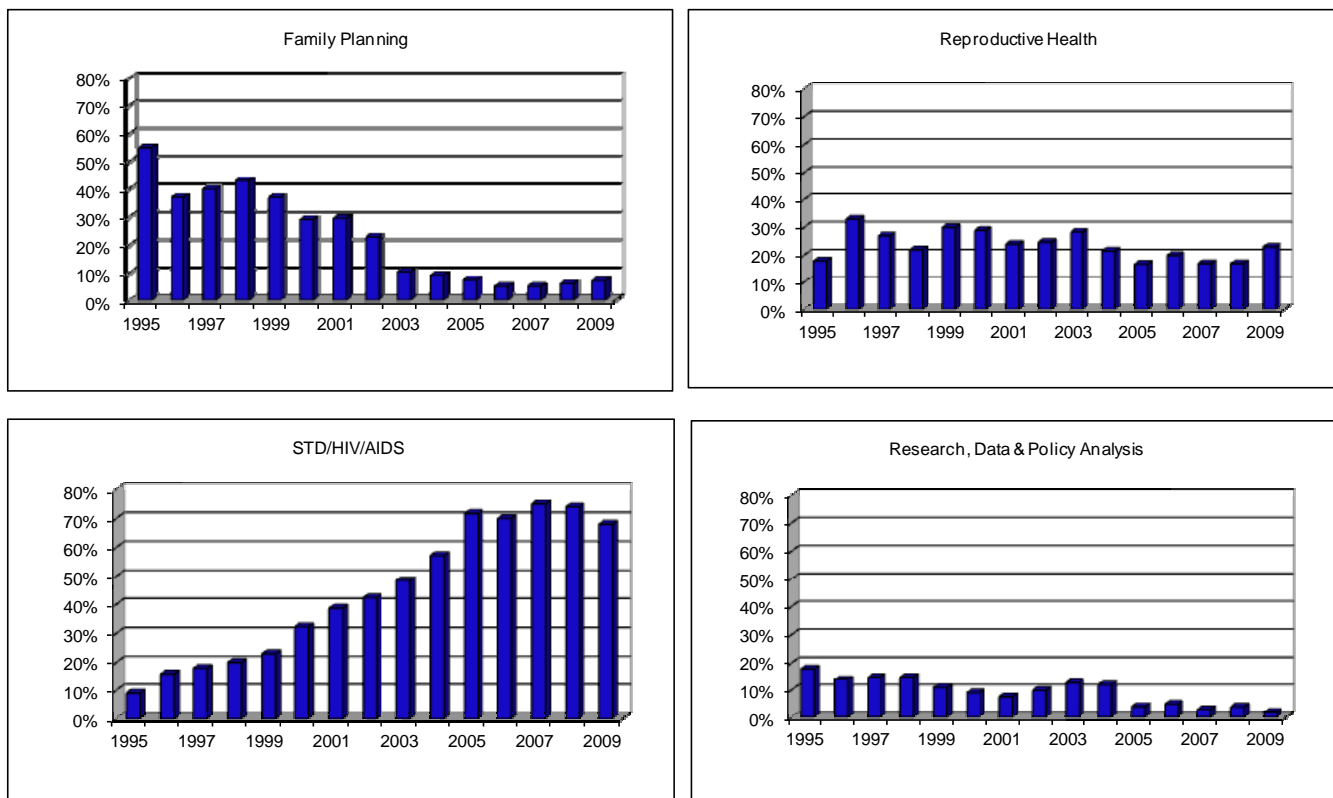
<sup>n</sup> United Kingdom: Unlike former years, information on primary funds was not reported by the United Kingdom directly. As a result, 2009 figures on general contributions are based on OECD data.

<sup>o</sup> Basic reproductive health care services for Sweden included family planning services.

<sup>p</sup> 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, 1995-2009**



#### SPECIAL THEME BOX 5. ESTIMATES OF DONOR ASSISTANCE: 2010 AND 2011

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 2010 and 2011 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 \$10.2 billion in 2010 and \$10.5 billion in 2011. If development bank loans are included -estimated at the 2009 level, the latest year for which data are currently available - then the estimated total international population assistance would be almost \$10.5 billion in 2010 and \$10.8 billion in 2011.

Donor funding is projected to recover in 2010. HIV/AIDS will continue to receive the largest share of population assistance.

In addition to supplying the information needed by UNFPA and UNAIDS for tracking and reporting purposes, the data for 2010 and 2011 are used to advocate for the mobilization of required resources from the donor community and renewal of national commitments to ICPD goals in order to finance population programmes in developing countries as well as to plan for an effective response to the AIDS pandemic.

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

# 5 Domestic Financial Resources for Population Activities

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## Global Estimate of Domestic Resource Flows

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

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

Total global domestic expenditures for population activities for fiscal year 2009 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.<sup>6</sup> This estimate, which should be treated with caution, yielded a crude global figure of \$29.8 billion (Table 5).

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<sup>6</sup> See Erik Beekink, *Projections of Funds for Population and AIDS Activities, 2009-2011*, The Hague, 2010. Available on the Resource Flows web site ([www.resourceflows.org](http://www.resourceflows.org)).

Table 5. Estimate of Global Domestic Expenditures for Population Activities, 2009  
(thousands of \$US)

Region	Source of Funds			Total	Percentage spent on STD/HIV/AIDS
	Government	NGO	Consumers *		
Africa (sub-Saharan)	2,226,197	129,558	2,424,891	4,780,646	86%
Asia and the Pacific	4,915,659	169,762	12,210,498	17,295,919	17%
Latin America and the Caribbean	2,759,332	96,443	1,828,458	4,684,234	48%
Western Asia and North Africa	995,310	54,565	641,975	1,691,850	11%
Eastern and Southern Europe	876,958	14,749	451,633	1,343,340	91%
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,773,456</b>	<b>465,077</b>	<b>17,557,455</b>	<b>29,795,988</b>	<b>36%</b>

\* Consumer spending on population activities covers only out-of-pocket expenditures and is based on the average amount per region measured by the WHO for health care spending in general. For each region, the ratio of private out-of-pocket versus per capita government expenditures was used to derive consumer expenditures in the case of population activities. See also: Erik Beekink, *Projections of Funds for Population and AIDS Activities, 2009-2011*, The Hague, 2010.

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

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

Although Governments are typically considered to be responsible for most domestic expenditures for population activities, the largest part of resources spent in this area actually comes from consumers. Indeed, consumer spending as measured by out-of-pocket expenditures represents the largest part of resources spent on population activities. Although the exact amount of global spending for sexual and reproductive health care is not known, since out-of-pocket expenditures account for a large percentage of total funding for health care, it stands to reason that a significant proportion of expenditures for family planning, reproductive health and STD/HIV/AIDS services is also borne by consumers.

Out-of-pocket expenditures are a growing concern. In most developing countries, households carry a large part of the financial burden of ill-health. This burden is on the rise due to the introduction of user fees which can be a significant barrier to access, especially for the poor. They are especially so in the case of catastrophic expenditures, for example, expenditures incurred as a result of complications during delivery or AIDS, where payment for health services reflects a large percentage of the household budget. In such cases, out-of-pocket spending can result in impoverishment.

Although some studies provide data on service utilization, few surveys have information on sexual and reproductive health spending by households.

The Resource Flows Project is working on a strategy for the tracking of out-of-pocket expenditures for sexual and reproductive health that will provide a better understanding of this important component of domestic funding.

# 6 Conclusion

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*Financial Resource Flows for Population Activities in 2009* provides information on the flow of international and domestic funding for population programmes in developing countries. The report represents a major effort to capture funding for activities that are part of the costed population package identified in the ICPD Programme of Action: family planning services; basic reproductive health services; STD/HIV/AIDS activities; and basic research, data and population and development policy analysis. It records bilateral, multilateral and NGO assistance to developing countries, including development bank loans, and provides information on resources mobilized by developing countries themselves.

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

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

## Progress in Resource Mobilization

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

The Programme of Action specified the financial resources, both domestic and donor funds, necessary to implement the population and reproductive health package over the next twenty years. It pointed out that “these estimates should be reviewed and updated on the basis of the comprehensive approach reflected in paragraph 13.14 of the present Programme of Action, particularly with respect to the costs of implementing reproductive health service delivery” (para 13.15). In 2009, UNFPA produced revised cost estimates to more accurately reflect current needs and costs (Special Theme Box 7). According to the new estimates, almost \$65 billion would be required to meet the needs and costs in 2010.

In 2009, population assistance stood at \$10.5 billion. Domestic spending increased to an estimated \$29.8 billion. Current levels of funding are not sufficient to meet current needs. At roughly \$40 billion, the actual resources mobilized are below the revised cost estimates and there is a large gap between resources required and resources mobilized, although it should be pointed out that domestic expenditures are believed to be higher than reported since many Governments are not able to provide complete expenditure data because they lack well-developed monitoring systems and have funding, staffing and time constraints.

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

Most developing countries cannot be expected to generate the required funds to implement their population programmes. In the least developed countries and other low-income countries, a relatively larger part of the total required resources will have to come from external sources. The lack of adequate funding continues to remain one of the chief constraints to the full implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action.

### Future Resource Requirements

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

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

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

### Resource Flows for Other Population-Related Activities

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

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

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

## Population and the Millennium Development Goals

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

## New Modalities for Resource Mobilization

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

## The Way Forward

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

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

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

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

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

# ANNEX TABLES



Table A.1. Primary funds of donor countries for population assistance, by channel of distribution, 1999-2009<sup>a</sup>  
(Thousands of current \$US)

Country	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004 <sup>b</sup>	2005 <sup>c</sup>	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>Australia</b>											
Total \$US	30,530 <sup>e</sup>	14,673	13,088 <sup>e</sup>	21,257	38,966	54,894	73,423	95,463	99,319	125,942	115,882
% by Channel											
Bilateral	59%	56%	56%	54%	67%	70%	79%	8%	13%	19%	9%
MultiBi	16%	14%	14%	16%	13%	4%	0%	13%	16%	25%	17%
Multilateral	10%	12%	13%	8%	11%	22%	19%	0%	6%	5%	7%
NGO	15%	18%	17%	21%	10%	4%	2%	78%	65%	52%	67%
<b>Austria</b>											
Total \$US	1,449 <sup>f</sup>	870	979 <sup>e</sup>	1,520	2,727	3,598 <sup>g</sup>	4,822	7,959	7,996	8,381	8,323
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	8%	7%	19%	30%	6%	2%	6%	7%	9%	20%
MultiBi	0%	8%	7%	10%	1%	6%	14%	31%	32%	23%	20%
Multilateral	100%	80%	83%	34%	37%	33%	34%	33%	26%	31%	31%
NGO	0%	4%	4%	38%	31%	55%	51%	31%	35%	37%	29%
<b>Belgium</b>											
Total \$US	10,443	15,768	19,138 <sup>h</sup>	44,101	26,400	49,877	56,438	75,677	55,963	39,644	75,391
% by Channel											
Bilateral	50%	3%	34%	10%	26%	25%	30%	28%	43%	46%	24%
MultiBi	0%	44%	19%	39%	3%	1%	10%	12%	19%	11%	12%
Multilateral	49%	51%	37%	26%	50%	60%	38%	32%	10%	16%	45%
NGO	1%	2%	10%	26%	21%	14%	22%	28%	28%	27%	19%
<b>Canada</b>											
Total \$US	37,212	37,441	12,689	82,845	56,626	101,131 <sup>g</sup>	318,123	300,868 <sup>i</sup>	231,143	187,514	196,407
% by Channel											
Bilateral	9%	13%	5%	21%	19%	11%	18%	16%	18%	24%	12%
MultiBi	16%	23%	18%	28%	11%	44%	18%	7%	49%	39%	32%
Multilateral	30%	24%	68%	18%	65%	39%	57%	64%	10%	12%	9%
NGO	45%	40%	8%	33%	6%	6%	8%	13%	23%	25%	47%
<b>Denmark</b>											
Total \$US	54,877	44,640	48,852	73,830	59,527 <sup>j</sup>	89,798	92,338	103,910	138,992	161,001	162,333
% by Channel											
Bilateral	4%	0%	13%	10%	15%	13%	18%	20%	25%	17%	36%
MultiBi	0%	1%	0%	14%	21%	0%	0%	0%	2%	1%	1%
Multilateral	71%	75%	67%	43%	64%	72%	64%	71%	36%	39%	47%
NGO	25%	24%	19%	33%	0%	16%	18%	8%	36%	44%	15%
<b>European Union</b>											
Total \$US	33,400 <sup>k</sup>	28,883 <sup>l</sup>	28,054 <sup>m</sup>	184,891 <sup>n</sup>	228,737	159,248	226,446	290,322	318,033	269,666	210,037
% by Channel											
Bilateral	NA	NA	NA	91%	10%	32%	76%	67%	67%	59%	65%
MultiBi	NA	NA	NA	0%	6%	0%	0%	10%	21%	18%	8%
Multilateral	NA	NA	NA	0%	82%	68%	6%	4%	1%	0%	0%
NGO	NA	NA	NA	9%	3%	0%	18%	18%	11%	23%	27%
<b>Finland</b>											
Total \$US	19,957	19,766	23,730	24,353	23,697	27,410 <sup>o</sup>	23,665 <sup>p</sup>	50,948	38,829	61,120	71,087
% by Channel											
Bilateral	6%	6%	7%	11%	8%	8%	8%	12%	4%	3%	2%
MultiBi	7%	8%	5%	4%	0%	0%	0%	7%	7%	10%	4%
Multilateral	75%	75%	81%	77%	91%	91%	92%	78%	62%	67%	69%
NGO	12%	11%	7%	9%	1%	1%	0%	4%	27%	20%	25%
<b>France</b>											
Total \$US	7,977 <sup>f</sup>	12,360	8,242	83,687	56,559	205,583	182,895	250,720	307,194 <sup>q</sup>	382,993 <sup>r</sup>	345,477 <sup>s</sup>
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	43%	51%	24%	26%	10%	9%	8%	18%	29%	25%
MultiBi	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Multilateral	100%	54%	46%	11%	74%	90%	91%	92%	82%	70%	74%
NGO	0%	3%	3%	65%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%

Table A.1. Primary funds of donor countries for population assistance, by channel of distribution, 1999-2009<sup>a</sup>  
(Thousands of current \$US)

Country	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004 <sup>b</sup>	2005 <sup>c</sup>	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>Germany</b>											
Total \$US	119,764	96,398	108,660	106,763	132,088	141,688	181,638	151,949	193,151	194,579	421,345 <sup>l</sup>
% by Channel											
Bilateral	61%	82%	81%	70%	61%	55%	47%	62%	68%	71%	43%
MultiBi	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	3%	2%	3%	2%
Multilateral	25%	15%	16%	18%	33%	40%	46%	24%	15%	15%	50%
NGO	14%	2%	3%	12%	4%	5%	7%	12%	14%	11%	5%
<b>Greece</b>											
Total \$US	NA	NA	1,300	5820	9,293	6349 <sup>g</sup>	10467 <sup>u</sup>	13,641	12,188	6,358	11,259
% by Channel											
Bilateral	NA	NA	0%	0%	98%	78%	80%	94%	95%	97%	93%
MultiBi	NA	NA	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	4%
Multilateral	NA	NA	100%	100%	2%	3%	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%
NGO	NA	NA	0%	0%	0%	19%	18%	4%	4%	2%	2%
<b>Ireland</b>											
Total \$US	2,673	4240	6,255	11,787	26,786	26,029 <sup>g</sup>	63,719	143,654	121,018	113,290	79,583
% by Channel											
Bilateral	39%	47%	69%	41%	77%	76%	65%	78%	25%	32%	21%
MultiBi	10%	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	11%	9%	19%
Multilateral	41%	34%	31%	49%	20%	24%	17%	22%	13%	11%	8%
NGO	9%	13%	0%	10%	2%	0%	18%	0%	51%	48%	53%
<b>Italy</b>											
Total \$US	10,042 <sup>v</sup>	24,921	25,038 <sup>e</sup>	22,641 <sup>w,x</sup>	27,068	24,107 <sup>g</sup>	7,962	3,904 <sup>y</sup>	38,317	29,393	26,966
% by Channel											
Bilateral	26%	32%	31%	34%	74%	53%	11%	22%	36%	57%	56%
MultiBi	5%	35%	34%	38%	2%	0%	0%	0%	1%	8%	11%
Multilateral	55%	31%	33%	26%	23%	30%	89%	78%	44%	13%	7%
NGO	14%	3%	3%	3%	0%	17%	0%	0%	20%	21%	26%
<b>Japan</b>											
Total \$US	111,691	130,674	115,346	180,167	128,068	278,645	339,094	371,241	313,695	479,017	310,451
% by Channel											
Bilateral	20%	10%	20%	28%	17%	8%	13%	13%	32%	20%	22%
MultiBi	3%	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%	1%	2%	5%	15%
Multilateral	59%	53%	63%	34%	67%	83%	82%	81%	22%	46%	58%
NGO	17%	37%	16%	34%	15%	9%	5%	4%	44%	29%	5%
<b>Luxembourg</b>											
Total \$US	3,313	10,726	5,627 <sup>e</sup>	7,458 <sup>z</sup>	8,249 <sup>j</sup>	13,214 <sup>g</sup>	12,915	20,607	28,896	35,748	28,799
% by Channel											
Bilateral	50%	78%	67%	42%	45%	47%	21%	28%	18%	20%	28%
MultiBi	3%	10%	18%	11%	12%	23%	59%	39%	58%	37%	20%
Multilateral	29%	9%	10%	18%	39%	28%	13%	14%	7%	25%	31%
NGO	18%	3%	5%	29%	4%	2%	7%	19%	17%	19%	22%
<b>Netherlands</b>											
Total \$US	115,781	170,077	132,032	164,310	275,434	442,186	479,253	546,801	552,546	496,014	588,699
% by Channel											
Bilateral	35%	17%	11%	34%	32%	23%	36%	17%	17%	3%	17%
MultiBi	6%	30%	1%	0%	1%	3%	1%	18%	12%	9%	11%
Multilateral	50%	46%	82%	61%	49%	50%	36%	33%	30%	47%	35%
NGO	9%	7%	6%	5%	19%	23%	26%	30%	41%	38%	35%
<b>New Zealand</b>											
Total \$US	2,316	2,308	2,150	3,288	5,917	8,021	15,247	17,663	13,848	17,160	16,920
% by Channel											
Bilateral	2%	0%	0%	1%	32%	48%	16%	30%	54%	13%	14%
MultiBi	6%	1%	19%	12%	1%	0%	23%	12%	0%	15%	6%
Multilateral	42%	59%	49%	54%	51%	41%	33%	35%	39%	36%	41%
NGO	50%	40%	33%	33%	16%	11%	28%	24%	7%	35%	38%

**Table A.1. Primary funds of donor countries for population assistance, by channel of distribution, 1999-2009<sup>a</sup>**  
(Thousands of current \$US)

Country	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004 <sup>b</sup>	2005 <sup>c</sup>	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>Norway</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	61,671	59,957	42,960	80,793	91,648	166,276	188,402	300,405	264,920	269,836	250,041
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	2%	7%	1%	8%	6%	12%	3%	6%	7%	7%	7%
<b>MultiBi</b>	10%	8%	9%	13%	5%	7%	10%	7%	15%	18%	17%
<b>Multilateral</b>	68%	66%	78%	49%	76%	66%	70%	65%	40%	41%	54%
<b>NGO</b>	19%	20%	12%	30%	13%	14%	17%	21%	38%	34%	23%
<b>Portugal</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	440	400	689	571	1,119	3,979	5,268	6,807	5,778	7,347	5,099
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	54%	51%	67%	28%	59%	32%	44%	39%	49%	44%	44%
<b>MultiBi</b>	0%	0%	0%	-	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%
<b>Multilateral</b>	46%	49%	33%	72%	41%	68%	52%	56%	17%	46%	43%
<b>NGO</b>	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	4%	35%	10%	14%
<b>Spain</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	9,466	6208	14,380	3,291	29,949	37,039	66,893	67,452	139,496	348,088 <sup>aa</sup>	330,485
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	50%	82%	92%	0%	18%	76%	74%	92%	11%	22%	6%
<b>MultiBi</b>	50%	0%	1%	28%	0%	0%	0%	1%	39%	35%	18%
<b>Multilateral</b>	0%	18%	7%	0%	82%	24%	26%	8%	14%	12%	48%
<b>NGO</b>	0%	0%	0%	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	36%	31%	21%
<b>Sweden</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	61,602	73,142	56,270	61,107	80,029	196,894	219,670	369,569	366,182	325,984	304,755
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	30%	6%	10%	38%	8%	2%	30%	8%	35%	8%	7%
<b>MultiBi</b>	6%	25%	16%	1%	7%	3%	12%	7%	5%	12%	11%
<b>Multilateral</b>	47%	41%	48%	49%	65%	72%	41%	60%	43%	54%	54%
<b>NGO</b>	17%	28%	26%	12%	20%	24%	18%	25%	16%	26%	27%
<b>Switzerland</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	17,796	16,074	23,534	23,403	31,522	31,872	40,234	36,540	36,974	44,848	47,321
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	24%	22%	15%	17%	45%	35%	30%	15%	13%	9%	6%
<b>MultiBi</b>	4%	2%	3%	3%	0%	1%	0%	2%	3%	1%	3%
<b>Multilateral</b>	68%	71%	57%	62%	55%	61%	63%	67%	52%	56%	55%
<b>NGO</b>	4%	4%	25%	18%	0%	3%	7%	16%	32%	34%	36%
<b>United Kingdom</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	95,703	169,602	80,971	168,803	589,650	570,142 <sup>ab</sup>	711,677	863,793	1,137,342	1,138,817	716,347 <sup>ac</sup>
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	29%	36%	18%	61%	66%	75%	74%	71%	77%	84%	44%
<b>MultiBi</b>	3%	1%	0%	7%	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	20%
<b>Multilateral</b>	34%	40%	82%	20%	18%	21%	22%	25%	11%	14%	18%
<b>NGO</b>	34%	23%	0%	12%	10%	0%	0%	0%	10%	0%	15%
<b>United States</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	603,003	658,614	951,012	962,969	1,807,643	1,807,643 <sup>ab</sup>	3,010,627	2,535,693	3,065,842	4,672,158	5,139,528
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	32%	24%	18%	22%	20%	20%	81%	53%	82%	52%	40%
<b>MultiBi</b>	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	3%
<b>Multilateral</b>	3%	6%	5%	2%	13%	13%	7%	1%	0%	0%	1%
<b>NGO</b>	65%	70%	78%	75%	67%	67%	11%	45%	18%	46%	56%
<b>TOTAL \$US</b>	1,411,106	1,597,743	1,719,708 <sup>e</sup>	2,313,893	3,737,702	4,445,624	6,331,217	6,625,586	7,487,660	9,297,573	9,462,535
<b>% by Channel<sup>ad</sup></b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	30% <sup>ae</sup>	25%	22%	34%	30%	28%	60%	42%	58%	45%	34%
<b>MultiBi</b>	3%	7%	2%	4%	3%	2%	2%	4%	6%	5%	7%
<b>Multilateral</b>	27%	28%	27%	18%	30%	37%	27%	28%	15%	15%	18%
<b>NGO</b>	38%	40%	48%	44%	37%	33%	11%	26%	21%	33%	40%

- <sup>a</sup> 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.
- <sup>b</sup> 2004 data differ from the figures in the 2004 report, due to additional data received.
- <sup>c</sup> 2005 data differ from the figures in the 2005 report, due to additional data received.
- <sup>d</sup> The 1999 figure for Australia only includes expenditures for projects exclusively dedicated to population activities and excludes expenditures for the population component in integrated development projects.
- <sup>e</sup> 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.
- <sup>f</sup> Austria and France only reported information on contributions to multilateral donors in 1999. No information on project expenditures was reported.
- <sup>g</sup> Information on general contributions to intermediate organizations was not reported. As a result, 2004 figures on general contributions are estimated at the 2003 level.
- <sup>h</sup> 2001 data differ from the figures in the 2001 report, due to additional data received.
- <sup>i</sup> Information on general contributions to intermediate organizations was not reported. As a result, 2006 figures on general contributions are estimated at the 2005 level.
- <sup>j</sup> Information on project/programme expenditures was not reported. As a result, project/programme figures are estimated based on 2002 data.
- <sup>k</sup> Data for the European Union are a global estimate based only on the European Commission's commitments for reproductive health and AIDS activities.
- <sup>l</sup> Figures on expenditures for population assistance for 2000 were not provided. As a result, 2000 figures are estimated at the 1999 level.
- <sup>m</sup> Figures on expenditures for population assistance for 2001 were not provided. As a result, 2001 figures are estimated at the 1999 level.
- <sup>n</sup> 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.
- <sup>o</sup> No 2004 data have been provided; 2004 figures are estimated at the 2003 level.
- <sup>p</sup> Information on project/programme expenditures was not reported. As a result, project/programme figures are estimated based on 2003 data.
- <sup>q</sup> Information on general contributions to intermediate organizations was not reported. As a result, 2007 figures on general contributions are estimated at the 2006 level.
- <sup>r</sup> Information on general contributions to intermediate organizations was not reported. As a result, 2008 figures on general contributions are estimated at the 2006 level.
- <sup>s</sup> Information on general contributions to intermediate organizations was not reported. As a result, 2009 figures on general contributions are estimated at the 2006 level.
- <sup>t</sup> General contributions to the Global Fund is included. As a result, the 2009 figure on general contributions is much higher.
- <sup>u</sup> Information on general contributions to intermediate organizations was not reported. As a result, 2005 figures on general contributions are estimated at the 2006 level.
- <sup>v</sup> 1999 data for Italy differ from the figures in the 1999 report, due to revised figures received.
- <sup>w</sup> Since 2002 exchange rates have not been available, the respective 2001 rates were used.
- <sup>x</sup> Project/programme expenditures and channels are estimated based on 2000 data.
- <sup>y</sup> Information on project/programme expenditures was not reported. As a result, project/programme figures are estimated based on 2005 data.
- <sup>z</sup> Project/programme expenditures for 2002 have been estimated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Luxembourg. Channels are estimated based on 2001 data.
- <sup>aa</sup> 2008 data differ from the figures in the 2008 report, due to additional data received.
- <sup>ab</sup> Data on expenditures for 2004 were not submitted by the publication deadline. As a result, 2004 figures are estimated at the 2003 level.
- <sup>ac</sup> Unlike former years, information on expenditures was not reported directly. As a result, 2009 figures on general contributions are estimated at the 2008 level. Information on project/programme expenditures are based on OECD data.
- <sup>ad</sup> Figures have been rounded off and may not add to totals.
- <sup>ae</sup> 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, 1999-2009<sup>a</sup>**

Country	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004 <sup>b</sup>	2005 <sup>c</sup>	2006	2007	2008	2009
Australia	3.11 <sup>e</sup>	1.49	1.50 <sup>f</sup>	2.15	3.15	3.76	4.37	4.50	3.72	3.98	4.20
Austria	0.27 <sup>g</sup>	0.21	0.18 <sup>f</sup>	0.29	0.54	0.53 <sup>h</sup>	0.31	0.53	0.44	0.50	0.73
Belgium	2.20	1.92	2.21 <sup>i</sup>	4.12	1.40	3.41	2.87	3.83	2.87	1.67	2.89
Canada	0.83	2.15	0.83	4.13	2.56	3.89 <sup>h</sup>	8.47	8.17 <sup>j</sup>	5.67	3.97	4.91
Denmark	2.99	2.68	2.99	4.49	3.41 <sup>k</sup>	4.41	4.38	4.65	5.42	5.75	5.78
Finland	6.10	5.33	6.10	5.27	4.26	4.18 <sup>l</sup>	2.62 <sup>m</sup>	6.11	3.96	5.37	5.51
France	0.14 <sup>g</sup>	0.30	0.20	1.53	0.77	2.43	1.82	2.37	3.11 <sup>n</sup>	3.50 <sup>o</sup>	2.74 <sup>p</sup>
Germany	2.18	1.92	2.18	2.01	1.97	1.88	1.80	1.46	1.57	1.40	3.49 <sup>q</sup>
Greece			0.01 <sup>i</sup>	0.02	2.57	1.37 <sup>h</sup>	2.72 <sup>r</sup>	3.22	2.43	0.92	1.85
Ireland	2.18	1.80	2.18	2.96	5.26	4.29 <sup>h</sup>	8.86	14.06	10.15	8.55	7.91
Italy	0.56	1.81	1.54 <sup>f</sup>	0.97 <sup>s</sup>	1.11	0.98 <sup>h</sup>	0.16 <sup>s</sup>	0.11 <sup>u</sup>	0.97	0.66	0.82
Japan	1.17	0.97	1.17	1.94	1.44	3.13	2.58	3.32	4.09	5.12	3.28
Luxembourg	3.99	8.45	3.99 <sup>f</sup>	5.07 <sup>v</sup>	4.37 <sup>k</sup>	5.61 <sup>h</sup>	5.04	7.09	7.69	8.74	6.94
Netherlands	4.16	5.43	4.16	4.92	6.79	10.52	9.37	10.03	8.88	7.09	9.16
New Zealand	1.92	2.04	1.92	2.70	3.50	3.78	5.57	6.83	4.33	4.95	5.47
Norway	3.19	4.74	3.19	4.76	4.49	7.56	6.76	10.17	7.11	6.80	6.12
Portugal	0.26	0.15	0.26	0.18	0.35	0.39	1.40	1.72	1.23	1.20	0.99
Spain	0.83	0.52	0.83	0.19	1.48	1.52	2.22	1.77	2.71	5.21 <sup>w</sup>	5.02
Sweden	3.38	4.07	3.38	3.07	3.81	7.23	6.53	9.34	8.44	6.89	6.70
Switzerland	2.59	1.81	2.59	2.49	2.43	2.06	2.28	2.22	2.19	2.22	2.05
United Kingdom	1.77	3.77	1.77	3.43	9.56	7.23 <sup>x</sup>	6.61	6.93	11.55	9.98	6.35 <sup>y</sup>
United States	8.32	6.62	8.32	7.25	11.45	9.17 <sup>x</sup>	10.90	10.78	14.07	17.96	17.83
All donor countries	2.45	2.93	3.23 <sup>i</sup>	3.65	5.12	5.39	5.72	6.07	6.93	7.54	7.78

<sup>a</sup> Figures for official development assistance (ODA) are drawn from <http://stats.oecd.org/index.aspx>.

<sup>b</sup> 2004 data differ from the figures in the 2004 report, due to additional data received.

<sup>c</sup> 2005 data differ from the figures in the 2005 report, due to additional data received.

<sup>d</sup> Information on project/programme expenditures was estimated from preliminary 2009 OECD data.

<sup>e</sup> 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.

<sup>f</sup> 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.

<sup>g</sup> Austria and France only reported information on contributions to multilateral donors in 1999. No information on project expenditures was reported.

<sup>h</sup> Information on general contributions to intermediate organizations was not reported. As a result, 2004 figures on general contributions are estimated at the 2003 level.

<sup>i</sup> 2001 figures differ from the figures in the 2001 report, due to additional data received.

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

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

<sup>l</sup> No 2004 data have been provided. As a result, 2004 figures are estimated at the 2003 level.

<sup>m</sup> Information on project/programme expenditures was not reported. As a result, project/programme figures are estimated based on 2003 data.

<sup>n</sup> Information on general contributions to intermediate organizations was not reported. As a result, 2007 figures on general contributions are estimated at the 2006 level.

<sup>o</sup> Information on general contributions to intermediate organizations was not reported. As a result, 2008 figures on general contributions are estimated at the 2006 level.

<sup>p</sup> France; Information on general contributions to intermediate organizations was not reported. As a result, 2009 figures on general contributions are estimated at the 2006 level.

<sup>q</sup> General contributions to the Global Fund is included. As a result, the 2009 figure on general contributions is much higher.

<sup>r</sup> Information on general contributions to intermediate organizations was not reported. As a result, 2005 figures on general contributions are estimated at the 2003 level.

<sup>s</sup> Information on project/programme expenditures is based on 2000 data.

**Table A.3. Primary funds of donor countries for population assistance per million \$US of gross national product, 1999-2009<sup>a</sup> (\$US)**

Country	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 <sup>b</sup>	2006	2007	2008	2009
Australia	80 <sup>c</sup>	40	38 <sup>d</sup>	55	79	92	108	129	132	158	138
Austria	7 <sup>e</sup>	5	5 <sup>d</sup>	7	11	12 <sup>f</sup>	16	24	23	27	26
Belgium	42	69	81 <sup>g</sup>	178	86	140	151	187	128	105	191
Canada	60	54	18	115	66	104 <sup>f</sup>	286	251 <sup>h</sup>	177	145	156
Denmark	319	284	308	433	285 <sup>i</sup>	373	355	367	459	781	757
Finland	157	165	197	185	148	148 <sup>j</sup>	121	234	166	320	377
France	6 <sup>e</sup>	10	6	58	32	100	86	109	125 <sup>m</sup>	179 <sup>m</sup>	158 <sup>n</sup>
Germany	57	52	59	54	55	52	65	50	60	66	140 <sup>o</sup>
Greece			* <sup>p</sup>	* <sup>p</sup>	54	31 <sup>f</sup>	47	45	42	20	35
Ireland	34	54	72	119	210	167 <sup>f</sup>	372	751	582	717	541
Italy	9	24	23 <sup>d</sup>	19 <sup>q</sup>	19	14 <sup>f</sup>	5	2 <sup>r</sup>	19	16	14
Japan	25	27	27	44	29	59	73	75	65	107	73
Luxembourg	184	600	328 <sup>d</sup>	391 <sup>s</sup>	344 <sup>i</sup>	468 <sup>f</sup>	433	626	844	1,386	971
Netherlands	292	456	342	399	551	772	767	777	739	743	896
New Zealand	46	51	49	60	81	89	151	158	121	160	141
Norway	409	379	264	423	412	661	634	942	727	955	935
Portugal	4	4	6	5	8	24	29	36	29	31	20
Spain	16	11	25	5	36	36	60	56	106	248 <sup>t</sup>	228
Sweden	264	325	273	256	265	562	616	935	836	936	861
Switzerland	65	61	88	79	94	85	101	84	81	150	130
United Kingdom	66	121	57	106	322	262 <sup>u</sup>	312	352	462	512	323 <sup>v</sup>
United States	65	66	94	92	165	155 <sup>u</sup>	244 <sup>w</sup>	189	221	328	367
All donor countries	59	66	71 <sup>g</sup>	86	126	139	188	181	197	259	266

<sup>a</sup> Figures for gross national product (GNP) are drawn from [www.oecd.org/dac/hm/dacstats.htm](http://www.oecd.org/dac/hm/dacstats.htm).

<sup>b</sup> 2005 data differ from the figures in the 2005 report, due to additional data received.

<sup>c</sup> 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.

<sup>d</sup> 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.

<sup>e</sup> Austria and France only reported information on contributions to multilateral donors in 1999. No information on project expenditures was reported.

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

<sup>g</sup> 2001 data differ from the figures in the 2001 report, due to additional data received.

<sup>h</sup> Information on general contributions to intermediate organizations was not reported, figures are estimated based on 2005 data.

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

<sup>j</sup> No 2004 data have been provided. As a result, 2004 figures are estimated at the 2003 level.

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

<sup>l</sup> 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.

<sup>m</sup> Information on general contributions to intermediate organizations was not reported, figures are estimated based on 2006 data.

<sup>n</sup> Since no 2009 data have been provided on general contributions to intermediate organizations by France, the channels have been estimated based on 2006 data.

<sup>o</sup> General contributions to the Global Fund is included. As a result, the 2009 figure on general contributions is much higher.

<sup>p</sup> An asterisk indicates primary funds of less than \$US 0.50 and more than \$US 0 per million of GNP.

<sup>q</sup> Project/programme expenditures are estimated based on 2000 data.

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

<sup>s</sup> Project/programme expenditures for 2002 have been estimated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Luxembourg.

<sup>t</sup> 2008 data differ from the figures in the 2008 report, due to additional data received.

<sup>u</sup> Data on expenditures for 2004 were not submitted by the publication deadline. As a result, 2004 figures are estimated at the 2003 level.

<sup>v</sup> Unlike former years, information on primary funds was not reported by the United Kingdom directly. As a result, 2009 figures on general contributions are estimated at the 2008 level. Information on project/programme expenditures are based on OECD data.

<sup>w</sup> 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, 1999-2009<sup>a</sup>**  
(Thousands of current \$US)

Region	1999	2000 <sup>b</sup>	2001 <sup>c</sup>	2002 <sup>d,e,f</sup>	2003	2004 <sup>g,h</sup>	2005 <sup>i,j</sup>	2006 <sup>k</sup>	2007 <sup>l</sup>	2008 <sup>m</sup>	2009 <sup>n,o</sup>
<b>Africa (sub-Saharan)</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	431,968	528,024	605,466	869,139	1,195,052	1,357,517	2,327,383	2,526,098	3,179,335	4,178,733	5,191,182
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	33%	25%	19%	33%	31%	20%	59%	38%	51%	35%	34%
<b>Multilateral</b>	19%	16%	18%	15%	20%	28%	25%	23%	26%	22%	23%
<b>NGO</b>	47%	59%	63%	52%	49%	52%	16%	39%	22%	43%	44%
<b>Asia and the Pacific</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	415,124	391,829	396,994	566,261	609,901	522,000	809,444	1,026,897	971,340	1,132,628	1,685,212
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	29%	30%	29%	42%	29%	17%	30%	16%	39%	18%	23%
<b>Multilateral</b>	28%	30%	24%	20%	28%	20%	39%	40%	32%	38%	39%
<b>NGO</b>	43%	40%	47%	38%	43%	63%	31%	44%	29%	44%	38%
<b>Latin America and the Caribbean</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	182,603	156,534	188,603	255,666	221,948	236,173	352,678	391,772	394,650	518,707	646,799
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	22%	37%	34%	33%	14%	13%	37%	31%	39%	28%	26%
<b>Multilateral</b>	16%	15%	16%	24%	34%	30%	40%	36%	34%	38%	37%
<b>NGO</b>	62%	48%	49%	44%	52%	58%	23%	32%	27%	34%	37%
<b>Western Asia and North Africa</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	85,322	105,009	114,072	149,374	141,638	143,544	162,804	280,946	267,747	288,347	330,182
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	33%	38%	32%	47%	17%	12%	27%	42%	54%	27%	18%
<b>Multilateral</b>	28%	17%	19%	14%	33%	24%	35%	28%	16%	32%	40%
<b>NGO</b>	39%	46%	49%	39%	51%	65%	38%	30%	31%	41%	42%
<b>Eastern and Southern Europe</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	27,196	22,089	35,259	48,780	114,546	58,683	173,540	159,225	157,321	186,032	181,245
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	31%	35%	16%	32%	22%	27%	18%	7%	12%	10%	8%
<b>Multilateral</b>	25%	20%	25%	20%	28%	20%	51%	66%	74%	71%	72%
<b>NGO</b>	44%	44%	59%	48%	50%	53%	32%	26%	14%	20%	21%
<b>Global/Interregional</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	512,925	577,259	710,668	1,272,814	1,563,816	2,495,324	2,974,254	2,932,670	3,796,498	4,086,759	2,795,057
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	16%	7%	6%	7%	31%	33%	66%	48%	53%	57%	29%
<b>Multilateral</b>	30%	28%	27%	19%	20%	35%	16%	19%	24%	19%	25%
<b>NGO</b>	54%	65%	68%	74%	49%	32%	18%	33%	24%	25%	46%
<b>TOTAL \$US</b>	1,655,138	1,780,743	2,051,062	3,162,035	3,846,900	4,813,241	6,800,102	7,317,607	8,766,891	10,391,206	10,829,678
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	25%	22%	18%	25%	29%	26%	56%	38%	49%	41%	29%
<b>Multilateral</b>	25%	23%	22%	18%	23%	31%	24%	26%	27%	24%	28%
<b>NGO</b>	49%	55%	60%	57%	48%	43%	20%	36%	24%	35%	43%

<sup>a</sup> Figures and percentages have been rounded off and may not add to totals or 100 per cent.

<sup>b</sup> 2000 data differ from the figures in the 2000 report, due to additional information received.

<sup>c</sup> 2001 data differ from the figures in the 2001 report, due to a change in the data.

<sup>d</sup> 2002 data differ from the figures in the 2002 report, due to additional data received.

<sup>e</sup> The regional distribution for the European Union, Germany, Italy and Luxembourg is estimated.

<sup>f</sup> The channels for the European Union, Italy and Luxembourg are estimated.

<sup>g</sup> 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.

<sup>h</sup> 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.

<sup>i</sup> 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.

<sup>j</sup> 2005 data differ from the figures in the 2005 report, due to additional data received.

<sup>k</sup> 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.

<sup>l</sup> Since no 2007 data have been provided on general contributions to intermediate organizations by France, the channels have been estimated based on 2006 data.

<sup>m</sup> Since no 2008 data have been provided on general contributions to intermediate organizations by France,

**Table A.5. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries of Africa (sub-Saharan),  
by channel of distribution, 1999-2009<sup>a</sup> (Thousands of current \$US)**

Country	1999	2000 <sup>b</sup>	2001	2002 <sup>c,d,e</sup>	2003	2004 <sup>f,g</sup>	2005 <sup>h,i</sup>	2006 <sup>j</sup>	2007 <sup>k</sup>	2008 <sup>l</sup>	2009 <sup>m,n</sup>
<b>Africa (sub-Saharan)</b>											
<b>Total<sup>o</sup></b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	431,968	528,024	605,466	869,139	1,195,052	1,357,517	2,327,378	2,526,098	3,179,335	4,178,733	5,191,182
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	33%	25%	19%	33%	31%	20%	59%	38%	51%	35%	34%
<b>Multilateral</b>	19%	16%	18%	15%	20%	28%	25%	23%	26%	22%	23%
<b>NGO</b>	47%	59%	63%	52%	49%	52%	16%	39%	22%	43%	44%
<b>Regional</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	62,872	103,548	122,832	240,425	148,903	304,564	211,471	309,353	292,780	338,993	396,360
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	24%	14%	9%	44%	25%	4%	22%	18%	29%	24%	17%
<b>Multilateral</b>	9%	19%	13%	8%	14%	29%	13%	6%	15%	15%	15%
<b>NGO</b>	67%	67%	79%	48%	61%	67%	66%	76%	56%	61%	69%
<b>Angola</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	5,569	7,015	8,057	9,519	18,807	11,793	30,618	30,640	25,739	36,841	37,773
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	46%	33%	30%	28%	26%	20%	17%	24%	40%	18%	17%
<b>Multilateral</b>	50%	26%	28%	28%	39%	22%	77%	42%	36%	58%	44%
<b>NGO</b>	4%	41%	42%	43%	35%	58%	6%	34%	24%	24%	39%
<b>Benin</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	5,929	5,390	7,766	10,107	14,760	20,046	15,702	23,852	13,329	16,113	26,497
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	38%	19%	6%	17%	13%	13%	15%	21%	27%	35%	21%
<b>Multilateral</b>	24%	13%	28%	43%	21%	39%	67%	62%	47%	28%	48%
<b>NGO</b>	38%	67%	66%	40%	66%	48%	18%	18%	26%	37%	30%
<b>Botswana</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	1,075	1,159	2,692	11,449	21,193	13,224	45,854	27,676	45,435	234,975	214,559
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	29%	7%	42%	1%	0%	1%	96%	89%	97%	26%	31%
<b>Multilateral</b>	68%	80%	52%	15%	12%	19%	2%	5%	0%	0%	1%
<b>NGO</b>	3%	13%	6%	84%	88%	80%	1%	6%	3%	73%	68%
<b>Burkina Faso</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	5,796	7,306	6,691	6,236	15,072	14,842	30,972	30,649	34,995	31,308	54,798
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	47%	62%	50%	51%	57%	63%	28%	60%	62%	37%	47%
<b>Multilateral</b>	46%	31%	34%	34%	21%	28%	37%	23%	23%	52%	43%
<b>NGO</b>	7%	7%	16%	15%	22%	8%	35%	13%	15%	11%	10%



**Table A.5. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries of Africa (sub-Saharan),  
by channel of distribution, 1999-2009<sup>a</sup> (Thousands of current \$US)**

Country	1999	2000 <sup>b</sup>	2001	2002 <sup>c,d,e</sup>	2003	2004 <sup>f,g</sup>	2005 <sup>h,i</sup>	2006 <sup>j</sup>	2007 <sup>k</sup>	2008 <sup>l</sup>	2009 <sup>m,n</sup>
<b>Cameroon</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	1,759	4,541	3,343	4,610	8,391	7,904	12,820	19,919	35,825	21,758	124,443
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	8%	14%	19%	41%	40%	60%	39%	24%	24%	21%	32%
<b>Multilateral</b>	38%	36%	45%	55%	42%	38%	57%	69%	67%	68%	47%
<b>NGO</b>	54%	50%	36%	4%	18%	3%	4%	7%	9%	11%	21%
<b>Cape Verde</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	1,159	771	1,373	1,051	1,099	1,578	1,682	1,321	953	1,789	1,978
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	27%	39%	30%	32%	36%	58%	59%	94%	91%	91%	16%
<b>Multilateral</b>	59%	61%	70%	68%	55%	43%	38%	3%	0%	0%	71%
<b>NGO</b>	13%	0%	0%	0%	9%	0%	3%	3%	9%	9%	13%
<b>Central African Republic</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	1,429	833	982	1,406	5,371	2,322	11,305	12,268	1,133	17,019	8,851
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	23%	-4%	-1%	22%	9%	22%	9%	3%	16%	1%	4%
<b>Multilateral</b>	77%	90%	101%	78%	85%	77%	81%	87%	71%	91%	85%
<b>NGO</b>	1%	14%	0%	0%	6%	1%	10%	10%	12%	8%	11%
<b>Chad</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	2,984	3,044	2,675	2,902	4,202	5,713	9,124	8,325	3,935	6,236	19,739
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	51%	62%	58%	0%	48%	53%	45%	45%	68%	56%	12%
<b>Multilateral</b>	45%	34%	35%	93%	48%	45%	50%	53%	18%	38%	77%
<b>NGO</b>	5%	4%	7%	7%	5%	2%	5%	3%	14%	5%	11%
<b>Comoros</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	502	473	780	626	1,216	741	390	539	25,172	321	2,025
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	46%	29%	8%	99%	14%	22%
<b>Multilateral</b>	100%	100%	63%	100%	85%	53%	68%	88%	1%	71%	37%
<b>NGO</b>	0%	0%	37%	0%	14%	1%	3%	4%	0%	15%	41%
<b>Congo</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	2,217	863	928	4,715	2,184	8,427	6,571	1,429	3,648	6,258	6,560
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	84%	15%	25%	8%	45%	15%	14%	0%	7%	13%	4%
<b>Multilateral</b>	12%	27%	38%	18%	31%	83%	25%	66%	79%	83%	85%
<b>NGO</b>	4%	58%	37%	74%	24%	2%	61%	34%	14%	4%	11%
<b>Congo, Democratic Republic of the</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	1,837	3,182	8,783	5,536	22,886	100,235	36,141	90,486	47,699	88,709	153,443
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	62%	15%	10%	20%	43%	12%	21%	18%	34%	24%	15%
<b>Multilateral</b>	27%	23%	25%	31%	19%	80%	65%	73%	43%	48%	57%
<b>NGO</b>	11%	62%	65%	49%	39%	8%	14%	10%	24%	27%	28%

**Table A.5. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries of Africa (sub-Saharan),  
by channel of distribution, 1999-2009<sup>a</sup> (Thousands of current \$US)**

Country	1999	2000 <sup>b</sup>	2001	2002 <sup>c,d,e</sup>	2003	2004 <sup>f,g</sup>	2005 <sup>h,i</sup>	2006 <sup>j</sup>	2007 <sup>k</sup>	2008 <sup>l</sup>	2009 <sup>m,n</sup>
<b>Cote d'Ivoire</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	4,667	3,276	4,014	3,170	20,375	15,058	48,288	35,229	45,687	102,650	77,848
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	57%	57%	59%	11%	22%	27%	70%	68%	72%	51%	64%
<b>Multilateral</b>	33%	41%	40%	73%	37%	17%	26%	23%	26%	12%	16%
<b>NGO</b>	10%	1%	1%	16%	41%	56%	4%	9%	2%	37%	20%
<b>Equatorial Guinea</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	440	508	1,025	550	980	2,042	4,070	3,275	1,157	4,885	5,188
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	0%	0%	49%	0%	0%	37%	24%	32%	22%	34%	1%
<b>Multilateral</b>	100%	100%	51%	100%	91%	63%	76%	67%	36%	22%	50%
<b>NGO</b>	0%	0%	0%	0%	9%	0%	0%	1%	42%	44%	49%
<b>Eritrea</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	3,518	3,028	6,774	9,345	8,183	8,743	17,260	9,974	10,061	14,923	23,688
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	48%	42%	21%	24%	16%	2%	1%	7%	28%	2%	1%
<b>Multilateral</b>	49%	28%	45%	32%	31%	48%	98%	80%	66%	97%	98%
<b>NGO</b>	4%	30%	34%	44%	52%	50%	1%	13%	6%	0%	2%
<b>Ethiopia</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	24,731	31,619	43,125	52,648	68,629	64,956	192,603	233,235	334,223	361,896	336,725
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	40%	16%	20%	23%	19%	13%	49%	22%	27%	25%	30%
<b>Multilateral</b>	7%	15%	12%	12%	39%	13%	32%	42%	56%	42%	21%
<b>NGO</b>	53%	69%	68%	65%	42%	73%	19%	36%	18%	33%	49%
<b>Gabon</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	683	435	3,069	710	758	704	908	2,242	3,069	2,374	4,734
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	0%	18%	2%	64%	24%	65%	33%	16%	17%	15%	18%
<b>Multilateral</b>	68%	55%	8%	36%	53%	35%	67%	80%	80%	79%	82%
<b>NGO</b>	32%	27%	89%	0%	22%	0%	0%	4%	3%	5%	0%
<b>Gambia</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	1,321	801	690	614	1,634	1,001	4,592	3,091	3,404	2,921	7,370
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	39%	48%	41%	2%	12%	20%	5%	10%	12%	7%	1%
<b>Multilateral</b>	50%	46%	59%	98%	55%	80%	93%	89%	78%	91%	91%
<b>NGO</b>	12%	6%	0%	0%	32%	0%	2%	1%	10%	3%	8%
<b>Ghana</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	22,323	17,485	21,753	32,061	34,123	37,007	29,784	53,639	70,247	41,089	124,443
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	27%	18%	13%	45%	58%	65%	44%	60%	48%	18%	32%
<b>Multilateral</b>	16%	16%	19%	11%	21%	14%	36%	25%	43%	44%	47%
<b>NGO</b>	57%	66%	68%	45%	20%	21%	20%	15%	9%	38%	21%

**Table A.5. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries of Africa (sub-Saharan),  
by channel of distribution, 1999-2009<sup>a</sup> (Thousands of current \$US)**

Country	1999	2000 <sup>b</sup>	2001	2002 <sup>c,d,e</sup>	2003	2004 <sup>f,g</sup>	2005 <sup>h,i</sup>	2006 <sup>j</sup>	2007 <sup>k</sup>	2008 <sup>l</sup>	2009 <sup>m,n</sup>
<b>Guinea</b>											
Total \$US	9,574	7,187	6,176	9,009	12,807	12,221	7,080	13,184	5,846	10,160	19,910
% by Channel											
Bilateral	36%	44%	29%	22%	18%	20%	64%	29%	67%	61%	21%
Multilateral	9%	8%	14%	7%	24%	18%	15%	14%	25%	11%	27%
NGO	55%	48%	57%	70%	58%	62%	21%	56%	8%	28%	52%
<b>Guinea-Bissau</b>											
Total \$US	157	574	562	1,045	1,506	5,251	1,984	2,342	2,516	2,954	9,892
% by Channel											
Bilateral	55%	32%	10%	33%	7%	12%	32%	23%	52%	22%	9%
Multilateral	45%	34%	90%	67%	77%	88%	47%	74%	27%	42%	80%
NGO	0%	34%	0%	0%	17%	0%	21%	2%	21%	36%	11%
<b>Kenya</b>											
Total \$US	35,108	33,697	38,134	52,114	70,577	65,493	168,523	169,443	239,215	348,033	447,930
% by Channel											
Bilateral	34%	26%	33%	28%	23%	16%	85%	40%	69%	43%	38%
Multilateral	13%	6%	8%	11%	13%	5%	2%	3%	10%	6%	6%
NGO	53%	68%	59%	62%	64%	80%	13%	58%	21%	51%	56%
<b>Lesotho</b>											
Total \$US	381	753	967	1,577	4,802	2,995	8,572	10,647	20,814	40,044	36,836
% by Channel											
Bilateral	18%	73%	67%	19%	47%	63%	31%	48%	38%	27%	29%
Multilateral	71%	24%	25%	28%	43%	28%	63%	48%	51%	55%	47%
NGO	11%	3%	8%	53%	10%	10%	6%	3%	12%	18%	24%
<b>Liberia</b>											
Total \$US	1,591	2,433	1,626	1,961	2,675	1,810	6,152	7,069	10,544	18,016	34,541
% by Channel											
Bilateral	23%	15%	0%	37%	18%	9%	7%	7%	8%	8%	11%
Multilateral	70%	30%	63%	29%	47%	47%	70%	76%	60%	31%	42%
NGO	8%	54%	37%	34%	35%	44%	23%	17%	33%	61%	47%
<b>Madagascar</b>											
Total \$US	9,159	7,386	10,208	12,424	16,043	13,630	13,635	13,038	14,475	17,149	28,127
% by Channel											
Bilateral	11%	29%	11%	22%	6%	12%	29%	24%	52%	32%	24%
Multilateral	24%	23%	21%	17%	32%	17%	31%	39%	31%	2%	41%
NGO	66%	47%	68%	61%	62%	71%	40%	37%	17%	67%	35%
<b>Malawi</b>											
Total \$US	16,516	25,616	22,230	36,003	68,418	41,608	35,040	74,439	119,991	111,485	181,454
% by Channel											
Bilateral	33%	48%	19%	51%	78%	14%	23%	29%	29%	18%	38%
Multilateral	17%	7%	17%	10%	7%	48%	55%	40%	57%	56%	39%
NGO	50%	45%	64%	38%	15%	37%	22%	31%	15%	27%	23%

**Table A.5. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries of Africa (sub-Saharan),  
by channel of distribution, 1999-2009<sup>a</sup> (Thousands of current \$US)**

Country	1999	2000 <sup>b</sup>	2001	2002 <sup>c,d,e</sup>	2003	2004 <sup>f,g</sup>	2005 <sup>h,i</sup>	2006 <sup>j</sup>	2007 <sup>k</sup>	2008 <sup>l</sup>	2009 <sup>m,n</sup>
<b>Mali</b>											
Total \$US	16,851	11,804	14,171	20,358	25,070	48,841	33,543	32,393	39,870	50,790	63,463
<b>% by Channel</b>											
Bilateral	28%	50%	40%	45%	10%	15%	55%	59%	48%	38%	35%
Multilateral	7%	9%	17%	11%	10%	45%	19%	25%	43%	40%	40%
NGO	65%	42%	43%	44%	79%	40%	27%	16%	9%	22%	25%
<b>Mauritania</b>											
Total \$US	862	1,965	2,061	5,095	3,978	12,027	2,759	4,869	4,621	9,069	12,063
<b>% by Channel</b>											
Bilateral	0%	5%	5%	7%	4%	14%	28%	31%	87%	22%	20%
Multilateral	100%	79%	63%	86%	85%	86%	61%	67%	0%	67%	60%
NGO	0%	16%	32%	7%	11%	1%	11%	1%	13%	11%	20%
<b>Mauritius</b>											
Total \$US	72	91	193	157	139	2,081	66	794	1,197	379	1,245
<b>% by Channel</b>											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	77%	84%	99%	100%	33%
Multilateral	100%	97%	100%	100%	45%	100%	23%	15%	0%	0%	67%
NGO	0%	3%	0%	0%	54%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%
<b>Mozambique</b>											
Total \$US	17,790	23,388	29,800	41,172	68,671	59,436	112,030	136,904	199,056	236,039	254,111
<b>% by Channel</b>											
Bilateral	42%	30%	27%	39%	40%	29%	84%	53%	52%	47%	45%
Multilateral	33%	26%	28%	22%	19%	17%	9%	20%	27%	21%	14%
NGO	25%	44%	45%	38%	40%	54%	6%	27%	21%	32%	41%
<b>Namibia</b>											
Total \$US	2,583	3,571	4,080	4,774	12,092	13,824	54,340	70,473	85,019	81,548	125,093
<b>% by Channel</b>											
Bilateral	44%	24%	20%	18%	27%	33%	79%	43%	54%	41%	52%
Multilateral	52%	37%	36%	32%	10%	13%	17%	28%	29%	17%	26%
NGO	4%	39%	44%	50%	63%	54%	4%	29%	17%	42%	21%
<b>Niger</b>											
Total \$US	4,291	2,827	3,979	3,480	6,175	7,595	11,266	15,906	18,167	23,080	37,149
<b>% by Channel</b>											
Bilateral	23%	56%	35%	15%	34%	52%	41%	55%	36%	24%	20%
Multilateral	48%	39%	62%	82%	63%	45%	55%	41%	53%	66%	64%
NGO	29%	5%	3%	3%	3%	3%	4%	4%	11%	11%	17%
<b>Nigeria</b>											
Total \$US	16,693	39,741	35,933	54,824	81,796	109,036	207,745	215,845	236,978	383,376	421,494
<b>% by Channel</b>											
Bilateral	15%	11%	4%	19%	17%	47%	77%	45%	61%	43%	40%
Multilateral	23%	10%	19%	18%	20%	8%	14%	13%	9%	12%	14%
NGO	62%	79%	77%	63%	63%	45%	9%	42%	30%	45%	46%

**Table A.5. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries of Africa (sub-Saharan),  
by channel of distribution, 1999-2009<sup>a</sup> (Thousands of current \$US)**

Country	1999	2000 <sup>b</sup>	2001	2002 <sup>c,d,e</sup>	2003	2004 <sup>f,g</sup>	2005 <sup>h,i</sup>	2006 <sup>j</sup>	2007 <sup>k</sup>	2008 <sup>l</sup>	2009 <sup>m,n</sup>
<b>Rwanda</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	8,266	11,007	14,044	10,695	24,016	21,636	82,427	69,902	105,790	138,362	155,135
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	72%	41%	11%	12%	29%	18%	63%	34%	42%	23%	31%
<b>Multilateral</b>	23%	11%	13%	17%	15%	13%	32%	24%	35%	34%	24%
<b>NGO</b>	5%	48%	76%	71%	57%	69%	5%	41%	23%	43%	45%
<b>Sao Tome and Principe</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	528	327	974	427	516	2,102	621	849	565	924	1,441
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	2%	15%	11%	18%	35%	13%	39%	15%	35%	25%	25%
<b>Multilateral</b>	98%	85%	60%	66%	51%	87%	61%	64%	29%	29%	46%
<b>NGO</b>	0%	0%	29%	16%	13%	0%	0%	21%	36%	45%	29%
<b>Senegal</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	15,198	12,603	17,082	12,084	26,130	24,305	15,560	25,804	23,125	33,583	40,764
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	34%	13%	33%	19%	17%	14%	35%	31%	39%	28%	25%
<b>Multilateral</b>	13%	9%	14%	20%	10%	10%	28%	42%	40%	26%	29%
<b>NGO</b>	53%	78%	52%	62%	72%	77%	36%	27%	21%	45%	46%
<b>Seychelles</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	86	72	59	50	155	17	77	71	25	30	60
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	0%	0%	0%	0%	38%	0%	37%	39%	100%	100%	57%
<b>Multilateral</b>	100%	72%	100%	100%	25%	100%	63%	61%	0%	0%	34%
<b>NGO</b>	0%	28%	0%	0%	36%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	9%
<b>Sierra Leone</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	481	1,120	889	2,373	6,803	2,934	8,832	8,437	8,591	15,498	41,326
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	22%	36%	0%	25%	39%	23%	31%	36%	39%	17%	9%
<b>Multilateral</b>	41%	20%	63%	48%	47%	69%	63%	58%	40%	61%	77%
<b>NGO</b>	37%	44%	37%	27%	14%	8%	7%	5%	22%	22%	14%
<b>South Africa</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	19,449	28,171	29,267	39,628	96,542	41,025	195,513	185,064	284,019	408,924	588,905
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	19%	22%	21%	14%	37%	17%	74%	48%	71%	38%	38%
<b>Multilateral</b>	8%	4%	8%	10%	18%	1%	15%	8%	11%	5%	5%
<b>NGO</b>	73%	74%	70%	76%	45%	82%	11%	44%	17%	57%	56%
<b>Swaziland</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	597	557	635	2,044	7,069	2,190	21,808	13,022	20,019	21,509	26,168
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	4%	27%	1%	2%	9%	36%	4%	14%	26%	22%	20%
<b>Multilateral</b>	95%	62%	77%	44%	88%	40%	94%	83%	71%	51%	41%
<b>NGO</b>	1%	11%	22%	54%	3%	25%	2%	3%	3%	27%	39%

**Table A.5. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries of Africa (sub-Saharan),  
by channel of distribution, 1999-2009<sup>a</sup> (Thousands of current \$US)**

Country	1999	2000 <sup>b</sup>	2001	2002 <sup>c,d,e</sup>	2003	2004 <sup>f,g</sup>	2005 <sup>h,i</sup>	2006 <sup>j</sup>	2007 <sup>k</sup>	2008 <sup>l</sup>	2009 <sup>m,n</sup>
<b>Tanzania, United Republic of</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	30,502	27,746	31,019	39,429	64,268	92,191	209,317	164,834	223,909	307,280	339,649
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	42%	39%	29%	44%	38%	27%	62%	48%	64%	44%	42%
<b>Multilateral</b>	20%	11%	21%	19%	14%	37%	29%	22%	19%	30%	20%
<b>NGO</b>	38%	50%	50%	37%	48%	35%	8%	29%	18%	26%	39%
<b>Togo</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	1,540	1,601	2,695	2,719	6,365	2,196	8,224	9,587	12,703	9,737	22,183
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	4%	18%	5%	45%	12%	30%	13%	14%	16%	31%	11%
<b>Multilateral</b>	54%	40%	56%	54%	80%	70%	82%	81%	81%	62%	81%
<b>NGO</b>	42%	42%	39%	1%	8%	0%	5%	5%	3%	6%	7%
<b>Uganda</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	37,394	37,590	42,399	54,011	61,945	53,973	197,560	174,668	251,540	237,630	297,165
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	35%	25%	14%	17%	27%	11%	74%	50%	66%	54%	50%
<b>Multilateral</b>	24%	12%	14%	12%	15%	12%	21%	4%	18%	1%	7%
<b>NGO</b>	40%	63%	72%	71%	59%	77%	5%	46%	17%	45%	44%
<b>Zambia</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	17,092	28,041	29,312	43,214	80,514	69,017	182,075	148,100	166,147	270,757	255,922
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	38%	33%	28%	33%	43%	35%	75%	43%	57%	30%	38%
<b>Multilateral</b>	7%	14%	9%	7%	6%	3%	19%	12%	13%	31%	20%
<b>NGO</b>	55%	53%	63%	60%	52%	61%	6%	44%	29%	39%	42%
<b>Zimbabwe</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	17,659	21,733	17,364	18,699	44,253	21,212	24,815	49,333	75,608	50,832	161,680
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	45%	31%	5%	48%	32%	8%	36%	33%	56%	35%	15%
<b>Multilateral</b>	15%	6%	14%	9%	5%	9%	37%	15%	23%	7%	54%
<b>NGO</b>	39%	63%	81%	43%	62%	83%	27%	52%	20%	58%	31%

- <sup>a</sup> 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.
- <sup>b</sup> 2000 data differ from the figures in the 2000 report, due to additional data received.
- <sup>c</sup> The regional distribution for the European Union, Germany, Italy and Luxembourg is estimated.
- <sup>d</sup> The channels for the European Union, Italy and Luxembourg are estimated.
- <sup>e</sup> 2002 data differ from the figures in the 2002 report, due to additional data received.
- <sup>f</sup> 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.
- <sup>g</sup> 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.
- <sup>h</sup> 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.
- <sup>i</sup> 2005 data differ from the figures in the 2005 report, due to additional data received.
- <sup>j</sup> 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.
- <sup>k</sup> Since no 2007 data have been provided on general contributions to intermediate organizations by France, the channels have been estimated based on 2006 data.
- <sup>l</sup> Since no 2008 data have been provided on general contributions to intermediate organizations by France, the channels have been estimated based on 2006 data.
- <sup>m</sup> Since no 2009 data have been provided on general contributions to intermediate organizations by France, the channels have been estimated based on 2006 data.
- <sup>n</sup> Unlike former years, information on primary funds was not reported by the United Kingdom directly. As a result, 2009 figures on general contributions are estimated at the 2008 level. Information on project/programme expenditures are based on OECD data.
- <sup>o</sup> 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, 1999-2009<sup>a</sup> (Thousands of current \$US)**

Country/Territory	1999	2000 <sup>b</sup>	2001	2002 <sup>c,d,e</sup>	2003	2004 <sup>f,g</sup>	2005 <sup>h,i</sup>	2006 <sup>j</sup>	2007 <sup>k</sup>	2008 <sup>l</sup>	2009 <sup>m,n</sup>
<b>Asia and the Pacific</b>											
<b>Total<sup>o</sup></b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	415,124	391,829	396,994	566,261	609,901	522,000	809,444	1,026,897	971,340	1,132,628	1,685,212
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	29%	30%	29%	42%	29%	17%	30%	16%	39%	18%	23%
<b>Multilateral</b>	28%	30%	24%	20%	28%	20%	39%	40%	32%	38%	39%
<b>NGO</b>	43%	40%	47%	38%	43%	63%	31%	44%	29%	44%	38%
<b>Regional</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	33,060	19,473	36,815	151,240	40,002	77,222	119,709	126,634	155,229	168,898	110,885
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	20%	5%	3%	75%	26%	4%	10%	7%	23%	8%	14%
<b>Multilateral</b>	41%	55%	37%	9%	43%	19%	40%	20%	4%	17%	37%
<b>NGO</b>	39%	40%	60%	16%	31%	77%	50%	72%	73%	74%	49%
<b>Afghanistan</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	1,937	1,928	1,491	12,739	21,652	15,074	31,253	45,845	48,360	72,438	152,785
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	16%	0%	30%	4%	12%	21%	39%	11%	41%	19%	8%
<b>Multilateral</b>	26%	39%	52%	71%	49%	23%	16%	44%	50%	52%	47%
<b>NGO</b>	57%	61%	19%	25%	39%	56%	45%	45%	9%	29%	46%
<b>Armenia</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	520	1,876	3,721	3,871	2,445	1,773	5,024	3,015	5,344	7,458	11,353
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	4%	37%	30%	48%	5%	19%	2%	18%	64%	12%	3%
<b>Multilateral</b>	33%	6%	7%	8%	71%	46%	69%	45%	23%	24%	49%
<b>NGO</b>	62%	57%	63%	44%	24%	35%	29%	37%	14%	64%	48%
<b>Azerbaijan</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	941	1,473	1,887	1,876	994	1,142	4,118	9,615	4,090	4,772	4,335
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	4%	37%	38%	35%	2%	3%	8%	1%	52%	1%	3%
<b>Multilateral</b>	52%	42%	41%	40%	61%	58%	40%	63%	40%	48%	35%
<b>NGO</b>	45%	21%	21%	25%	37%	39%	52%	36%	9%	51%	62%
<b>Bangladesh</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	89,494	84,736	75,909	65,742	85,760	49,044	94,260	87,061	79,053	93,415	116,611
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	16%	29%	35%	48%	36%	2%	48%	8%	31%	19%	35%
<b>Multilateral</b>	31%	44%	22%	16%	29%	16%	20%	50%	40%	48%	25%
<b>NGO</b>	53%	28%	43%	36%	36%	82%	32%	41%	29%	34%	40%
<b>Bhutan</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	1,274	1,431	632	529	870	4,713	3,349	4,289	2,530	2,099	1,120
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	0%	0%	1%	0%	13%	15%	36%	20%	28%	66%	13%
<b>Multilateral</b>	100%	100%	99%	100%	86%	85%	64%	78%	66%	30%	81%
<b>NGO</b>	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	2%	6%	4%	7%



**Table A.6. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries and territories of Asia and the Pacific, by channel of distribution, 1999-2009<sup>a</sup> (Thousands of current \$US)**

Country/Territory	1999	2000 <sup>b</sup>	2001	2002 <sup>c,d,e</sup>	2003	2004 <sup>f,g</sup>	2005 <sup>h,i</sup>	2006 <sup>j</sup>	2007 <sup>k</sup>	2008 <sup>l</sup>	2009 <sup>m,n</sup>
<b>Cambodia</b>											
Total \$US	21,362	20,117	24,787	29,120	36,969	33,671	29,083	47,442	54,407	65,877	85,449
% by Channel											
Bilateral	52%	41%	12%	21%	14%	21%	25%	23%	42%	20%	21%
Multilateral	17%	18%	14%	14%	24%	9%	50%	40%	28%	43%	44%
NGO	30%	41%	74%	65%	62%	70%	25%	37%	30%	37%	36%
<b>China</b>											
Total \$US	11,465	12,305	22,176	15,590	32,141	14,511	43,725	57,521	78,604	84,084	113,049
% by Channel											
Bilateral	11%	13%	46%	36%	64%	32%	27%	11%	19%	17%	7%
Multilateral	63%	35%	26%	37%	19%	6%	60%	70%	65%	67%	68%
NGO	26%	52%	28%	27%	17%	62%	13%	19%	15%	17%	25%
<b>Cook Islands</b>											
Total \$US	105	55	50	69	161	164	136	726	176	97	29
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	0%	93%	100%	100%	99%	100%	100%	33%
Multilateral	95%	100%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	17%
NGO	5%	0%	0%	0%	7%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	49%
<b>Fiji</b>											
Total \$US	274	112	152	312	1,190	1,425	2,387	2,520	719	1,002	631
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	7%	86%	84%	30%	10%	28%	59%	42%
Multilateral	100%	97%	76%	69%	10%	9%	69%	77%	0%	0%	7%
NGO	0%	3%	24%	25%	4%	7%	1%	13%	72%	41%	51%
<b>French Polynesia</b>											
Total \$US	0	0	0	0	41	0	0	0	0	0	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
NGO	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>India</b>											
Total \$US	57,247	78,993	57,199	70,432	99,471	85,116	96,153	142,473	139,007	168,655	434,751
% by Channel											
Bilateral	35%	37%	31%	20%	14%	7%	33%	25%	31%	13%	39%
Multilateral	14%	19%	21%	22%	14%	15%	26%	33%	55%	48%	39%
NGO	51%	44%	48%	58%	72%	78%	41%	42%	14%	39%	23%
<b>Indonesia</b>											
Total \$US	38,285	33,099	34,244	47,720	48,084	51,823	68,400	115,126	43,821	69,229	106,650
% by Channel											
Bilateral	31%	14%	21%	25%	29%	27%	37%	14%	43%	15%	8%
Multilateral	24%	29%	21%	21%	23%	15%	39%	25%	5%	22%	34%
NGO	44%	58%	58%	54%	49%	59%	24%	61%	53%	63%	58%

**Table A.6. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries and territories of Asia and the Pacific, by channel of distribution, 1999-2009<sup>a</sup> (Thousands of current \$US)**

Country/Territory	1999	2000 <sup>b</sup>	2001	2002 <sup>c,d,e</sup>	2003	2004 <sup>f,g</sup>	2005 <sup>h,i</sup>	2006 <sup>j</sup>	2007 <sup>k</sup>	2008 <sup>l</sup>	2009 <sup>m,n</sup>
<b>Iran, Islamic Republic of</b>											
Total \$US	1,249	1,539	2,276	9,111	2,472	2,380	3,096	3,502	2,325	4,727	4,926
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%	3%	3%	2%	4%	1%
Multilateral	99%	89%	100%	100%	97%	94%	97%	93%	98%	96%	98%
NGO	1%	11%	0%	0%	3%	1%	0%	4%	0%	0%	1%
<b>Kazakhstan</b>											
Total \$US	2,809	3,047	6,169	4,193	5,265	3,917	8,215	9,323	4,232	13,674	6,079
% by Channel											
Bilateral	37%	15%	22%	7%	12%	1%	6%	5%	32%	1%	4%
Multilateral	15%	32%	17%	24%	30%	23%	81%	64%	67%	83%	80%
NGO	48%	53%	62%	69%	58%	76%	14%	31%	1%	16%	15%
<b>Kiribati</b>											
Total \$US	102	75	12	48	26	127	294	178	390	918	471
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	100%	83%	84%	100%	93%
Multilateral	92%	96%	84%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	16%	0%	1%
NGO	8%	4%	16%	0%	0%	0%	0%	17%	0%	0%	6%
<b>Korea, Dem. People's Rep. of</b>											
Total \$US	561	354	1,198	3,261	2,550	1,419	1,367	1,120	330	310	5,137
% by Channel											
Bilateral	11%	0%	40%	4%	1%	10%	8%	12%	2%	11%	0%
Multilateral	82%	100%	60%	40%	40%	83%	88%	87%	57%	0%	72%
NGO	8%	0%	0%	56%	58%	7%	3%	1%	41%	89%	28%
<b>Kyrgyzstan</b>											
Total \$US	1,402	1,518	2,593	8,494	3,395	2,648	7,588	7,001	8,466	14,710	8,559
% by Channel											
Bilateral	7%	0%	3%	70%	17%	21%	33%	9%	37%	9%	43%
Multilateral	42%	29%	18%	7%	44%	31%	56%	79%	58%	71%	27%
NGO	51%	71%	80%	23%	39%	48%	11%	12%	5%	20%	30%
<b>Lao, People's Democratic Republic</b>											
Total \$US	2,104	2,490	2,244	3,964	3,351	2,718	12,974	9,882	7,364	8,404	14,874
% by Channel											
Bilateral	17%	19%	0%	6%	21%	29%	25%	27%	35%	44%	19%
Multilateral	66%	79%	100%	53%	65%	49%	73%	61%	60%	35%	63%
NGO	16%	2%	0%	41%	14%	22%	2%	12%	5%	20%	18%
<b>Malaysia</b>											
Total \$US	670	206	156	441	700	3,989	597	381	98	152	243
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	42%	0%	0%	21%	27%	100%	66%	32%
Multilateral	37%	75%	91%	34%	52%	100%	79%	33%	0%	0%	66%
NGO	63%	25%	9%	24%	48%	0%	0%	40%	0%	34%	2%

**Table A.6. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries and territories of Asia and the Pacific, by channel of distribution, 1999-2009<sup>a</sup> (Thousands of current \$US)**

Country/Territory	1999	2000 <sup>b</sup>	2001	2002 <sup>c,d,e</sup>	2003	2004 <sup>f,g</sup>	2005 <sup>h,i</sup>	2006 <sup>j</sup>	2007 <sup>k</sup>	2008 <sup>l</sup>	2009 <sup>m,n</sup>
<b>Maldives</b>											
Total \$US	622	861	733	503	805	579	1,654	1,363	1,454	488	1,770
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	0%	39%	0%	2%	3%	7%	91%	13%
Multilateral	100%	100%	100%	100%	53%	100%	98%	97%	87%	0%	87%
NGO	0%	0%	0%	0%	8%	0%	0%	0%	6%	9%	0%
<b>Marshall Islands</b>											
Total \$US	107	105	50	52	436	517	184	785	945	948	120
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	16%	100%	100%	100%	98%	84%
Multilateral	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%
NGO	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	84%	0%	0%	0%	2%	11%
<b>Micronesia, Federated States of</b>											
Total \$US	83	58	66	86	948	928	456	1,708	1,821	1,851	92
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	80%
Multilateral	100%	100%	100%	100%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%
NGO	0%	0%	0%	0%	98%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	15%
<b>Mongolia</b>											
Total \$US	3,956	2,372	3,989	3,334	3,881	2,115	4,346	4,764	4,822	5,855	7,223
% by Channel											
Bilateral	45%	14%	10%	17%	31%	37%	29%	36%	40%	30%	13%
Multilateral	45%	60%	55%	60%	60%	51%	62%	61%	49%	55%	79%
NGO	10%	25%	35%	23%	9%	12%	9%	3%	11%	15%	9%
<b>Myanmar</b>											
Total \$US	1,886	3,135	4,688	13,097	14,340	5,273	18,643	8,771	8,085	17,910	19,141
% by Channel											
Bilateral	8%	1%	0%	55%	50%	39%	33%	13%	50%	25%	8%
Multilateral	55%	31%	45%	25%	33%	33%	55%	50%	28%	46%	66%
NGO	37%	67%	55%	20%	17%	27%	12%	36%	22%	29%	26%
<b>Nepal</b>											
Total \$US	25,073	18,189	19,820	27,137	26,421	25,368	26,895	53,153	24,483	31,059	60,334
% by Channel											
Bilateral	23%	24%	23%	39%	19%	12%	22%	12%	51%	21%	33%
Multilateral	30%	24%	27%	14%	18%	25%	53%	22%	14%	22%	29%
NGO	46%	52%	50%	47%	63%	63%	25%	66%	34%	57%	38%
<b>Niue</b>											
Total \$US	15	0	0	0	0	103	1,090	229	101	112	86
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	-	-	-	-	84%	99%	100%	100%	100%	78%
Multilateral	14%	-	-	-	-	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%
NGO	86%	-	-	-	-	16%	1%	0%	0%	0%	16%

**Table A.6. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries and territories of Asia and the Pacific, by channel of distribution, 1999-2009<sup>a</sup> (Thousands of current \$US)**

Country/Territory	1999	2000 <sup>b</sup>	2001	2002 <sup>c,d,e</sup>	2003	2004 <sup>f,g</sup>	2005 <sup>h,i</sup>	2006 <sup>j</sup>	2007 <sup>k</sup>	2008 <sup>l</sup>	2009 <sup>m,n</sup>
<b>Pakistan</b>											
Total \$US	28,144	23,089	13,415	20,520	57,075	9,925	32,312	30,266	75,584	27,963	108,906
% by Channel											
Bilateral	42%	25%	4%	40%	56%	14%	9%	8%	91%	27%	10%
Multilateral	34%	33%	27%	22%	34%	55%	47%	48%	5%	42%	25%
NGO	25%	42%	69%	38%	11%	31%	44%	44%	3%	31%	65%
<b>Palau</b>											
Total \$US	0	0	0	0	158	2,088	147	240	57	227	91
% by Channel											
Bilateral	-	-	-	-	0%	4%	100%	100%	100%	100%	80%
Multilateral	-	-	-	-	0%	89%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%
NGO	-	-	-	-	100%	8%	0%	0%	0%	0%	15%
<b>Papua New Guinea</b>											
Total \$US	7,288	6,955	6,157	4,770	11,287	14,300	19,770	52,325	42,741	51,237	47,524
% by Channel											
Bilateral	89%	89%	89%	83%	91%	92%	79%	15%	20%	20%	13%
Multilateral	9%	10%	9%	16%	5%	8%	19%	53%	14%	7%	15%
NGO	2%	1%	2%	1%	3%	0%	2%	32%	66%	73%	72%
<b>Philippines</b>											
Total \$US	47,144	45,899	46,523	32,188	36,120	43,538	43,804	47,541	43,396	49,566	61,548
% by Channel											
Bilateral	30%	51%	53%	33%	14%	14%	17%	5%	55%	12%	19%
Multilateral	15%	7%	7%	11%	14%	11%	16%	17%	36%	24%	13%
NGO	55%	41%	41%	56%	72%	75%	66%	78%	9%	64%	68%
<b>Samoa</b>											
Total \$US	80	28	50	99	405	325	544	1048	334	493	627
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	38%	72%	100%	86%	30%	77%	83%	73%
Multilateral	100%	86%	100%	62%	9%	0%	14%	3%	0%	0%	3%
NGO	0%	14%	0%	0%	20%	0%	0%	67%	23%	17%	24%
<b>Singapore</b>											
Total \$US	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	-	-	-	-	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-
NGO	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Solomon Islands</b>											
Total \$US	644	239	280	120	1,158	2,054	2,165	1,846	1,923	1,723	2,698
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	3%	2%	87%	95%	97%	84%	72%	75%	48%
Multilateral	48%	24%	28%	64%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	9%
NGO	52%	76%	69%	34%	13%	5%	3%	16%	28%	25%	43%

**Table A.6. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries and territories of Asia and the Pacific, by channel of distribution, 1999-2009<sup>a</sup> (Thousands of current \$US)**

Country/Territory	1999	2000 <sup>b</sup>	2001	2002 <sup>c,d,e</sup>	2003	2004 <sup>f,g</sup>	2005 <sup>h,i</sup>	2006 <sup>j</sup>	2007 <sup>k</sup>	2008 <sup>l</sup>	2009 <sup>m,n</sup>
<b>Sri Lanka</b>											
Total \$US	2,804	3,139	2,074	3,664	15,862	3,164	4,404	7,019	2,354	4,178	8,455
% by Channel											
Bilateral	13%	5%	0%	14%	17%	29%	16%	11%	58%	36%	24%
Multilateral	58%	43%	69%	36%	71%	60%	78%	88%	22%	1%	53%
NGO	29%	53%	31%	50%	12%	11%	6%	1%	20%	62%	23%
<b>Tajikistan</b>											
Total \$US	892	369	805	4,072	3,253	2,529	4,747	5,304	8,704	7,739	19,469
% by Channel											
Bilateral	15%	0%	0%	1%	14%	16%	6%	8%	26%	16%	4%
Multilateral	78%	100%	78%	55%	40%	28%	51%	63%	55%	45%	74%
NGO	6%	0%	22%	43%	46%	56%	42%	29%	19%	40%	21%
<b>Thailand</b>											
Total \$US	11,039	2,841	2,466	5,167	16,109	10,349	12,245	45,630	45,477	45,979	26,566
% by Channel											
Bilateral	23%	3%	2%	46%	3%	7%	18%	16%	24%	20%	25%
Multilateral	7%	33%	68%	12%	53%	13%	71%	77%	74%	68%	69%
NGO	71%	64%	31%	42%	45%	80%	11%	7%	2%	11%	6%
<b>Timor Leste</b>											
Total \$US	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,680	3,546	3,606	0	3,611	7,731	10,605
% by Channel											
Bilateral	NA	NA	NA	NA	7%	9%	59%	-	38%	14%	7%
Multilateral	NA	NA	NA	NA	87%	91%	41%	-	49%	49%	58%
NGO	NA	NA	NA	NA	6%	0%	1%	-	12%	37%	36%
<b>Tokelau</b>											
Total \$US	0	0	0	0	46	86	18	0	0	0	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	-	-	-	-	100%	100%	100%	-	-	-	-
Multilateral	-	-	-	-	0%	0%	0%	-	-	-	-
NGO	-	-	-	-	0%	0%	0%	-	-	-	-
<b>Tonga</b>											
Total \$US	16	48	36	116	226	352	2,191	667	338	383	19
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	0%	81%	100%	100%	92%	91%	97%	0%
Multilateral	81%	96%	67%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	27%
NGO	19%	4%	33%	0%	19%	0%	0%	8%	9%	3%	73%
<b>Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands</b>											
Total \$US	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	183	182	94	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0%	0%	-
Multilateral	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0%	0%	-
NGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	100%	100%	-

**Table A.6. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries and territories of Asia and the Pacific, by channel of distribution, 1999-2009<sup>a</sup> (Thousands of current \$US)**

Country/Territory	1999	2000 <sup>b</sup>	2001	2002 <sup>c,d,e</sup>	2003	2004 <sup>f,g</sup>	2005 <sup>h,i</sup>	2006 <sup>j</sup>	2007 <sup>k</sup>	2008 <sup>l</sup>	2009 <sup>m,n</sup>
<b>Turkmenistan</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	719	684	1,027	843	1,322	1,197	735	622	156	821	0
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	0%	0%	6%	1%	0%	0%	0%	7%	89%	2%	-
<b>Multilateral</b>	74%	62%	68%	75%	44%	38%	74%	92%	0%	0%	-
<b>NGO</b>	26%	38%	27%	24%	56%	62%	26%	1%	11%	98%	-
<b>Tuvalu</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	64	35	2	112	518	85	28	0	6	3	0
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	0%	0%	0%	0%	82%	100%	100%	-	100%	98%	-
<b>Multilateral</b>	100%	100%	-3%	90%	0%	0%	0%	-	0%	2%	-
<b>NGO</b>	0%	0%	103%	10%	18%	0%	0%	-	0%	0%	-
<b>Uzbekistan</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	2,592	1,444	4,624	6,056	8,388	8,758	7,274	6,186	8,646	5,637	0
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	52%	23%	17%	7%	6%	10%	35%	24%	24%	12%	-
<b>Multilateral</b>	35%	38%	16%	9%	8%	9%	31%	65%	65%	51%	-
<b>NGO</b>	13%	39%	68%	83%	85%	82%	34%	11%	11%	38%	-
<b>Vanuatu</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	56	80	86	86	482	467	571	575	698	1,425	0
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	0%	0%	4%	0%	80%	100%	96%	69%	74%	70%	-
<b>Multilateral</b>	93%	99%	83%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	-
<b>NGO</b>	7%	1%	13%	0%	20%	0%	4%	31%	26%	30%	-
<b>Viet Nam</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	17,039	17,433	16,392	15,486	21,441	31,479	89,889	77,259	60,877	88,001	0
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	40%	34%	46%	19%	37%	32%	40%	30%	67%	38%	-
<b>Multilateral</b>	43%	39%	31%	20%	37%	29%	51%	40%	8%	15%	-
<b>NGO</b>	18%	27%	23%	60%	26%	39%	9%	30%	25%	47%	-

- 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 Since no 2007 data have been provided on general contributions to intermediate organizations by France, the channels have been estimated based on 2006 data.
- l Since no 2008 data have been provided on general contributions to intermediate organizations by France, the channels have been estimated based on 2006 data.
- m Since no 2009 data have been provided on general contributions to intermediate organizations by France, the channels have been estimated based on 2006 data.
- n Unlike former years, information on primary funds was not reported by the United Kingdom directly. As a result, 2009 figures on general contributions are estimated at the 2008 level. Information on project/programme expenditures are based on OECD data.
- o Asia and the Pacific Total is composed of the sum of final expenditures for population activities conducted in more than one country (Regional) plus the sum of the final expenditures for the individual countries in the region.

**Table A.7. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, by channel of distribution, 1999-2009<sup>a</sup> (Thousands of current \$US)**

Country	1999	2000 <sup>b</sup>	2001	2002 <sup>c</sup>	2003	2004 <sup>d</sup>	2005 <sup>e,f</sup>	2006 <sup>g</sup>	2007 <sup>h</sup>	2008 <sup>i</sup>	2009 <sup>j,k</sup>
<b>Latin America and the Caribbean Total<sup>l</sup></b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	182,603	156,534	188,603	255,666	221,948	236,173	352,678	391,772	394,650	518,707	646,799
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	22%	37%	34%	33%	14%	13%	37%	31%	39%	28%	26%
<b>Multilateral</b>	16%	15%	16%	24%	34%	30%	40%	36%	34%	38%	37%
<b>NGO</b>	62%	48%	49%	44%	52%	58%	23%	32%	27%	34%	37%
<b>Regional</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	23,605	15,694	21,208	60,609	23,591	40,206	35,711	49,562	43,464	50,400	77,191
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	21%	11%	4%	46%	55%	5%	21%	15%	2%	16%	11%
<b>Multilateral</b>	29%	30%	16%	8%	21%	34%	28%	27%	33%	45%	45%
<b>NGO</b>	50%	59%	80%	47%	24%	61%	51%	58%	64%	38%	44%
<b>Anguilla</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	0	116	44	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	55
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	-	100%	100%	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
<b>Multilateral</b>	-	0%	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
<b>NGO</b>	-	0%	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%
<b>Antigua and Barbuda</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	20	0	0	50	0	0 *		2	61	49	87
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	0%	-	-	100%	-	-	100%	100%	100%	100%	37%
<b>Multilateral</b>	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
<b>NGO</b>	100%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	0%	0%	0%	63%
<b>Argentina</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	1,558	1,045	865	570	3,478	1,512	5,788	5,601	7,176	9,329	3,061
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	95%	84%	57%	2%	11%	53%	22%	58%	12%	23%	57%
<b>Multilateral</b>	4%	16%	40%	98%	89%	44%	70%	41%	78%	73%	26%
<b>NGO</b>	2%	0%	3%	0%	0%	3%	8%	1%	9%	4%	18%
<b>Aruba</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	153	170	208	166	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	0%	0%	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Multilateral</b>	0%	0%	24%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>NGO</b>	100%	100%	76%	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Bahamas</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	75	0	0	15	0
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	-
<b>Multilateral</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%	-	-	0%	-
<b>NGO</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-	100%	-



**Table A.7. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, by channel of distribution, 1999-2009<sup>a</sup> (Thousands of current \$US)**

Country	1999	2000 <sup>b</sup>	2001	2002 <sup>c</sup>	2003	2004 <sup>d</sup>	2005 <sup>e,f</sup>	2006 <sup>g</sup>	2007 <sup>h</sup>	2008 <sup>i</sup>	2009 <sup>j,k</sup>
<b>Barbados</b>											
Total \$US	1	0	0	0	85	0	80	207	362	530	227
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	-	-	-	0%	-	37%	100%	100%	100%	64%
Multilateral	100%	-	-	-	71%	-	63%	0%	0%	0%	8%
NGO	0%	-	-	-	29%	-	0%	0%	0%	0%	28%
<b>Belize</b>											
Total \$US	205	122	278	325	409	323	452	572	527	460	874
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	18%	0%	1%	0%	7%	7%	6%	7%	14%
Multilateral	92%	100%	79%	84%	38%	89%	87%	76%	85%	69%	65%
NGO	8%	0%	2%	16%	60%	11%	6%	17%	10%	24%	21%
<b>Bolivia</b>											
Total \$US	19,230	17,015	25,576	25,513	11,248	11,668	16,736	16,779	15,447	32,420	33,278
% by Channel											
Bilateral	21%	51%	54%	55%	25%	29%	38%	46%	60%	16%	17%
Multilateral	10%	12%	11%	13%	28%	23%	8%	31%	13%	19%	22%
NGO	69%	37%	35%	33%	48%	49%	54%	24%	26%	64%	61%
<b>Brazil</b>											
Total \$US	12,595	10,602	7,545	12,256	11,489	18,779	6,195	17,509	7,718	29,166	23,356
% by Channel											
Bilateral	31%	17%	2%	4%	9%	4%	16%	25%	47%	11%	14%
Multilateral	11%	8%	19%	8%	13%	6%	20%	5%	1%	56%	13%
NGO	58%	75%	79%	88%	78%	90%	64%	70%	52%	33%	73%
<b>Chile</b>											
Total \$US	415	108	112	183	4,162	667	9,878	2,963	5,218	2,152	520
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	11%	1%	3%	4%	63%	2%	17%	9%	17%	70%
Multilateral	12%	57%	99%	95%	88%	31%	97%	78%	86%	77%	22%
NGO	88%	32%	0%	2%	8%	6%	1%	5%	5%	6%	8%
<b>Colombia</b>											
Total \$US	2,181	1,652	1,427	1,315	1,692	3,267	4,603	8,306	3,773	6,632	7,901
% by Channel											
Bilateral	32%	39%	21%	2%	17%	17%	9%	18%	29%	18%	12%
Multilateral	17%	23%	68%	85%	29%	64%	73%	71%	37%	39%	69%
NGO	51%	38%	11%	13%	54%	19%	18%	11%	35%	43%	18%
<b>Costa Rica</b>											
Total \$US	313	419	344	378	660	601	1,202	1,582	1,456	2,967	1,489
% by Channel											
Bilateral	12%	47%	31%	7%	18%	1%	24%	40%	15%	12%	42%
Multilateral	57%	38%	69%	93%	74%	99%	75%	59%	50%	72%	40%
NGO	31%	15%	0%	0%	7%	0%	1%	2%	35%	16%	18%

**Table A.7. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, by channel of distribution, 1999-2009<sup>a</sup> (Thousands of current \$US)**

Country	1999	2000 <sup>b</sup>	2001	2002 <sup>c</sup>	2003	2004 <sup>d</sup>	2005 <sup>e,f</sup>	2006 <sup>g</sup>	2007 <sup>h</sup>	2008 <sup>i</sup>	2009 <sup>j,k</sup>
<b>Cuba</b>											
Total \$US	540	455	1,469	1,382	5,988	1,531	5,042	5,116	12,059	5,515	11,740
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	41%	19%	2%	2%	38%	6%	8%	0%	7%	2%
Multilateral	77%	59%	78%	93%	94%	62%	91%	90%	94%	81%	93%
NGO	23%	0%	3%	5%	4%	0%	2%	2%	5%	11%	5%
<b>Dominica</b>											
Total \$US	14	0	0	0	0	25	7	16	19	20	94
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	-	-	-	-	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	19%
Multilateral	0%	-	-	-	-	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	20%
NGO	100%	-	-	-	-	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	61%
<b>Dominican Republic</b>											
Total \$US	8,163	6,909	8,135	8,524	8,524	7,420	13,283	14,453	16,224	26,276	28,283
% by Channel											
Bilateral	30%	39%	36%	13%	16%	12%	20%	12%	9%	8%	8%
Multilateral	11%	10%	16%	16%	12%	13%	72%	44%	61%	66%	59%
NGO	59%	51%	48%	71%	73%	75%	8%	44%	30%	26%	34%
<b>Ecuador</b>											
Total \$US	7,555	6,600	9,697	5,132	3,492	4,041	9,610	11,128	11,694	14,068	11,802
% by Channel											
Bilateral	8%	71%	76%	36%	30%	47%	47%	41%	55%	47%	22%
Multilateral	11%	10%	10%	29%	41%	36%	25%	42%	30%	20%	35%
NGO	81%	19%	14%	35%	30%	17%	27%	17%	15%	33%	43%
<b>El Salvador</b>											
Total \$US	9,105	5,057	7,760	6,268	7,626	8,325	15,390	9,241	6,814	10,625	24,557
% by Channel											
Bilateral	42%	55%	52%	50%	9%	22%	17%	42%	19%	14%	7%
Multilateral	7%	15%	14%	17%	18%	13%	62%	47%	39%	33%	55%
NGO	50%	30%	33%	33%	73%	17%	22%	11%	42%	53%	37%
<b>Grenada</b>											
Total \$US	0	0	0	21	0	0	1,048	4	14	252	74
% by Channel											
Bilateral	-	-	-	100%	-	-	100%	100%	0%	97%	7%
Multilateral	-	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%
NGO	-	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	0%	100%	0%	93%
<b>Guatemala</b>											
Total \$US	10,411	7,578	12,474	25,636	19,757	16,943	15,187	14,992	18,159	39,962	42,482
% by Channel											
Bilateral	17%	44%	48%	14%	4%	12%	20%	36%	23%	11%	28%
Multilateral	12%	7%	11%	70%	55%	45%	39%	56%	64%	61%	28%
NGO	71%	49%	40%	15%	41%	43%	41%	8%	13%	28%	43%

**Table A.7. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, by channel of distribution, 1999-2009<sup>a</sup> (Thousands of current \$US)**

Country	1999	2000 <sup>b</sup>	2001	2002 <sup>c</sup>	2003	2004 <sup>d</sup>	2005 <sup>e,f</sup>	2006 <sup>g</sup>	2007 <sup>h</sup>	2008 <sup>i</sup>	2009 <sup>j,k</sup>
<b>Guyana</b>											
Total \$US	215	482	1,064	1,315	4,387	11,794	19,135	22,889	19,462	27,692	27,694
% by Channel											
Bilateral	91%	0%	0%	0%	10%	0%	82%	39%	70%	38%	31%
Multilateral	9%	58%	23%	22%	5%	68%	14%	20%	12%	27%	39%
NGO	0%	42%	77%	77%	85%	32%	4%	42%	18%	35%	30%
<b>Haiti</b>											
Total \$US	20,222	11,419	16,621	17,647	39,388	25,951	75,896	96,668	116,948	126,106	138,488
% by Channel											
Bilateral	18%	30%	31%	20%	1%	3%	68%	39%	57%	47%	43%
Multilateral	12%	28%	23%	19%	41%	15%	26%	25%	24%	29%	27%
NGO	71%	42%	47%	61%	57%	81%	6%	35%	19%	23%	30%
<b>Honduras</b>											
Total \$US	8,864	13,256	13,853	14,551	11,635	10,540	17,031	15,175	19,061	35,162	33,646
% by Channel											
Bilateral	34%	48%	38%	42%	6%	17%	17%	31%	33%	39%	14%
Multilateral	13%	11%	13%	15%	48%	36%	59%	53%	38%	29%	47%
NGO	53%	41%	49%	42%	46%	47%	24%	15%	29%	32%	40%
<b>Jamaica</b>											
Total \$US	4,209	5,066	3,534	6,544	4,677	5,000	7,170	7,396	7,021	11,326	10,582
% by Channel											
Bilateral	51%	30%	25%	56%	5%	0%	4%	8%	19%	8%	3%
Multilateral	12%	4%	3%	4%	5%	14%	55%	82%	67%	70%	93%
NGO	37%	66%	73%	40%	89%	86%	41%	10%	14%	22%	4%
<b>Mexico</b>											
Total \$US	14,924	16,214	9,849	16,318	15,646	13,028	8,127	11,322	7,654	8,610	16,578
% by Channel											
Bilateral	7%	7%	1%	9%	9%	9%	10%	13%	35%	8%	9%
Multilateral	14%	7%	17%	29%	22%	17%	26%	19%	0%	12%	22%
NGO	80%	85%	82%	62%	68%	74%	65%	69%	64%	80%	69%
<b>Montserrat</b>											
Total \$US	0	0	0	181	931	0	*	0	0	0	167
% by Channel											
Bilateral	-	-	-	100%	100%	-	100%	-	-	-	67%
Multilateral	-	-	-	0%	0%	-	0%	-	-	-	0%
NGO	-	-	-	0%	0%	-	0%	-	-	-	33%
<b>Netherlands Antilles</b>											
Total \$US	127	133	217	123	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral	0%	0%	46%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NGO	100%	100%	54%	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Table A.7. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, by channel of distribution, 1999-2009<sup>a</sup> (Thousands of current \$US)**

Country	1999	2000 <sup>b</sup>	2001	2002 <sup>c</sup>	2003	2004 <sup>d</sup>	2005 <sup>e,f</sup>	2006 <sup>g</sup>	2007 <sup>h</sup>	2008 <sup>i</sup>	2009 <sup>j,k</sup>
<b>Nicaragua</b>											
Total \$US	9,954	11,888	16,685	18,477	15,823	20,728	23,018	29,598	36,732	37,280	50,993
% by Channel											
Bilateral	32%	47%	25%	36%	13%	20%	54%	46%	49%	37%	22%
Multilateral	33%	15%	18%	30%	15%	27%	22%	34%	24%	25%	44%
NGO	35%	38%	57%	35%	72%	54%	24%	20%	27%	38%	33%
<b>Panama</b>											
Total \$US	244	318	474	688	594	871	925	1,686	341	356	1,282
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	33%	16%	22%	8%	25%	27%	17%	61%	71%	45%
Multilateral	100%	67%	84%	78%	77%	75%	73%	82%	0%	2%	46%
NGO	0%	0%	0%	0%	15%	0%	0%	0%	39%	26%	8%
<b>Paraguay</b>											
Total \$US	4,292	2,306	3,761	3,552	4,167	3,673	4,373	5,189	5,340	7,534	11,605
% by Channel											
Bilateral	7%	30%	63%	42%	27%	20%	52%	58%	52%	29%	12%
Multilateral	11%	24%	17%	19%	22%	29%	17%	20%	19%	30%	43%
NGO	82%	47%	19%	39%	51%	51%	31%	22%	29%	41%	44%
<b>Peru</b>											
Total \$US	22,112	20,085	23,635	26,167	18,839	23,715	43,426	35,316	24,499	28,605	70,050
% by Channel											
Bilateral	15%	54%	44%	29%	3%	7%	12%	18%	36%	15%	41%
Multilateral	15%	8%	8%	26%	32%	39%	65%	59%	36%	33%	26%
NGO	70%	38%	48%	45%	65%	54%	23%	24%	27%	52%	33%
<b>Puerto Rico</b>											
Total \$US	0	0	0	0	36	0	0	0	8	0	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	0%	-	-
Multilateral	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	0%	-	-
NGO	-	-	-	-	100%	-	-	-	100%	-	-
<b>Saint Kitts and Nevis</b>											
Total \$US	0	0	0	0	5	0 *		*	0	0	80
% by Channel											
Bilateral	-	-	-	-	100%	-	100%	100%	-	-	5%
Multilateral	-	-	-	-	0%	-	0%	0%	-	-	23%
NGO	-	-	-	-	0%	-	0%	0%	-	-	72%
<b>Saint Lucia</b>											
Total \$US	5	104	26	51	89	0	605	65	46	229	255
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	0%	9%	-	10%	100%	85%	100%	24%
Multilateral	0%	0%	0%	100%	91%	-	88%	0%	0%	0%	54%
NGO	100%	100%	100%	0%	0%	-	3%	0%	15%	0%	22%

**Table A.7. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, by channel of distribution, 1999-2009<sup>a</sup> (Thousands of current \$US)**

Country	1999	2000 <sup>b</sup>	2001	2002 <sup>c</sup>	2003	2004 <sup>d</sup>	2005 <sup>e,f</sup>	2006 <sup>g</sup>	2007 <sup>h</sup>	2008 <sup>i</sup>	2009 <sup>j,k</sup>
<b>Saint Vincent and the Grenadines</b>											
Total \$US	5	0	0	0	0	0	913	32	258	15	395
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	-	-	-	-	-	1%	100%	100%	100%	11%
Multilateral	100%	-	-	-	-	-	99%	0%	0%	0%	73%
NGO	0%	-	-	-	-	-	0%	0%	0%	0%	16%
<b>Suriname</b>											
Total \$US	220	824	139	336	1,083	3,884	9,019	2,384	4,725	934	12,776
% by Channel											
Bilateral	71%	31%	0%	51%	17%	96%	87%	55%	51%	31%	83%
Multilateral	29%	69%	100%	49%	72%	4%	13%	42%	48%	69%	16%
NGO	0%	0%	0%	0%	10%	0%	0%	3%	1%	0%	1%
<b>Trinidad and Tobago</b>											
Total \$US	234	331	530	370	849	63	657	1,948	1,253	3,108	771
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	28%	1%	39%	100%	100%	90%
Multilateral	100%	100%	100%	100%	71%	65%	99%	61%	0%	0%	2%
NGO	0%	0%	0%	0%	28%	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	8%
<b>Turks and Caicos Islands</b>											
Total \$US	0	0	0	67	0	18	0	0	0	0	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	-	-	-	100%	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral	-	-	-	0%	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-
NGO	-	-	-	0%	-	100%	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Uruguay</b>											
Total \$US	461	107	193	154	288	571	430	538	437	312	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	5%	3%	32%	22%	41%	88%	89%	-
Multilateral	100%	100%	95%	91%	72%	59%	75%	55%	8%	0%	-
NGO	0%	0%	5%	4%	25%	8%	3%	4%	4%	11%	-
<b>Venezuela</b>											
Total \$US	448	459	879	779	1,312	1,028	1,665	3,534	677	597	2,376
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	7%	3%	0%	5%	33%	20%	68%	53%	12%
Multilateral	97%	94%	93%	97%	68%	95%	49%	78%	2%	0%	52%
NGO	3%	6%	0%	0%	32%	0%	19%	2%	30%	47%	36%

- <sup>a</sup> 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.
- <sup>b</sup> 2000 data differ from the figures in the 2000 report, due to additional data received.
- <sup>c</sup> - 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.
- <sup>d</sup> - 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.
- <sup>e</sup> 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.
- <sup>f</sup> 2005 data differ from the figures in the 2005 report, due to additional data received.
- <sup>g</sup> 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.
- <sup>h</sup> Since no 2007 data have been provided on general contributions to intermediate organizations by France, the channels have been estimated based on 2006 data.
- <sup>i</sup> Since no 2008 data have been provided on general contributions to intermediate organizations by France, the channels have been estimated based on 2006 data.
- <sup>j</sup> Since no 2009 data have been provided on general contributions to intermediate organizations by France, the channels have been estimated based on 2006 data.
- <sup>k</sup> Unlike former years, information on primary funds was not reported by the United Kingdom directly. As a result, 2009 figures on general contributions are estimated at the 2008 level. Information on project/programme expenditures are based on OECD data.
- <sup>l</sup> 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, 1999-2009<sup>a</sup> (Thousands of current \$US)**

Country/Territory	1999	2000 <sup>b</sup>	2001 <sup>c</sup>	2002 <sup>d,e,f</sup>	2003	2004 <sup>g,h</sup>	2005 <sup>i,j</sup>	2006 <sup>k</sup>	2007 <sup>l</sup>	2008 <sup>m</sup>	2009 <sup>n,o</sup>
<b>Western Asia and North Africa Total<sup>p</sup></b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	85,322	105,009	114,072 <sup>k</sup>	149,374	141,638	143,544	162,803.7	280,946	267,747	288,347	330,182
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	33%	38%	32%	47%	17%	12%	27%	42%	54%	27%	18%
<b>Multilateral</b>	28%	17%	19%	14%	33%	24%	35%	28%	16%	32%	40%
<b>NGO</b>	39%	46%	49%	39%	51%	65%	38%	30%	31%	41%	42%
<b>Regional</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	6,999	1,990	4,877	43,523	9,926	14,599	12,380	9,347	32,125	28,744	35,661
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	0%	1%	0%	76%	4%	2%	3%	25%	2%	18%	4%
<b>Multilateral</b>	39%	41%	14%	2%	94%	16%	13%	0%	3%	2%	22%
<b>NGO</b>	60%	59%	86%	21%	2%	81%	84%	74%	95%	80%	74%
<b>Algeria</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	2,644	3,005	3,492	3,574	1,379	1,079	2,140	3,485	1,811	5,120	2,675
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	52%	69%	60%	56%	1%	44%	16%	22%	69%	31%	61%
<b>Multilateral</b>	38%	23%	33%	37%	90%	56%	83%	76%	23%	41%	25%
<b>NGO</b>	10%	8%	6%	7%	8%	0%	2%	1%	8%	28%	13%
<b>Bahrain</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	14	1	9	0	15	5	0	0	0	52	0
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	0%	0%	0%	-	0%	100%	-	-	-	0%	-
<b>Multilateral</b>	100%	100%	100%	-	0%	0%	-	-	-	0%	-
<b>NGO</b>	0%	0%	0%	-	100%	0%	-	-	-	100%	-
<b>Cyprus</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	1,571	0	0	0	5	4,827	0	0	0	0	0
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	0%	-	-	-	100%	0%	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Multilateral</b>	100%	-	-	-	0%	100%	-	-	-	-	-
<b>NGO</b>	0%	-	-	-	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Djibouti</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	437	448	621	579	3,237	694	4,758	4,363	4,607	4,390	3,961
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	0%	38%	13%	1%	3%	47%	22%	5%	9%	11%	8%
<b>Multilateral</b>	100%	62%	87%	99%	93%	36%	74%	92%	88%	85%	70%
<b>NGO</b>	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	17%	3%	3%	3%	5%	22%
<b>Egypt</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	31,821	55,162	58,528	46,754	33,417	40,447	35,400	38,679	48,792	51,906	41,428
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	58%	43%	30%	32%	3%	1%	38%	68%	72%	29%	18%
<b>Multilateral</b>	13%	5%	5%	4%	12%	7%	6%	12%	1%	5%	12%
<b>NGO</b>	30%	53%	64%	64%	85%	92%	56%	20%	27%	66%	70%

**Table A.8. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries and territories of Western Asia and North Africa, by channel of distribution, 1999-2009<sup>a</sup> (Thousands of current \$US)**

Country/Territory	1999	2000 <sup>b</sup>	2001 <sup>c</sup>	2002 <sup>d,e,f</sup>	2003	2004 <sup>g,h</sup>	2005 <sup>i,j</sup>	2006 <sup>k</sup>	2007 <sup>l</sup>	2008 <sup>m</sup>	2009 <sup>n,o</sup>
<b>Iraq</b>											
Total \$US	313	326	268	378	14,330	8,832	6,324	61,211	44,197	13,593	6,157
% by Channel											
Bilateral	19%	0%	5%	4%	2%	4%	21%	39%	70%	52%	3%
Multilateral	81%	100%	95%	96%	61%	43%	78%	4%	9%	34%	82%
NGO	0%	0%	0%	0%	37%	54%	1%	57%	21%	14%	15%
<b>Israel</b>											
Total \$US	22	0	0	150	3	54	0	0	78	37	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	-	-	0%	100%	100%	-	-	0%	0%	-
Multilateral	0%	-	-	0%	0%	0%	-	-	0%	0%	-
NGO	100%	-	-	100%	0%	0%	-	-	100%	100%	-
<b>Jordan</b>											
Total \$US	9,856	11,573	14,233	16,796	27,202	25,602	9,678	3,006	4,361	20,532	27,879
% by Channel											
Bilateral	19%	44%	43%	52%	4%	1%	10%	70%	61%	11%	9%
Multilateral	6%	4%	6%	5%	4%	2%	11%	28%	29%	3%	9%
NGO	75%	52%	51%	44%	92%	96%	79%	2%	10%	87%	82%
<b>Kuwait</b>											
Total \$US	12	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral	100%	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NGO	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Lebanon</b>											
Total \$US	2,278	1,902	1,885	1,383	1,261	1,702	1,615	5,527	4,179	5,065	3,539
% by Channel											
Bilateral	19%	18%	17%	23%	29%	41%	9%	19%	44%	69%	33%
Multilateral	59%	73%	74%	76%	50%	47%	40%	55%	20%	0%	43%
NGO	21%	9%	9%	1%	22%	12%	51%	26%	36%	31%	24%
<b>Libyan Arab Jamahiriya</b>											
Total \$US	0	0	0	69	0	53	3	536	1,539	11,206	4,342
% by Channel											
Bilateral	-	-	-	0%	-	100%	0%	98%	73%	63%	95%
Multilateral	-	-	-	0%	-	0%	0%	2%	18%	10%	0%
NGO	-	-	-	100%	-	0%	100%	0%	9%	27%	5%
<b>Morocco</b>											
Total \$US	8,121	7,156	9,699	12,818	9,123	9,518	11,925	16,832	17,323	20,782	23,710
% by Channel											
Bilateral	8%	57%	68%	59%	20%	41%	51%	66%	54%	55%	48%
Multilateral	27%	18%	9%	7%	49%	30%	46%	31%	26%	21%	31%
NGO	65%	25%	24%	34%	30%	29%	3%	3%	20%	25%	21%



**Table A.8. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries and territories of Western Asia and North Africa, by channel of distribution, 1999-2009<sup>a</sup> (Thousands of current \$US)**

Country/Territory	1999	2000 <sup>b</sup>	2001 <sup>c</sup>	2002 <sup>d,e,f</sup>	2003	2004 <sup>g,h</sup>	2005 <sup>i,j</sup>	2006 <sup>k</sup>	2007 <sup>l</sup>	2008 <sup>m</sup>	2009 <sup>n,o</sup>
<b>Oman</b>											
Total \$US	10	18	77	36	162	6	79	6	30	30	866
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	100%	100%	36%	1%
Multilateral	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	97%	0%	0%	0%	99%
NGO	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	64%	0%
<b>Palestine</b>											
Total \$US	2,354	4,772	2,385	3,728	12,613	8,837	13,364	18,882	11,237	9,587	13,738
% by Channel											
Bilateral	16%	9%	10%	26%	34%	29%	20%	10%	39%	15%	21%
Multilateral	63%	29%	85%	37%	18%	1%	36%	20%	46%	47%	52%
NGO	22%	63%	5%	36%	47%	71%	43%	70%	15%	38%	28%
<b>Qatar</b>											
Total \$US	4	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	-	-	-	-	100%	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral	100%	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-
NGO	0%	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>											
Total \$US	0	0	4	25	0	4	25	317	386	0	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	-	-	0%	0%	-	100%	100%	100%	100%	-	-
Multilateral	-	-	100%	100%	-	0%	0%	0%	0%	-	-
NGO	-	-	0%	0%	-	0%	0%	0%	0%	-	-
<b>Somalia</b>											
Total \$US	773	1,268	304	1,256	3,240	1,380	6,032	8,854	8,747	5,936	22,061
% by Channel											
Bilateral	6%	1%	35%	19%	66%	17%	3%	5%	2%	2%	3%
Multilateral	89%	73%	49%	58%	28%	43%	83%	80%	77%	74%	85%
NGO	4%	26%	16%	22%	5%	40%	14%	15%	21%	24%	12%
<b>Sudan</b>											
Total \$US	4,255	3,347	5,261	6,064	11,875	9,550	22,425	43,513	22,058	68,086	88,410
% by Channel											
Bilateral	12%	6%	12%	12%	53%	17%	6%	9%	26%	8%	9%
Multilateral	71%	53%	51%	37%	28%	45%	73%	71%	31%	72%	60%
NGO	17%	41%	37%	51%	19%	38%	21%	20%	43%	20%	32%
<b>Syrian Arab Republic</b>											
Total \$US	1,968	840	3,063	4,062	3,550	2,538	3,304	3,367	2,257	2,311	7,845
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	1%	16%	0%	26%	2%	43%	30%	97%	90%	48%
Multilateral	100%	99%	84%	100%	64%	94%	54%	69%	0%	9%	51%
NGO	0%	0%	0%	0%	10%	3%	3%	1%	3%	1%	0%

**Table A.8. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries and territories of Western Asia and North Africa, by channel of distribution, 1999-2009<sup>a</sup> (Thousands of current \$US)**

Country/Territory	1999	2000 <sup>b</sup>	2001 <sup>c</sup>	2002 <sup>d,e,f</sup>	2003	2004 <sup>g,h</sup>	2005 <sup>i,j</sup>	2006 <sup>k</sup>	2007 <sup>l</sup>	2008 <sup>m</sup>	2009 <sup>n,o</sup>
<b>Tunisia</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	1,272	2,528	1,069	888	1,474	1,374	558	5,224	7,030	6,263	6,075
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	42%	0%	4%	55%	45%	30%	26%	91%	30%	71%	37%
<b>Multilateral</b>	56%	29%	92%	45%	47%	65%	74%	9%	68%	23%	57%
<b>NGO</b>	2%	71%	4%	0%	8%	5%	0%	0%	2%	6%	6%
<b>Turkey</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	6,480	3,523	2,650	2,605	1,008	1,592	9,814	33,902	29,925	3,706	5,261
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	30%	4%	0%	0%	6%	18%	90%	91%	97%	108%	26%
<b>Multilateral</b>	12%	26%	27%	34%	93%	75%	8%	9%	3%	-12%	35%
<b>NGO</b>	58%	71%	73%	66%	0%	8%	1%	0%	0%	3%	39%
<b>United Arab Emirates</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	0	8	0	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	-	0%	-	0%	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Multilateral</b>	-	100%	-	100%	100%	100%	-	-	-	-	-
<b>NGO</b>	-	0%	-	0%	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Yemen</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	5,690	7,136	5,647	4,684	7,816	10,836	22,981	23,896	27,065	28,646	36,573
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	40%	51%	37%	34%	50%	44%	24%	31%	61%	24%	30%
<b>Multilateral</b>	47%	42%	55%	60%	39%	51%	30%	35%	2%	35%	26%
<b>NGO</b>	13%	7%	8%	6%	11%	4%	46%	34%	37%	42%	44%

<sup>a</sup> 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.

<sup>b</sup> 2000 data differ from the figures in the 2000 report, due to additional data received.

<sup>c</sup> 2001 data differ from the figures in the 2001 report, due to a change in the data.

<sup>d</sup> The regional distribution for the European Union, Germany, Italy and Luxembourg is estimated.

<sup>e</sup> The channels for the European Union, Italy and Luxembourg are estimated.

<sup>f</sup> 2002 data differ from the figures in the 2002 report, due to additional data received.

<sup>g</sup> 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.

<sup>h</sup> 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.

<sup>i</sup> 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.

<sup>j</sup> 2005 data differ from the figures in the 2005 report, due to additional data received.

<sup>k</sup> 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.

<sup>l</sup> Since no 2007 data have been provided on general contributions to intermediate organizations by France, the channels have been estimated based on 2006 data.

<sup>m</sup> Since no 2008 data have been provided on general contributions to intermediate organizations by France, the channels have been estimated based on 2006 data.

<sup>n</sup> Since no 2009 data have been provided on general contributions to intermediate organizations by France, the channels have been estimated based on 2006 data.

<sup>o</sup> Unlike former years, information on primary funds was not reported by the United Kingdom directly. As a result, 2009 figures on general contributions are estimated at the 2008 level. Information on project/programme expenditures are based on OECD data.

<sup>p</sup> 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, 1999-2009<sup>a</sup> (Thousands of current \$US)**

Country	1999	2000 <sup>b</sup>	2001	2002 <sup>c,d,e</sup>	2003	2004 <sup>f</sup>	2005 <sup>g,h</sup>	2006 <sup>i</sup>	2007 <sup>j</sup>	2008 <sup>k</sup>	2009 <sup>l,m</sup>
<b>Eastern and Southern Europe Total<sup>n</sup></b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	27,196	22,089	35,259	48,780	114,546	58,683	173,540	159,225	157,321	186,032	181,245
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	31%	35%	16%	32%	22%	27%	18%	7%	12%	10%	8%
<b>Multilateral</b>	25%	20%	25%	20%	28%	20%	51%	66%	74%	71%	72%
<b>NGO</b>	44%	44%	59%	48%	50%	53%	32%	26%	14%	20%	21%
<b>Regional</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	5,310	2,971	4,747	12,226	41,038	8,791	80,782	14,384	15,863	15,591	14,503
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	19%	0%	1%	28%	1%	23%	19%	23%	16%	19%	5%
<b>Multilateral</b>	63%	49%	24%	22%	6%	34%	61%	9%	2%	10%	38%
<b>NGO</b>	17%	51%	75%	50%	92%	44%	21%	61%	82%	71%	57%
<b>Albania</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	3,342	1,363	1,928	3,806	8,261	7,130	5,361	4,055	4,062	8,067	6,972
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	60%	67%	46%	29%	76%	64%	52%	43%	43%	28%	10%
<b>Multilateral</b>	19%	16%	27%	12%	5%	9%	8%	24%	39%	38%	57%
<b>NGO</b>	21%	16%	27%	59%	18%	27%	40%	34%	18%	34%	33%
<b>Belarus</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	15	19	148	224	144	601	3861	3830	3898	6,892	9,578
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	0%	0%	0%	1%	60%	35%	4%	1%	18%	10%	2%
<b>Multilateral</b>	100%	16%	100%	86%	25%	65%	91%	86%	82%	77%	95%
<b>NGO</b>	0%	84%	0%	14%	15%	0%	5%	13%	0%	13%	3%
<b>Bosnia and Herzegovina</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	317	189	175	216	3,307	1,824	2,691	3,861	4,946	4,507	4,636
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	0%	32%	66%	0%	71%	67%	46%	30%	25%	11%	18%
<b>Multilateral</b>	91%	68%	34%	50%	24%	17%	25%	63%	67%	70%	54%
<b>NGO</b>	9%	0%	0%	50%	6%	16%	29%	8%	8%	19%	27%
<b>Bulgaria</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	275	74	155	302	1,646	910	378	3,887	3,355	1,984	6,546
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	39%	0%	14%	9%	53%	59%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
<b>Multilateral</b>	61%	100%	86%	73%	42%	38%	100%	100%	99%	97%	100%
<b>NGO</b>	0%	0%	0%	18%	5%	3%	0%	0%	1%	3%	0%
<b>Croatia</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	0	0	0	184	1,312	286	2,055	1,644	237	535	20
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	-	-	-	7%	6%	0%	1%	4%	63%	91%	98%
<b>Multilateral</b>	-	-	-	0%	84%	16%	95%	96%	0%	0%	0%
<b>NGO</b>	-	-	-	93%	10%	84%	5%	0%	37%	9%	2%

**Table A.9. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries of Eastern and Southern Europe, by channel of distribution, 1999-2009<sup>a</sup> (Thousands of current \$US)**

Country	1999	2000 <sup>b</sup>	2001	2002 <sup>c,d,e</sup>	2003	2004 <sup>f</sup>	2005 <sup>g,h</sup>	2006 <sup>i</sup>	2007 <sup>j</sup>	2008 <sup>k</sup>	2009 <sup>l,m</sup>
<b>Czech Republic</b>											
Total \$US	0	0	197	0	38	487	0	0	75	20	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	-	-	100%	-	99%	89%	-	-	0%	0%	-
Multilateral	-	-	0%	-	0%	0%	-	-	0%	0%	-
NGO	-	-	0%	-	1%	11%	-	-	100%	100%	-
<b>Estonia</b>											
Total \$US	30	67	50	66	1,077	43	0	2,548	2,836	-8	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	17%	0%	0%	39%	0%	7%	-	0%	0%	0%	-
Multilateral	83%	37%	100%	61%	95%	93%	-	100%	100%	100%	-
NGO	0%	63%	0%	0%	5%	0%	-	0%	0%	0%	-
<b>Georgia</b>											
Total \$US	746	1,448	2,991	2,751	3,554	1,616	6,295	9,175	10,716	12,229	13,415
% by Channel											
Bilateral	22%	37%	16%	51%	46%	18%	10%	2%	11%	13%	10%
Multilateral	28%	6%	10%	12%	34%	38%	58%	38%	74%	40%	57%
NGO	50%	57%	74%	37%	20%	44%	33%	60%	15%	47%	33%
<b>Hungary</b>											
Total \$US	0	0	0	32	100	116	0	0	0	0	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	-	-	-	100%	35%	100%	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral	-	-	-	0%	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-
NGO	-	-	-	0%	65%	0%	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Kosovo</b>											
Total \$US	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,818	1,154	1,115	1,218	10	752	3,412
% by Channel											
Bilateral	NA	NA	NA	NA	3%	17%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%
Multilateral	NA	NA	NA	NA	97%	83%	97%	100%	0%	99%	63%
NGO	NA	NA	NA	NA	0%	0%	3%	0%	100%	1%	33%
<b>Latvia</b>											
Total \$US	31	51	93	229	113	71	75	0	7	0	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	0%	9%	4%	0%	-	0%	-	-
Multilateral	100%	100%	100%	100%	78%	96%	100%	-	0%	-	-
NGO	0%	0%	0%	0%	13%	0%	0%	-	100%	-	-
<b>Lithuania</b>											
Total \$US	24	48	85	104	163	718	74	0	0	0	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	39%	0%	0%	47%	43%	0%	-	-	-	-
Multilateral	100%	61%	100%	100%	37%	21%	100%	-	-	-	-
NGO	0%	0%	0%	0%	16%	36%	0%	-	-	-	-

**Table A.9. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries of Eastern and Southern Europe, by channel of distribution, 1999-2009<sup>a</sup> (Thousands of current \$US)**

Country	1999	2000 <sup>b</sup>	2001	2002 <sup>c,d,e</sup>	2003	2004 <sup>f</sup>	2005 <sup>g,h</sup>	2006 <sup>i</sup>	2007 <sup>j</sup>	2008 <sup>k</sup>	2009 <sup>l,m</sup>
<b>Macedonia</b>											
Total \$US	NA	NA	NA	138	1,074	881	1,708	3,658	2,535	3,043	1,995
% by Channel											
Bilateral	NA	NA	NA	0%	68%	59%	11%	5%	10%	0%	4%
Multilateral	NA	NA	NA	36%	18%	26%	73%	78%	76%	94%	85%
NGO	NA	NA	NA	64%	13%	16%	16%	17%	15%	6%	11%
<b>Moldova, Republic of</b>											
Total \$US	422	1,514	768	1,412	7,187	2,291	11,180	3,901	6,781	6,255	9,120
% by Channel											
Bilateral	50%	10%	0%	40%	6%	67%	56%	7%	26%	46%	37%
Multilateral	12%	11%	22%	12%	89%	15%	39%	65%	68%	10%	44%
NGO	38%	79%	78%	47%	5%	18%	5%	28%	6%	45%	19%
<b>Montenegro</b>											
Total \$US	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,398	2,163	1,491	1,288
% by Channel											
Bilateral	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	30%	33%	5%	43%
Multilateral	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	48%	47%	73%	45%
NGO	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	22%	20%	22%	12%
<b>Poland</b>											
Total \$US	205	113	109	85	343	498	101	10	10	201	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	18%	0%	0%	0%	52%	77%	0%	0%	0%	0%	-
Multilateral	82%	100%	100%	90%	20%	21%	100%	100%	0%	0%	-
NGO	0%	0%	0%	10%	28%	2%	0%	0%	100%	100%	-
<b>Romania</b>											
Total \$US	1,952	1,697	4,414	3,778	10,501	9,441	3,580	9,605	6,101	6,064	2,823
% by Channel											
Bilateral	12%	56%	45%	49%	12%	15%	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Multilateral	40%	18%	24%	13%	40%	7%	21%	51%	100%	100%	100%
NGO	48%	26%	31%	37%	48%	78%	72%	49%	0%	0%	0%
<b>Russian Federation</b>											
Total \$US	10,025	6,618	12,226	13,896	16,969	10,237	10,715	46,660	49,460	60,004	43,159
% by Channel											
Bilateral	34%	32%	6%	27%	51%	7%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Multilateral	7%	11%	15%	13%	10%	26%	22%	93%	100%	100%	99%
NGO	59%	57%	79%	59%	38%	67%	78%	7%	0%	0%	1%
<b>Serbia and Montenegro</b>											
Total \$US	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,401	735	4,513	NA	NA	NA	NA
% by Channel											
Bilateral	NA	NA	NA	NA	14%	67%	40%	NA	NA	NA	NA
Multilateral	NA	NA	NA	NA	76%	20%	23%	NA	NA	NA	NA
NGO	NA	NA	NA	NA	9%	13%	37%	NA	NA	NA	NA

**Table A.9. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries of Eastern and Southern Europe, by channel of distribution, 1999-2009<sup>a</sup> (Thousands of current \$US)**

Country	1999	2000 <sup>b</sup>	2001	2002 <sup>c,d,e</sup>	2003	2004 <sup>f</sup>	2005 <sup>g,h</sup>	2006 <sup>i</sup>	2007 <sup>j</sup>	2008 <sup>k</sup>	2009 <sup>l,m</sup>
<b>Serbia</b>											
Total \$US	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5,935	2,163	6,596	7,862
% by Channel											
Bilateral	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	29%	33%	22%	15%
Multilateral	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	42%	47%	54%	73%
NGO	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	29%	20%	24%	12%
<b>Slovakia</b>											
Total \$US	0	0	17	0	47	481	0	0	0	2	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	-	-	0%	-	79%	100%	-	-	-	0%	-
Multilateral	-	-	0%	-	0%	0%	-	-	-	0%	-
NGO	-	-	100%	-	21%	0%	-	-	-	100%	-
<b>Slovenia</b>											
Total \$US	0	0	0	0	2	28	0	0	40	0	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	-	-	-	-	100%	100%	-	-	0%	-	-
Multilateral	-	-	-	-	0%	0%	-	-	0%	-	-
NGO	-	-	-	-	0%	0%	-	-	100%	-	-
<b>Ukraine</b>											
Total \$US	3,702	2,436	4,658	7,106	14,181	10,345	39,056	43,455	39,200	51,798	55,914
% by Channel											
Bilateral	32%	19%	19%	45%	8%	3%	6%	5%	18%	10%	8%
Multilateral	9%	12%	21%	12%	63%	8%	45%	63%	71%	71%	63%
NGO	59%	69%	61%	43%	29%	88%	50%	32%	11%	19%	29%
<b>Yugoslavia</b>											
Total \$US	800	3,478	1,780	2,225	271	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	75%	9%	4%	91%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Multilateral	0%	24%	88%	87%	0%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NGO	100%	2%	3%	9%	9%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

<sup>a</sup> 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.

<sup>b</sup> 2000 data differ from the figures in the 2000 report, due to additional data received.

<sup>c</sup> - The regional distribution for the European Union, Germany, Italy and Luxembourg is estimated.

<sup>d</sup> - The channels for the European Union, Italy and Luxembourg are estimated.

<sup>e</sup> - 2002 data differ from the figures in the 2002 report, due to additional data received.

<sup>f</sup> 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.

<sup>g</sup> 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.

<sup>h</sup> 2005 data differ from the figures in the 2005 report, due to additional data received.

- <sup>i</sup> 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.
- <sup>j</sup> Since no 2007 data have been provided on general contributions to intermediate organizations by France, the channels have been estimated based on 2006 data.
- <sup>k</sup> Since no 2008 data have been provided on general contributions to intermediate organizations by France, the channels have been estimated based on 2006 data.
- <sup>l</sup> Since no 2009 data have been provided on general contributions to intermediate organizations by France, the channels have been estimated based on 2006 data.
- <sup>m</sup> Unlike former years, information on primary funds was not reported by the United Kingdom directly. As a result, 2009 figures on general contributions are estimated at the 2008 level. Information on project/programme expenditures are based on OECD data.
- <sup>n</sup> 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.

**Table A.10 Revised ICPD cost estimates, by sub-region, 2009-2015**

(Millions of \$US)

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





**United Nations Population Fund**  
**605 Third Avenue**  
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