

# FINANCIAL RESOURCE FLOWS FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES IN 2010



## Foreword

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**T**he global financial crisis continued to affect population assistance in 2010. In fact, most donor countries decreased funding levels. Although total ODA increased in 2010, countries contributed a smaller share of ODA to population. Donor countries as a whole registered a slight increase in funding for population, thanks in part to the entrance in 2010 into the OECD DAC community of a new member, the Republic of Korea. The United Nations system decreased funding levels as did the World Bank. Foundations and NGOs provided more funding. Total population assistance stood at just under US \$11 billion in 2010.

As expected, Sub-Saharan Africa continued to receive the most assistance, followed by Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean, Western Asia and North Africa, and Eastern and Southern Europe. Most regions received more funds than in 2009, thanks in large part to the decrease in funding for global and interregional projects.

We estimate that developing countries mobilized \$33.7 billion in domestic resources for population activities in 2010. This amount is increasing and is a welcome development. Together, donor assistance and domestic funding amounted to US \$44.7 billion which is far short of the total of US \$65 billion that was needed in 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

As the international community begins preparations for ICPD Beyond 2014, the stagnating funding levels for population are worrisome. Current levels are simply not sufficient to meet the growing needs in developing countries. More donor assistance and more domestic funds in developing countries are required 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.

We encourage both donor and developing countries to make every effort to increase funding for population 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 especially thank our main partner, the Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI), for the excellent collaboration. We also wish to thank the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) for their cooperation and our partners, the Indian Institute for Health Management Research (IIHMR) and the African Population and Health Research Center (APHRC) for the productive collaboration in the data collection.

Babatunde Osotimehin  
Executive Director

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## Financial Resource Flows for Population Activities in 2010

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- **Data Collection, Data Entry and Preparation of Tables, Figures and Maps** Erik Beekink and Paulien Hagedoorn(NIDI), Anoop Khanna, Manu Gupta and Ajay Sharma (IIHMR) and Beatrice Maina and Estelle Sidze (APHRC)
- **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 23 developed donor countries and the European Union, all of which are members of the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD/DAC). The 23 donors are Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Republic of Korea (as of 2010), Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America.
- **DEVELOPMENT BANKS.** Development banks include the World Bank and the regional development banks including the African Development Bank, Asian Development Bank, and the Inter-American Development Bank.
- **FINAL EXPENDITURES.** Final expenditures refer to funds that have been received by developing countries directly from donor Governments or through intermediate donors. The final recipients may be developing-country Governments, national NGOs, or donors' field offices in developing countries. The programmes in which expenditures are made do not necessarily have to be located in developing countries and may include activities, such as research, that benefit more than one developing country or region.
- **INTERMEDIATE DONORS.** Intermediate donors include multilateral organizations and agencies incorporated into the United Nations system, the development banks, and international NGOs that channel funds for population assistance from the primary donors to the recipients.
- **MULTILATERAL CHANNEL.** The multilateral channel includes general funds that are not earmarked for specific population activities which multilateral organizations receive from developed countries, funds from developing countries, and interest earned on income.
- **MULTI-BILATERAL CHANNEL.** The multi-bilateral (multi-bi) channel includes bilateral funds earmarked for specific population activities that are channelled through multilateral organizations.
- **MULTILATERAL ORGANIZATIONS AND AGENCIES.** In this report, multilateral organizations and agencies refer to the United Nations organizations and agencies, including the Department for Economic and Social Affairs (DESA), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), International Labour Organization (ILO), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), and World Health Organization (WHO), the World Bank, and the regional commissions, namely, United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), and United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA).
- **NGO CHANNEL.** The NGO channel comprises funds from foundations and general contributions to NGOs active in the field of population and bilateral expenditures for specific population activities that are executed by NGOs.

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

# 1 Introduction

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**F**inancial Resource Flows for Population Activities in 2010 is the twenty-fourth 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 2000 to 2010 and domestic resource flows to population activities in 2010.

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

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

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

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

*Financial Resource Flows for Population Activities in 2010* 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.

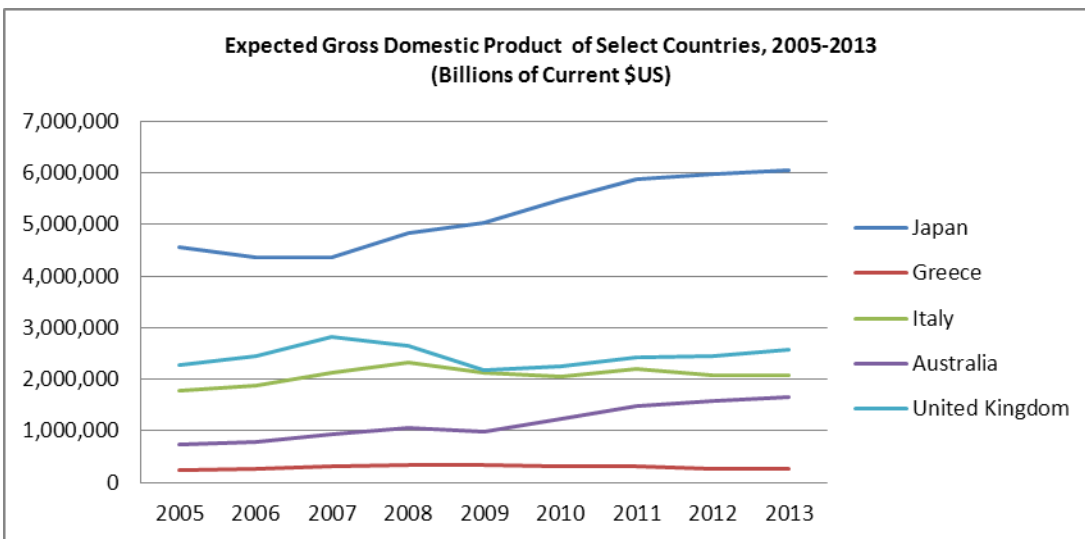
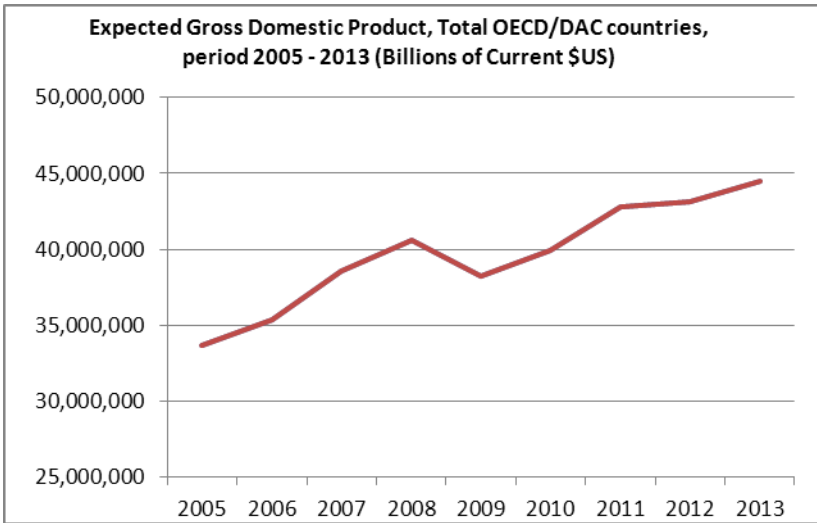
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<sup>1</sup> All references to developing countries in this report also include countries with economies in transition.

**SPECIAL THEME BOX 1. FINANCIAL CRISIS INFLUENCES TRENDS IN POPULATION ASSISTANCE**

The Resource Flows Project has reviewed trends in population assistance over the years, with particular emphasis on the effect of the global financial crisis which began in 2008 and from which most countries have yet to recover.

The findings show that trends in assistance for population activities are highly influenced by the crisis. The gross domestic product (GDP), was found to be one of the main predictors of a country’s level of funding for population activities. The graph that follows shows trends in GDP for select countries for the period 2005 to 2013. These trends will have implications for future funding for population.



Source: International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database

The global financial crisis has affected the amount of resources allocated to population activities. While official development assistance increased in 2010, population assistance as a percentage of ODA declined. Only nine countries increased funding levels, most decreased population assistance in 2010. The Republic of Korea joined the OECD DAC in 2010 and is now included among the donor countries.

Funding for population, which has been rising steadily in the past, has increased only minimally since 2009 to just under \$11 billion in 2010.

## 2 Highlights of the Report

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- In 2010, primary funds for international population assistance totaled almost \$US 10.8 billion.<sup>2</sup> If development banks' loans are added, the primary funds totaled almost \$11 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 2010, primary funds from the 23 developed countries and the European Union (members of OECD/DAC) totaled \$10 billion. The top five donors were: the United States of America, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, France and Germany accounting for 79 per cent of the primary funds in 2010.
- Population assistance from donor countries represented 7.68 per cent of official development assistance (ODA) in 2010, down from 7.90 per cent in 2009.
- According to the UNFPA/NIDI resource flows survey, a total of 150 countries and territories benefited from international assistance for population activities in 2010. Of the population assistance going to the five geographic regions, sub-Saharan Africa received the largest share of assistance (67.1 per cent), followed by Asia and the Pacific, which received 19.2 per cent; Latin America and the Caribbean (7.4 per cent); Western Asia and North Africa (4.3 per cent); and Eastern and Southern Europe (2.0 per cent).
- The majority of final donor expenditures for population activities went to STD/HIV/AIDS activities (66 per cent); followed by basic reproductive health services (24 per cent); family planning services (7 per cent), and basic research, data and population and development policy analysis (3 per cent). Funding for HIV/AIDS, which had decreased in actual dollar amount for the first time in 2009, increased in 2010, not quite reaching the 2008 level. 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 2010

In 2010, the international community observed the 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Millennium Summit. In his closing remarks at the High Level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals, the United Nations Secretary-General noted that the 2010 Summit laid a solid foundation for the progress needed to achieve the Millennium Development Goals by the internationally agreed deadline of 2015. He called the MDG Action Agenda a roadmap for dramatically accelerating MDG progress and praised those who committed to launching new initiatives as well as those who pledged to do so in the near future. The Secretary-General announced his intention to initiate a post-2015 framework for the development work of the United Nations.

Among the key issues that were part of the outcome document, *Keeping the Promise: United to Achieve the Millennium Development Goals*, were inclusive and sustainable development, women's health and empowerment, and a rejuvenated global partnership.

The 2010 Summit also kicked off a major concerted world-wide effort to accelerate progress on women's and children's health, the *Global Strategy for Women's and Children's Health*, that has the potential of saving the lives of millions of women and children, preventing unwanted pregnancies, protecting millions of children from pneumonia, millions more from stunting, advancing the control of deadly diseases such as malaria and HIV/AIDS, and ensuring access for women and children to quality facilities and skilled health workers. The strategy set out key areas where action is urgently needed to enhance financing, strengthen policy and improve service delivery.

# 3 Methodology

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## How the Study Was Conducted

**D**ata 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 71 organizations responded to the survey, including 23 OECD/DAC donor countries and the European Union; 5 multilateral organizations; 14 major foundations, 26 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.

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

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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.



(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, 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.

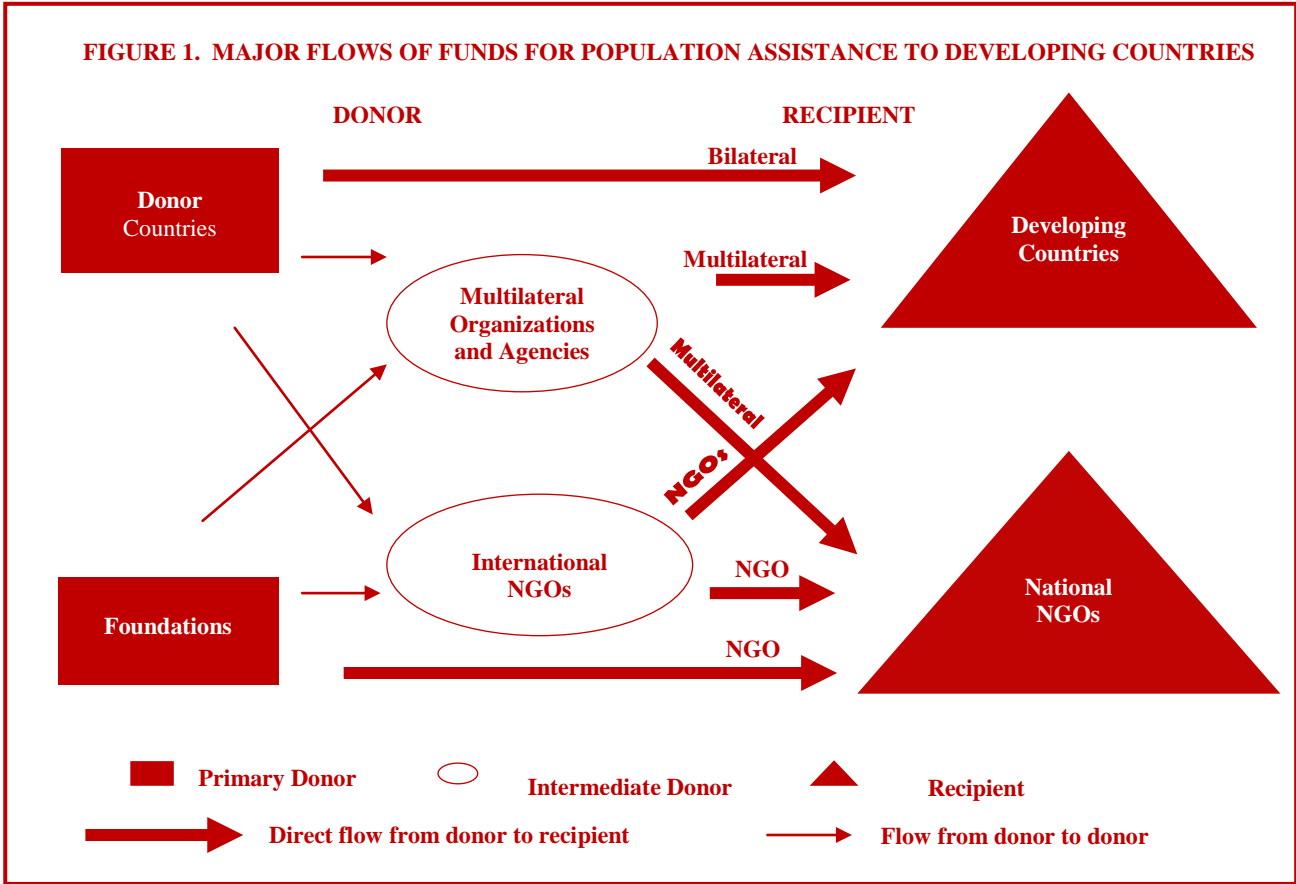
In addition to data collection, NIDI had the primary responsibility for the evaluation and editing of the data as well as the construction of tables, graphs and maps. NIDI examined the questionnaires for completeness, consistency of internal data and consistency of response between donor and recipient 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 150 countries and territories received population assistance in 2010.

**FIGURE 1. MAJOR FLOWS OF FUNDS FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES**



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 2000 to 2010. 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	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 <sup>h</sup>	2010 <sup>i</sup>
Primary funds	1,975	2,060	2,878	4,189	5,166	6,977	7,267	8,155	10,136	10,359	10,799
Final expenditures	1,781	2,051	3,162	3,847	4,813	6,800	7,318	8,767	10,412	10,904	11,652

<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.

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

<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.

<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.

<sup>h</sup> 2009 data differ from the figures in the 2009 report, due to additional data received.

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

- Data for the Gates Foundation for 2010 were not available by the publication deadline. As a result, 2010 figures are estimated at the 2009 level.

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

International financial resource flows for population activities - primary funds for international population assistance - totaled almost \$11 billion in 2010, the highest amount to date. (Table 2). If development bank loans are excluded, primary funds increased from just under \$10.4 billion in 2009 to \$10.8 billion in 2010.

Developed countries and the European Union are the largest source of primary funds, accounting for 91.7 per cent of international financial resource flows for population activities, including loans from development banks. Foundations and NGOs contributed 5.8 per cent of the total, and the United Nations system accounted for 0.2 per cent. A total of 0.8 per cent of international population assistance came from development bank grants.

### Trends in Population Assistance in Current and Constant Dollars

In *current* dollars, total population assistance, excluding development bank loans, has grown from almost \$2 billion in 2000 to \$10.8 billion in 2010, 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 \$1.7 billion in 2000 to \$7.2 billion in 2010, at 16 per cent annually (Table 2 and Figure 2).

**Table 2. Primary funds for population assistance, by major donor category, 2000 – 2010<sup>a</sup>**  
(Millions of current and constant \$US)

Donor category	2000	2001	2002 <sup>b</sup>	2003	2004 <sup>c</sup>	2005 <sup>d</sup>	2006	2007	2008 <sup>e</sup>	2009 <sup>f</sup>	2010
Developed countries <sup>g</sup>	1,598	1,720 <sup>h</sup>	2,314	3,738 <sup>i</sup>	4,446 <sup>j</sup>	6,331 <sup>k</sup>	6,626 <sup>l</sup>	7,488 <sup>m</sup>	9,383 <sup>n</sup>	9,605 <sup>o</sup>	10,062 <sup>p</sup>
United Nations system <sup>q</sup>	77 <sup>r</sup>	96 <sup>s</sup>	41	43	61 <sup>t</sup>	96	105	62	65	36 <sup>s</sup>	20 <sup>s</sup>
Foundations/NGOs	299	241	521	380	432	364	406	554	642	622	632 <sup>u</sup>
Bank grants	1	3	2	28	227	186	131	52	46	95	86
<b>Total</b>											
(Current \$US)	1,975	2,060	2,878	4,189	5,166	6,977	7,267	8,155	10,136	10,359	10,799
(Constant 1993 \$US) <sup>v</sup>	1,657	1,680	2,312	3,289	3,952	5,162	5,209	5,683	6,803	6,977	7,156
<b>Development banks<sup>w</sup></b>											
World Bank IDA loans	368	349	232	239	75	127	65	370	250	102	158
World Bank IBRD loans	170	101	95	261	213	188	49	208	103	194	19
African Development Bank loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian Development Bank loans	66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inter-American Development Bank loans	-	12 <sup>x</sup>	-	-	73	52	0	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>											
(Current \$US)	604	461	328	501	361	367	113	577	354	295	177
(Constant 1993 \$US) <sup>v</sup>	506	376	263	393	276	271	81	402	237	199	118
<b>Grand Total</b>											
(Current \$US)	2,579	2,521	3,206	4,689	5,527	7,344	7,380	8,732	10,490	10,654	10,977
(Constant 1993 \$US) <sup>v</sup>	2,163	2,057	2,575	3,683	4,228	5,434	5,290	6,086	7,040	7,176	7,274

<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> 2009 data differ from the figures in the 2009 report, due to additional data received.

<sup>g</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>h</sup> - Austria; Information on project/programme expenditures was not reported. As a result, project/programme figures are estimated based on 2000 data.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

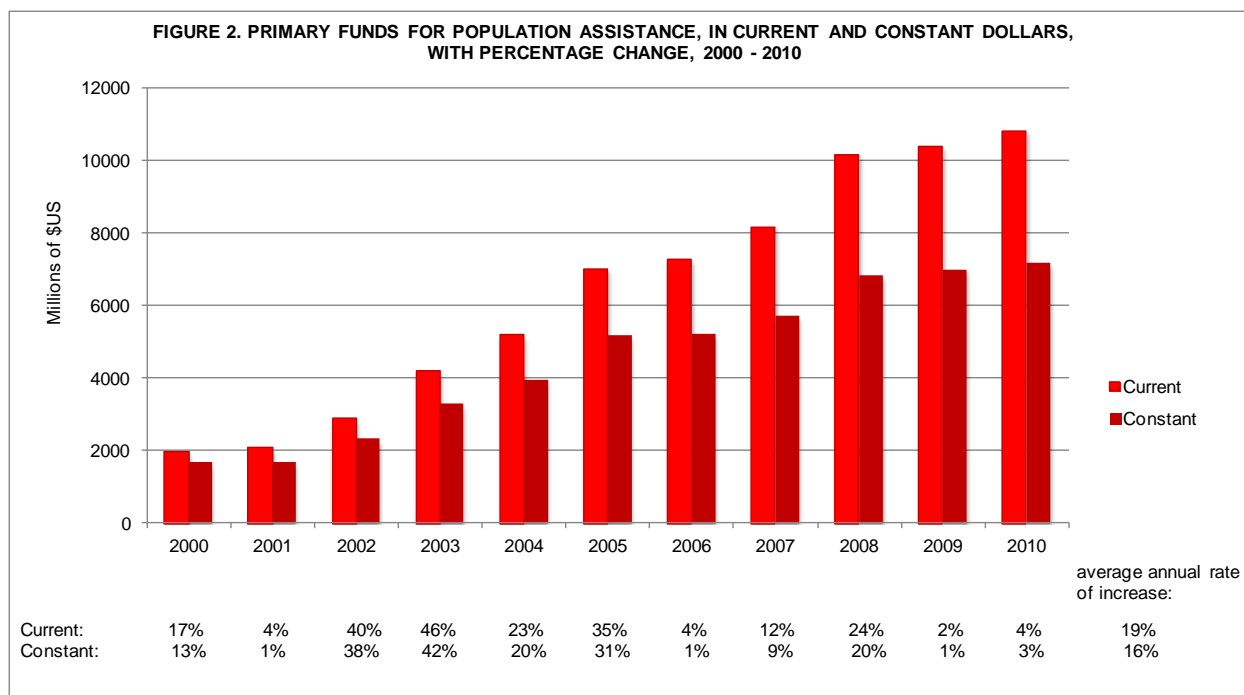
- Greece; Information on general contributions to intermediate organizations was not reported. As a result, 2005 figures on general contributions are estimated at the 2003 level.

<sup>l</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>m</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>n</sup> - Australia; Information on general contributions to intermediate organizations was not reported. As a result, 2008 figures on general contributions are



### *Final Donor Expenditures*

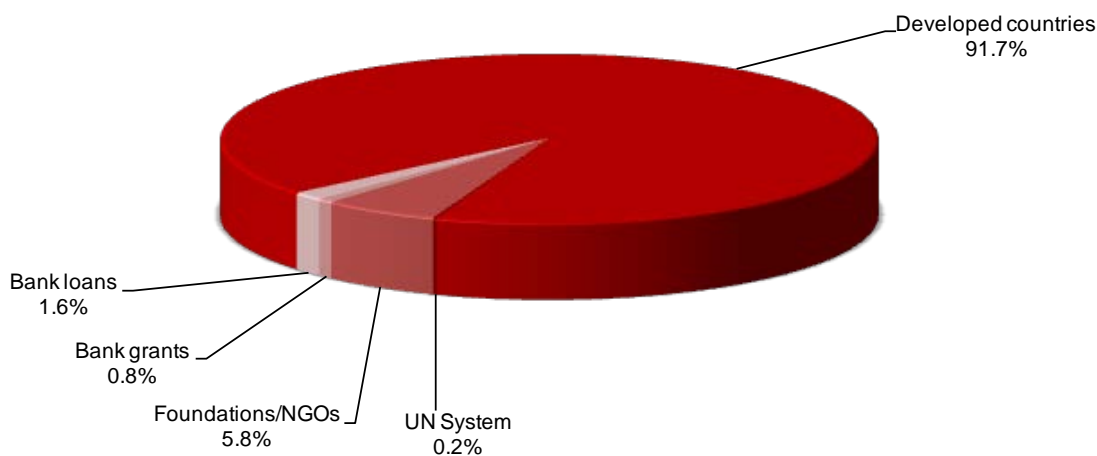
Final expenditures on population projects and programmes in recipient countries in 2010, excluding development bank loans, increased to almost \$11.7 billion (Table 1).

### *Trends in Bilateral Resource Flows*

#### *Overall Primary Funds*

UNFPA monitors international population assistance from OECD/DAC donor countries and the European Union. Resource flows from the donor countries and the European Union totaled \$10.1 billion in 2010 and constituted 91.7 per cent of total resource flows, including development bank loans, or 93.2 per cent of resource flows excluding loans made available by development banks. Development bank loans accounted for 1.6 per cent of total population assistance in 2010 (Figure 3).

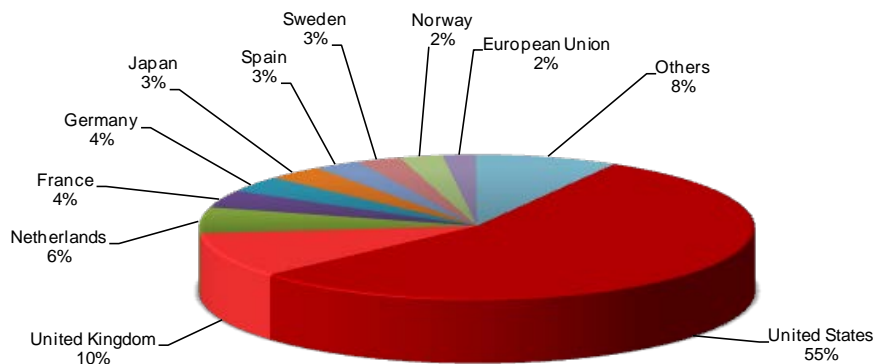
**FIGURE 3. PRIMARY FUNDS FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE, BY TYPE OF SOURCE, IN PERCENTAGES, 2010**



**Total: \$US 11.0 billion**

Resource flows from the 23 developed countries and the European Union increased from \$9.6 billion in 2009 to \$10.1 billion in 2010 (Table 2). Nine countries and the European Union accounted for 92 per cent of population assistance in 2010 (Figure 4).

**FIGURE 4. PRIMARY FUNDS OF DONOR COUNTRIES FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE, IN PERCENTAGES, 2010**



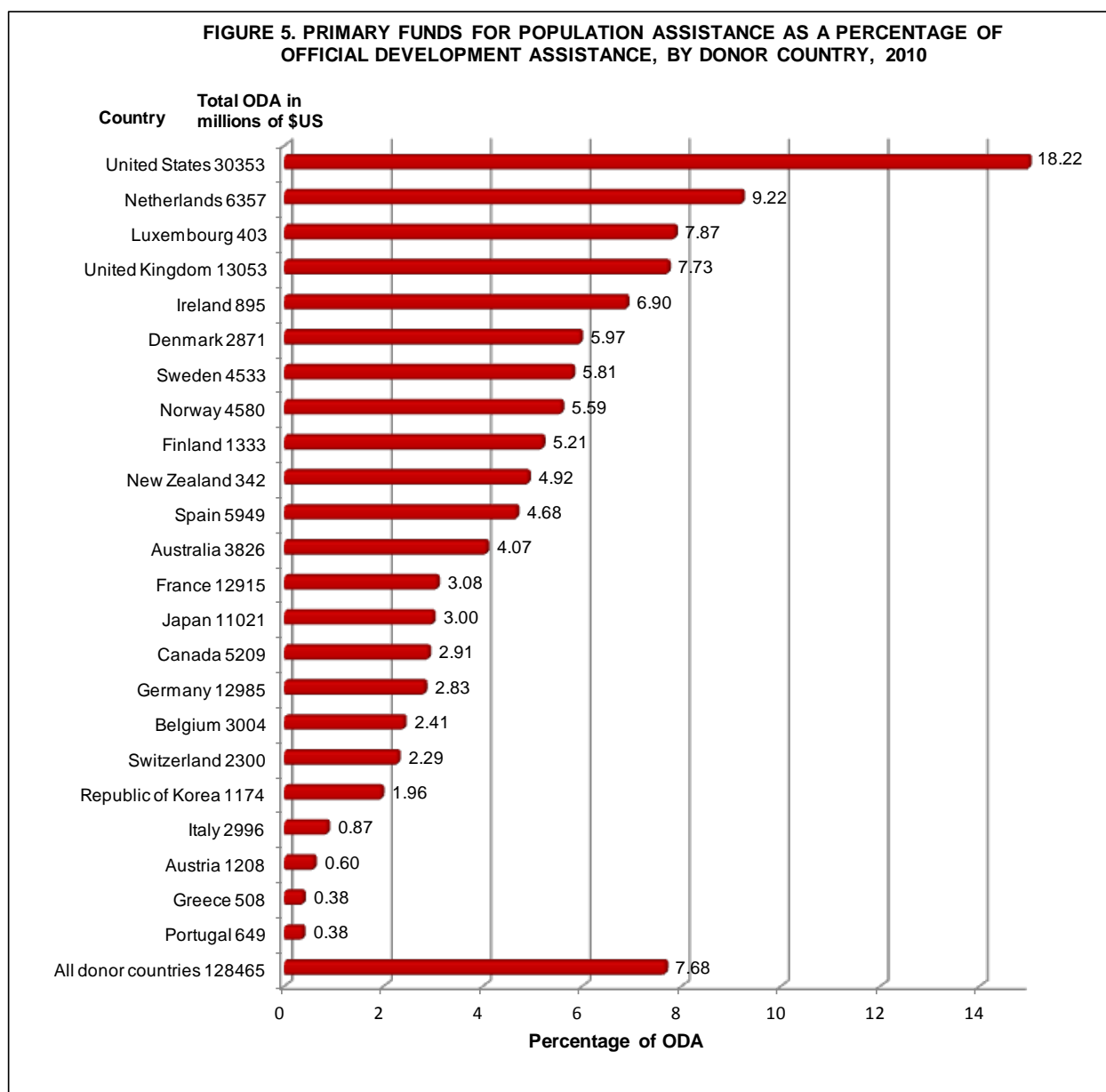
**Total: \$US 10.1 billion**

The top donors in 2010 were (in descending order): the United States, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, France, Germany, Japan, Spain, Sweden, Norway, and the European Union.

### Population Assistance as a Percentage of Official Development Assistance

Total official development assistance (ODA) increased to \$128.7 billion in 2010, the highest level recorded. This was an increase from \$119.6 billion in 2009. However, donor countries contributed 7.68 per cent of their total ODA to population assistance in 2010 down from 7.90 per cent in 2009 (Figure 5 and Table A2). This means that donor countries contributed a smaller share of an increased ODA in 2010.

Donor countries vary greatly in the proportion of ODA contributed for population assistance: percentages ranged from 0.38 per cent to 18.22 per cent. Twelve countries contributed more than 4 per cent of their total ODA for population assistance in 2010: Australia, Denmark, Finland, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States. Seven countries increased their percentage of ODA for population assistance; and fifteen countries contributed a smaller percentage of ODA for population assistance than they had in 2009.

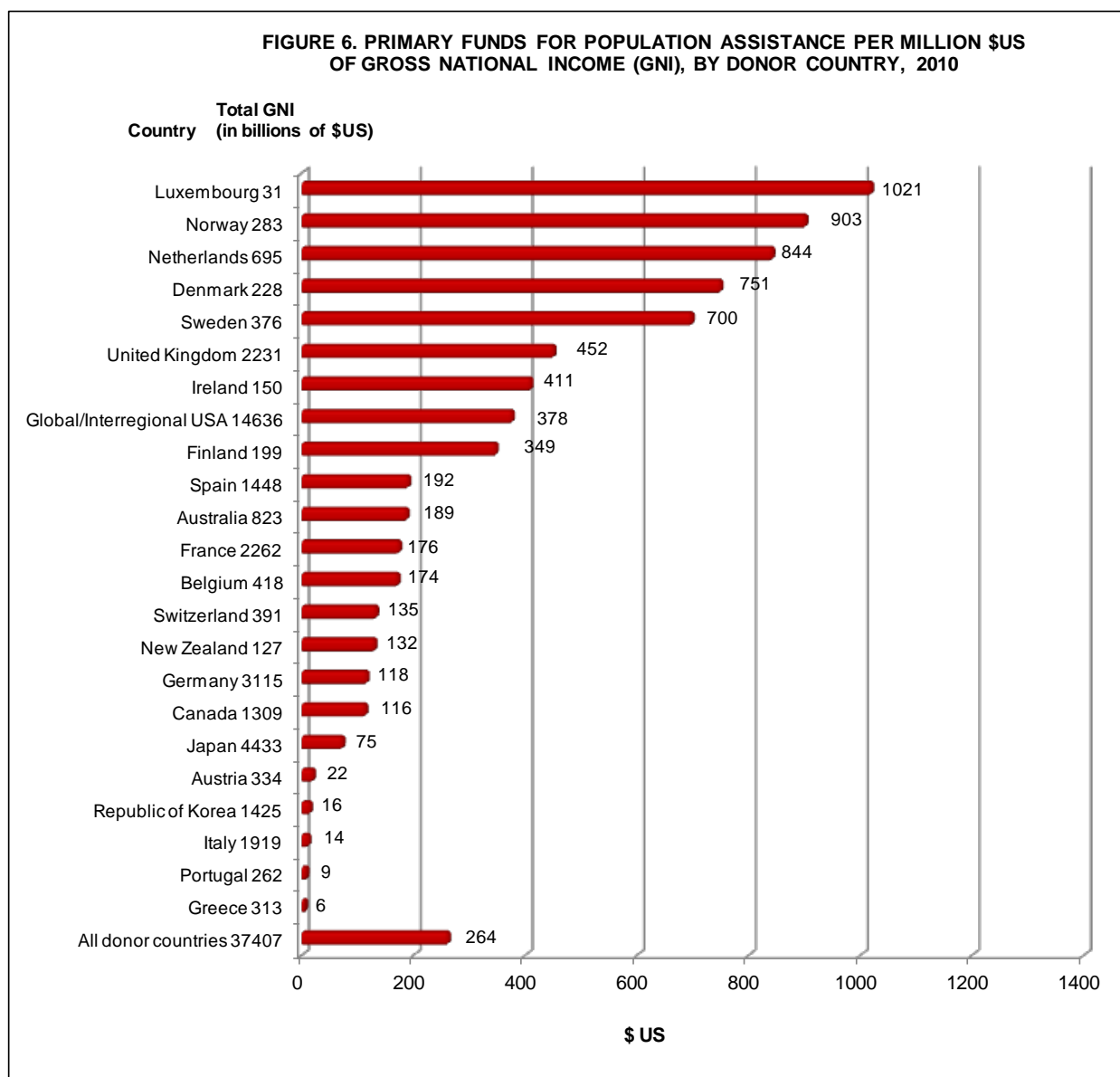




### Population Assistance in Relation to Gross National Product

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 2010, donor countries contributed, on average, \$264 per million dollars of GNP for population assistance, down from \$270 per million dollars in 2009. (Figure 6 and Table A.3).

The average dollar amount conceals the large variation between countries, from \$6 to \$1,021 per million dollars of GNP. Seventeen countries spent over \$100 per million dollars of GNP in 2010, and five countries spent less than \$25 per million dollars of GNP. In 2010, Luxembourg led all donor countries in the total dollar contributions per million dollars of GNP to population assistance, earmarking \$1,021 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 2010, 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 \$20 million in 2010, decreasing from \$36 million in 2009 (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 2010, \$1.17 billion flowed through multilateral organizations and agencies. Because they originate with donor countries, these funds are not included under the multilateral category in Table 2 to avoid double counting.

As the leading provider of United Nations assistance in the population field, UNFPA continues to help countries achieve the goals and objectives of the ICPD Programme of Action. In 2010, UNFPA reported a total income of \$870 million as compared to \$783.1 million in 2009. This includes an income of \$507.7 million from regular funds, including voluntary contributions, and \$362.3 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 2010, UNFPA provided support to 123 developing countries, areas and territories: 45 in sub-Saharan Africa, 23 in Asia and the Pacific, 21 in Latin America and the Caribbean, 20 in Eastern Europe and Central Asia, and 14 in the Arab States. The largest percentage of UNFPA assistance went to sub-Saharan Africa (\$135.9 million), followed by Asia and the Pacific (\$96 million), Latin America and the Caribbean (\$38.8 million), the Arab States (\$27.3 million), and Eastern Europe and Central Asia (\$16.9 million). Global and other programmes totaled \$51.3 million. UNFPA provided \$174.1 million in assistance for reproductive health, \$76.6 million for population and development, \$43.5 million for gender equality and women's empowerment and \$72.1 million for programme coordination and assistance.

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

See *UNFPA Annual Report 2010*.

### ***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 \$177 million in 2010 from \$295 million in 2009 (Table 2). Of this amount, 89 per cent, or \$158 million, comprised International Development Association (IDA) loans, made at highly concessional rates, and 11 per cent, or \$19 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 \$86 million to intermediate donors for special grants programmes in population in 2010.

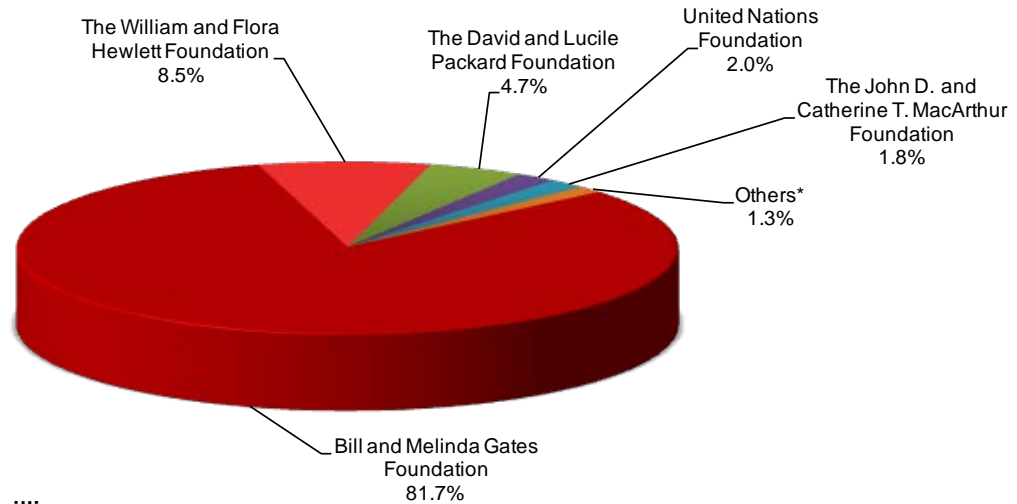
### **Trends in Resource Flows for Population Activities from Foundations and Non-Governmental Organizations**

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 \$632 million for population assistance in 2010, up from \$622 million in 2009 (Table 2).

### ***Major Foundations***

Major foundations provided \$535 million in grants for population activities in 2010. The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation accounted for 82 per cent of the funding that foundations made available for population activities in 2010. Other foundations that provided funds include, in descending order, the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation, the David and Lucile Packard Foundation, the United Nations Foundation and the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation. These 5 foundations accounted for almost 99 per cent of the total population assistance from foundations in 2010 (Figure 7).

**FIGURE 7. PRIMARY FUNDS OF FOUNDATIONS FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE, IN PERCENTAGES, 2010**



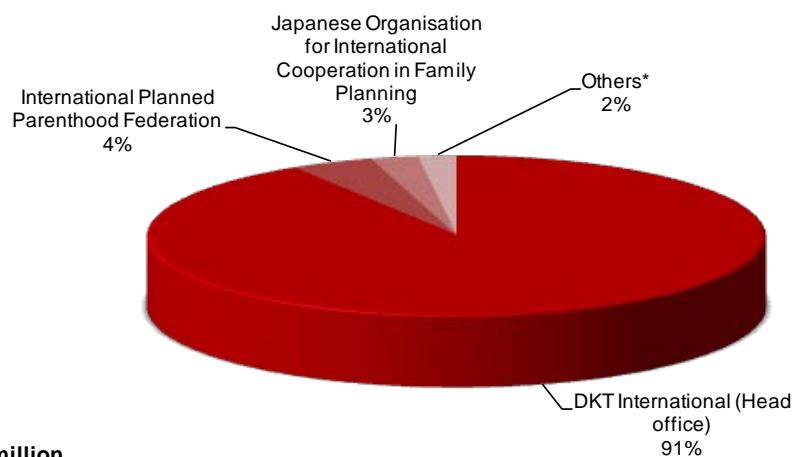
**Total: \$US 535.1 million**

\* "Others" consists of organizations with primary funds not exceeding 1 per cent 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 2010, \$96.7 million was earmarked for population activities in this way, of which 91 per cent came from DKT International, 4 per cent from the International Planned Parenthood Federation, and 3 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, 2010**



Total: \$US 96.7 million

\* "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 150 countries and territories benefited from the almost \$11.7 billion in final donor expenditures for population activities in 2010 (Tables A.5-A.9).

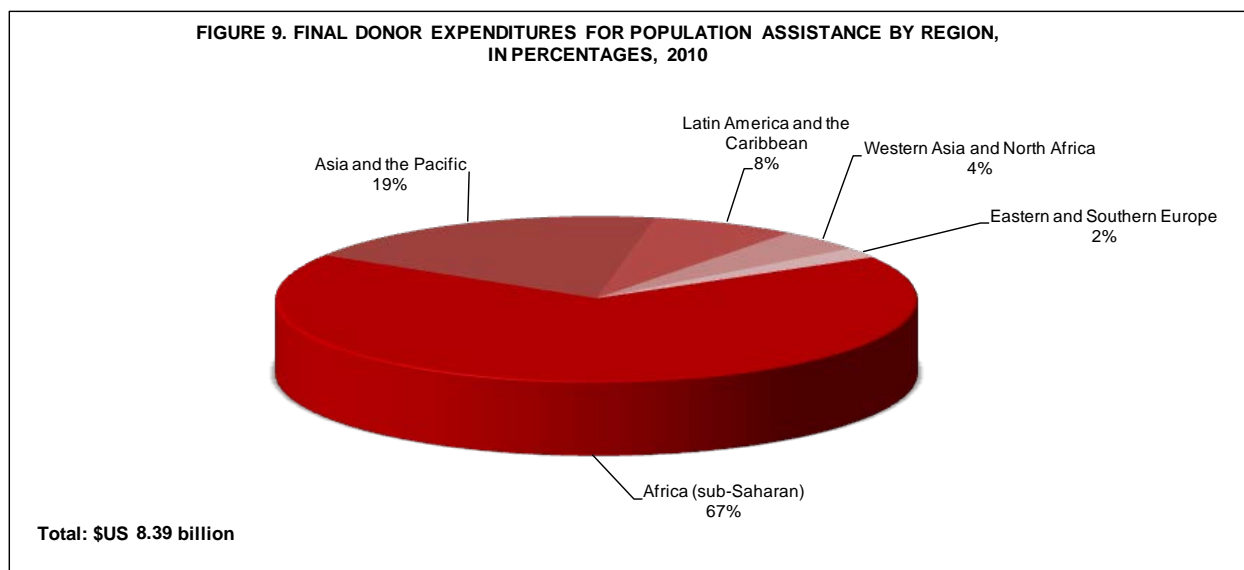
### **Final Donor Expenditures for Population Activities by Region**

Of the five geographical regions, sub-Saharan Africa was the largest recipient of population assistance in 2010, followed by Asia and the Pacific. The distribution of population assistance among the regions was as follows: sub-Saharan Africa, 67.1 per cent; Asia and the Pacific, 19.2 per cent; Latin America and the Caribbean, 7.4 per cent; Western Asia and North Africa, 4.3 per cent; and Eastern and Southern Europe, 2.0 per cent.

The share of total assistance to global and interregional population activities decreased from 39 per cent in 2009 to 28 per cent in 2010. (Table A.4). Compared with 2009 figures, the 2010 final expenditures by region were as follows:

- Sub-Saharan Africa - \$5.6 billion in 2010, up from the 2009 level of \$5.2 billion;
- Asia and the Pacific - \$1.61 billion in 2010, down from the 2009 level of \$1.65 billion;
- Latin America and the Caribbean - \$617 million in 2010, down from the 2009 level of \$651 million;
- Western Asia and North Africa - \$363 million in 2010, up from the 2009 level of \$332 million;
- Eastern and Southern Europe - \$171 million in 2010, down from the 2009 level of \$183 million; and
- Global and Interregional - \$3.3 billion in 2010, up from the 2009 level of \$2.9 billion.

FIGURE 9. FINAL DONOR EXPENDITURES FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE BY REGION, IN PERCENTAGES, 2010



#### ***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 2010, 33 per cent was channelled through bilateral programmes, while 27 per cent was channelled through multilateral organizations and 40 per cent was spent by international NGOs (Table 3).

- Final expenditures of bilateral organizations totaled \$3.8 billion in 2010, up from \$3.5 billion in 2009;
- Final expenditures of multilateral organizations and agencies totaled \$3.2 billion in 2010, up from \$2.9 billion in 2009; and
- Final expenditures of NGOs totaled \$4.7 billion in 2010, up from \$4.5 billion in 2009.

**Table 3. Final donor expenditures for population assistance, by channel of distribution, 2000 – 2010** <sup>a</sup>  
(Millions of current \$US)

Channel of	2000 <sup>b</sup>	2001	2002 <sup>c,d</sup>	2003 <sup>e</sup>	2004 <sup>f</sup>	2005 <sup>g,h</sup>	2006 <sup>i</sup>	2007	2008	2009 <sup>j,k</sup>	2010 <sup>l,m</sup>
<b>Bilateral</b>	398	375	781	1,118	1249	3,797	2,774	4,331	4,217	3,514	3,792
<b>% of total</b>	22%	18%	25%	29%	26%	56%	38%	49%	40%	32%	33%
<b>Multilateral <sup>n</sup></b>	410	455	605	871 <sup>n</sup>	1478	1,649	1,868	2,332	2,561	2,871	3,175
<b>% of total</b>	23%	22%	19%	23%	31%	24%	26%	27%	25%	26%	27%
<b>NGO</b>	973	1221	1,776	1,858 <sup>o</sup>	2086	1,355	2,667	2,104	3,634	4,519	4,685
<b>% of total</b>	55%	60%	56%	48%	43%	20%	36%	24%	35%	41%	40%
<b>Grand total</b>	1,781	2,051	3,162	3,847	4,813	6,800	7,318	8,767	10,412	10,904	11,652

<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> - Luxembourg; The channels are estimated based on 2001 data.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>j</sup> United Kingdom; DFID revised the tracking method for development assistance from this year onwards, the data are therefore not comparable to previous years.

<sup>k</sup> 2009 data differ from the figures in the 2009 report, due to additional information received.

<sup>l</sup> Data for the Gates Foundation for 2010 were not available at the moment of publishing of this report. As a result, 2010 figures are estimated at the 2009 level.

<sup>m</sup> - The Republic of Korea is included for the first time in 2010.

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

<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 2010, 33 per cent of all population assistance went through the bilateral channel. Twenty-seven per cent of population assistance was channelled by multilateral sources and 40 per cent flowed through the NGO channel.

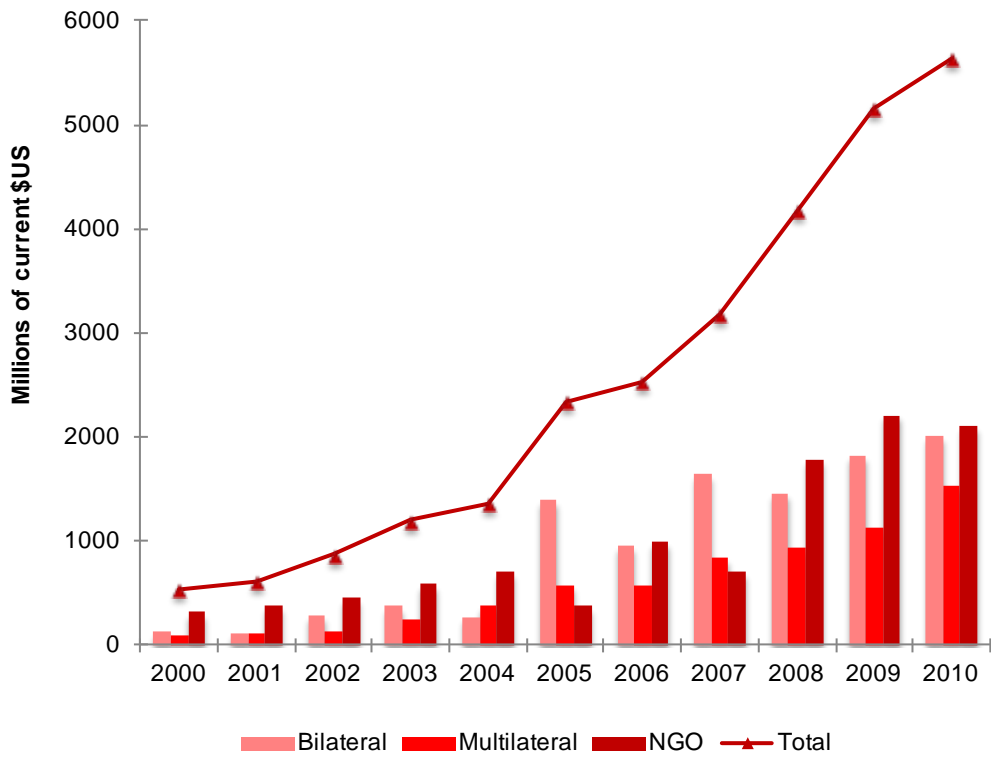
- In sub-Saharan Africa, the NGO channel predominated every year except 2005, when the bilateral channel provided the most population assistance. The NGO channel peaked at 63 per cent in 2001. The most assistance provided by the multilateral channel was in 2004. In 2010, 36 per cent of population assistance flowed through the bilateral channel, 27 per cent through the multilateral channel and 37 per cent through the NGO channel.
- In Asia and the Pacific, the NGO channel provided the most population assistance every year except in 2002 when the bilateral channel predominated, and 2005 when the multilateral channel predominated. The most assistance provided by the multilateral channel was in 2006. In 2010, 25 per cent of population assistance flowed through the bilateral channel, 36 per cent through the multilateral channel and 34 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 2010, 27 per cent of population assistance flowed through the bilateral channel, 36 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 39 per cent in 2009. In 2010, 18 per cent of population assistance flowed through the bilateral channel, 37 per cent through the multilateral channel and 44 per cent through the NGO channel.

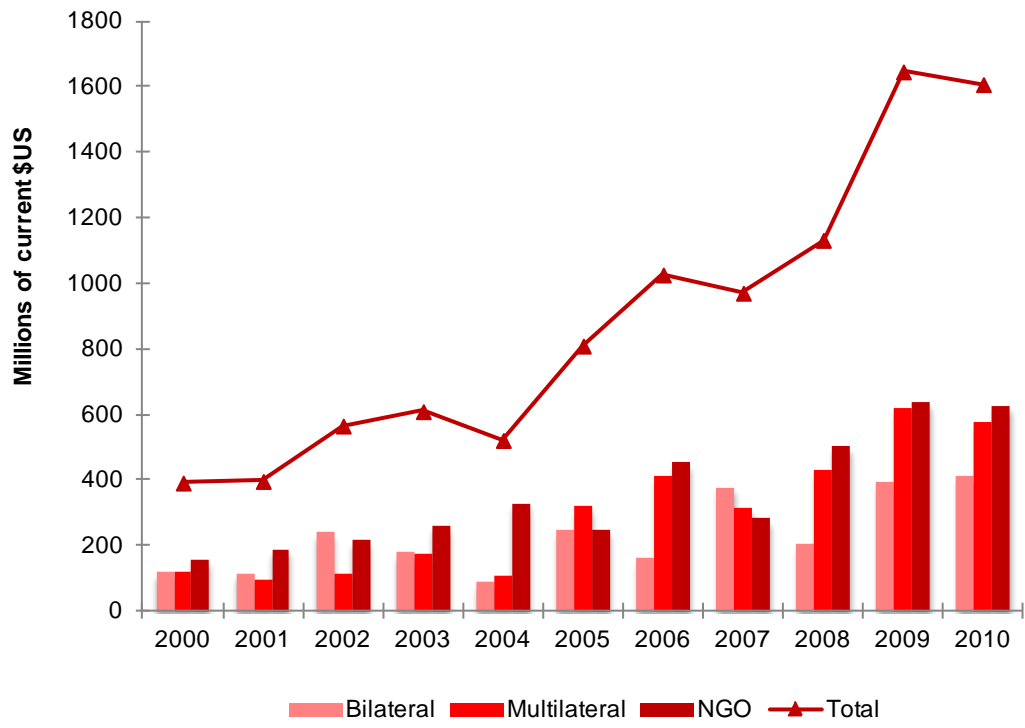
- In Eastern and Southern Europe, the NGO channel was strongest in 2001, accounting for 59 per cent of population assistance. The bilateral channel was strongest in 2000, when it accounted for 35 per cent of assistance. The multilateral channel fluctuated over the years with a low of 20 per cent in the years 2000, 2002 and 2004 and a high of 74 per cent in 2007. In 2010, 9 per cent of population assistance flowed through the bilateral channel, 7 per cent through the multilateral channel and 16 per cent through the NGO channel.
- Assistance to global and interregional population activities flowed chiefly through NGO channels from 2000 to 2003, peaking at 74 per cent in 2002. The bilateral channel accounted for a small percentage of expenditures, until 2004 when it accounted for one third of expenditures and began increasing thereafter, only to decrease considerably in 2009. The multilateral channel ranged in importance from a low of 19 per cent in 2002 to a high of 35 per cent in 2004. In 2010, 34 per cent of population assistance flowed through the bilateral channel, 18 per cent through the multilateral channel and 47 per cent through the NGO channel.



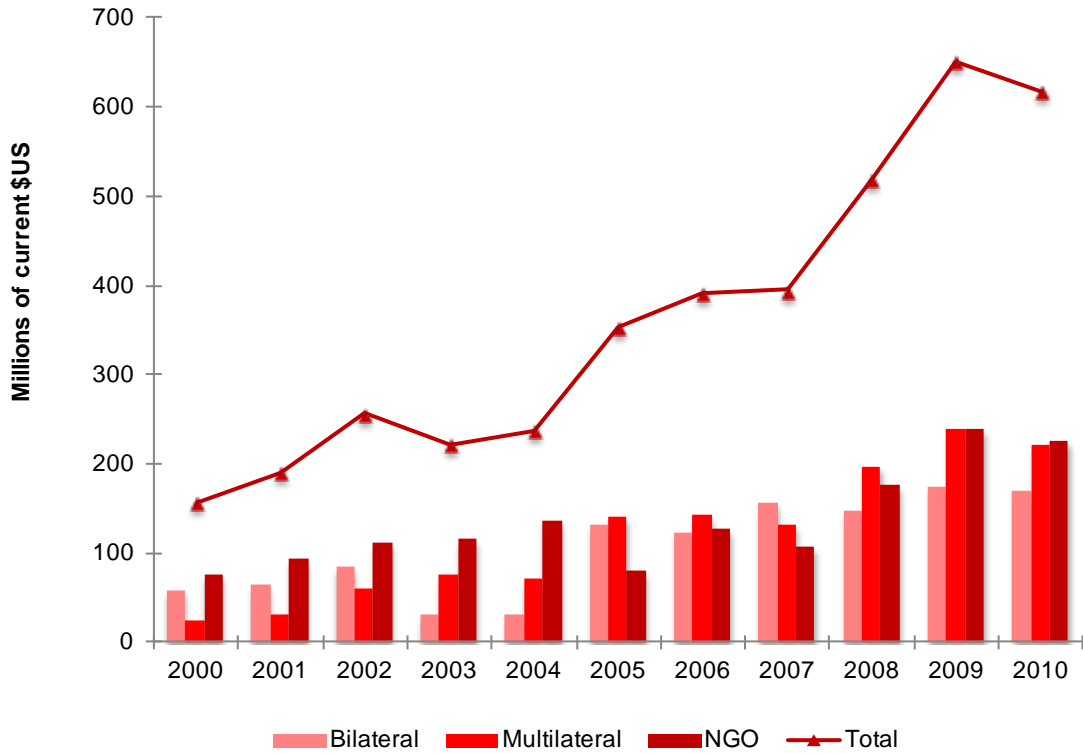
**FIGURE 10. FINAL DONOR EXPENDITURES FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE IN AFRICA (SUB-SAHARAN), BY CHANNEL OF DISTRIBUTION, 2000-2010**



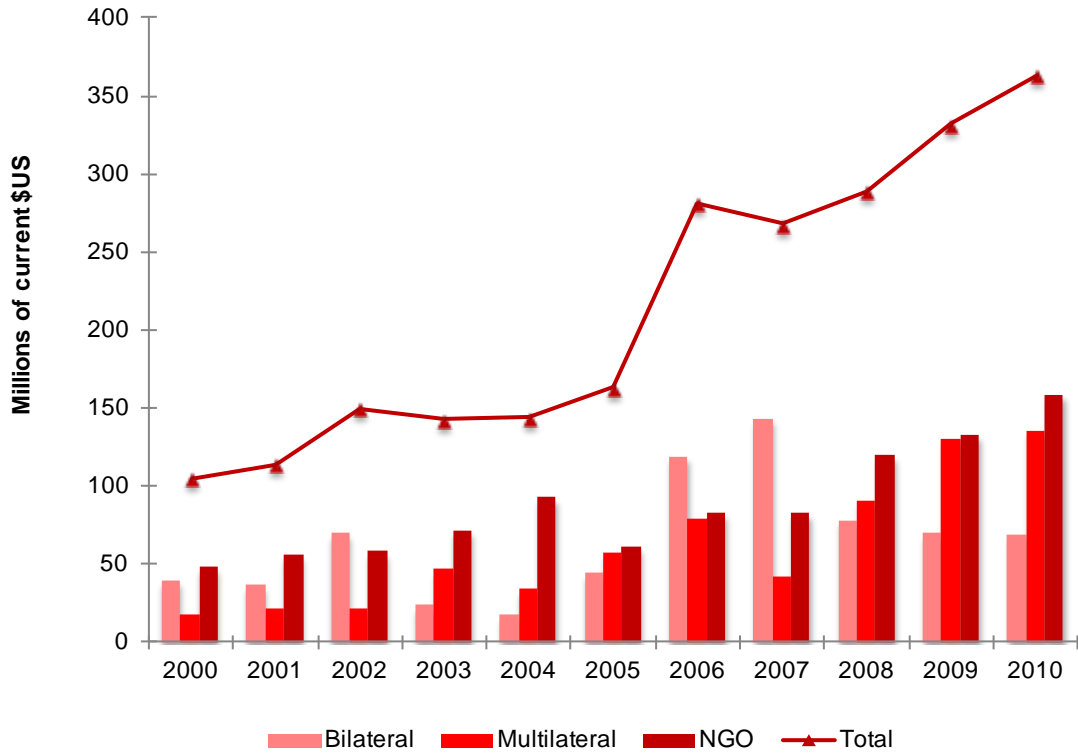
**FIGURE 11. FINAL DONOR EXPENDITURES FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC, BY CHANNEL OF DISTRIBUTION, 2000-2010**



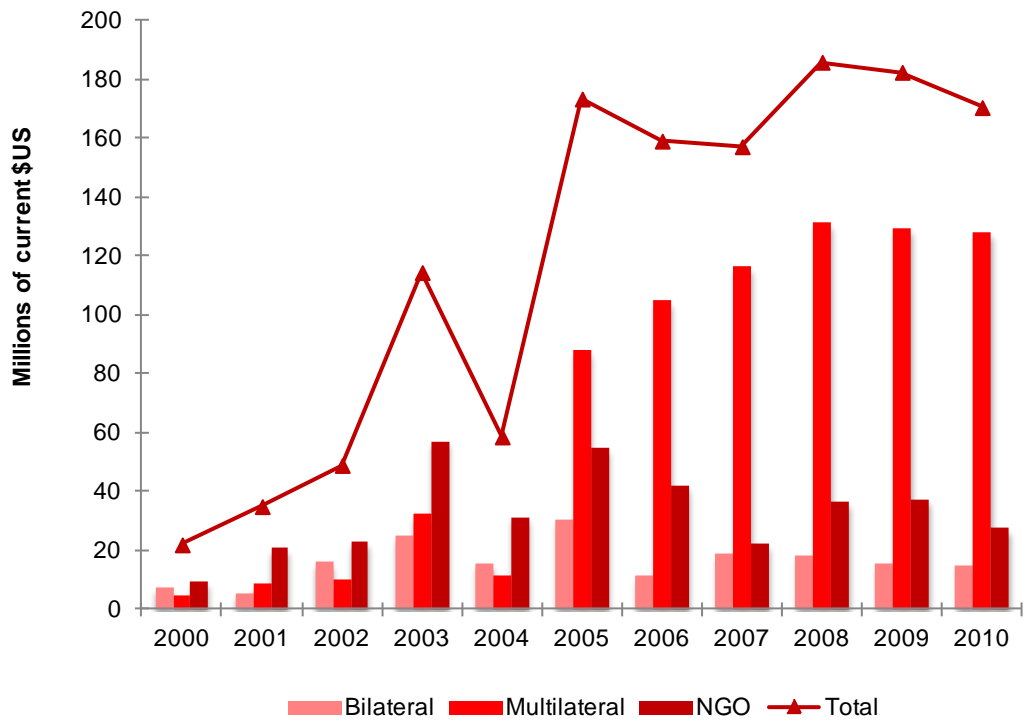
**FIGURE 12. FINAL DONOR EXPENDITURES FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN, BY CHANNEL OF DISTRIBUTION, 2000-2010**



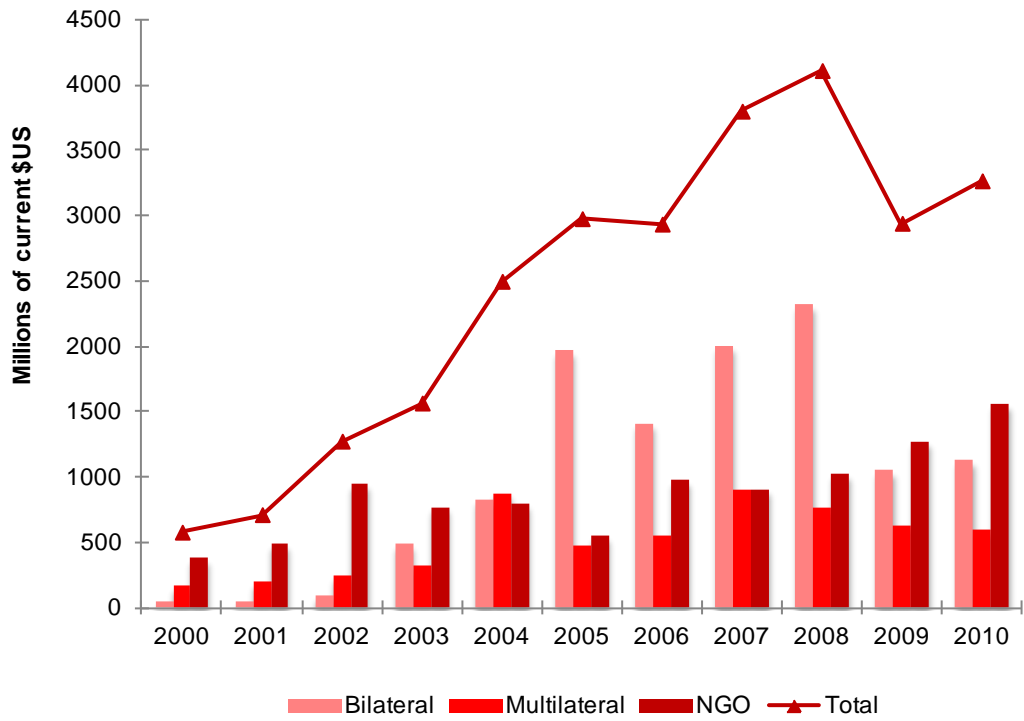
**FIGURE 13. FINAL DONOR EXPENDITURES FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE IN WESTERN ASIA AND NORTH AFRICA, BY CHANNEL OF DISTRIBUTION, 2000-2010**



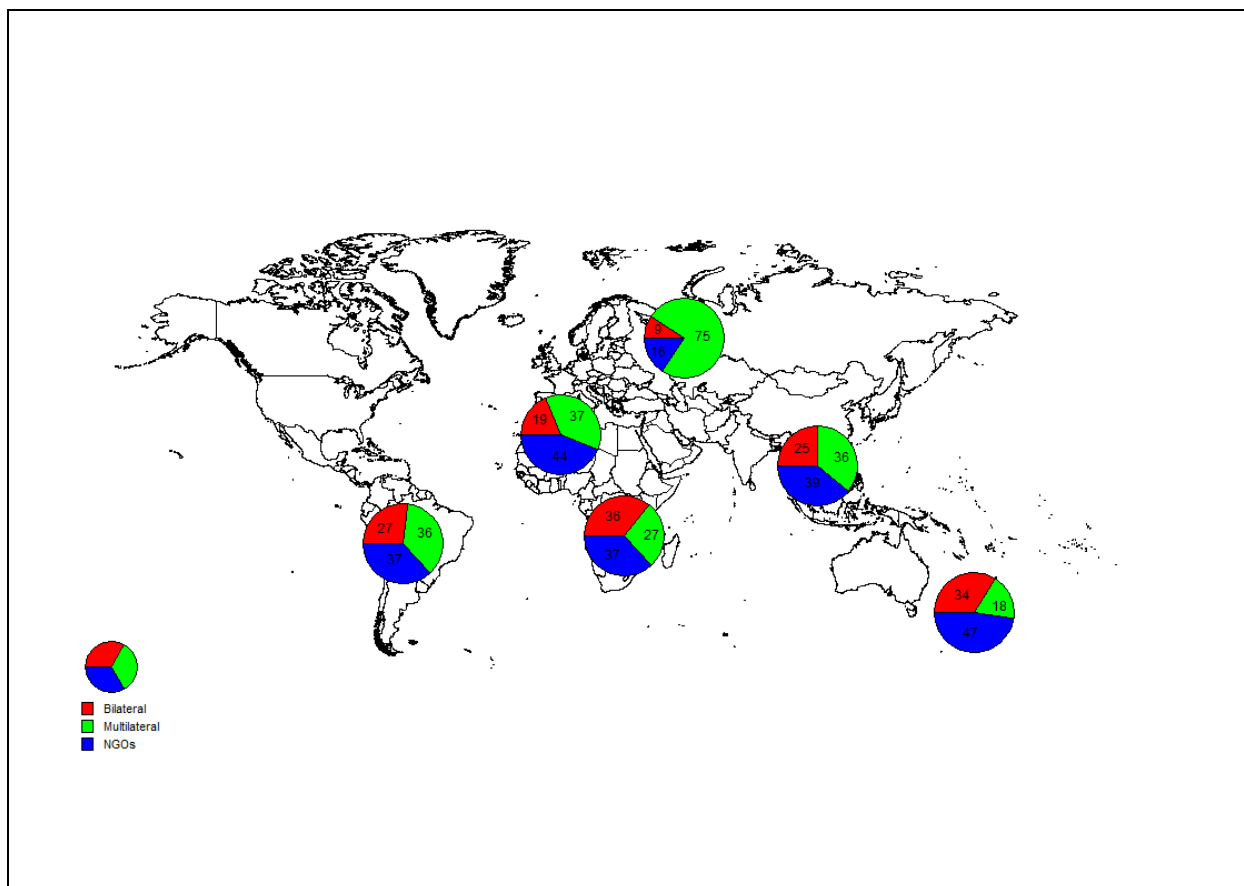
**FIGURE 14. FINAL DONOR EXPENDITURES FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE IN EASTERN AND SOUTHERN EUROPE, BY CHANNEL OF DISTRIBUTION, 2000-2010**



**FIGURE 15. FINAL DONOR EXPENDITURES FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE TO GLOBAL/INTERREGIONAL ACTIVITIES, BY CHANNEL OF DISTRIBUTION, 2000-2010**



**Map 1. Final Donor Expenditures for Population Assistance, by Region and Channel of Distribution, 2010 (percentages)**



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

Sixty-six per cent of all population assistance in 2010 was expended for STD/HIV/AIDS activities. A total of 7 per cent of population assistance was expended for family planning services, 24 per cent for basic reproductive health services and 3 per cent was spent on basic research, data and population and development policy analysis. Over the years, the percentage of funding for STD/HIV/AIDS increased from 9 per cent of total population assistance in 1995, the immediate post-Cairo period, to a high of 75 per cent in 2007. During the same period, the percentage of funding as a per cent of total population assistance decreased for all three remaining ICPD components: it decreased from 55 per cent to 5 per cent for family planning services, from 18 per cent to 17 per cent for basic reproductive health services, and from 18 per cent to 3 per cent for basic research, data and population and development policy analysis. The percentage that went to STD/HIV/AIDS activities decreased for the first time in 2006, increased in 2007 and then decreased again. The actual dollar amount continued to increase until 2008, decreased in 2009 and went up again in 2010 to \$7.6 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 \$838 million in 2010 and accounting for 7 per cent of total final expenditures that year. Funding for basic reproductive health services also increased in both actual dollar amount and percentage of total expenditures while funding for basic research, data and population and development policy analysis increased in dollar amount but the overall percentage remained unchanged (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, 2000 – 2010<sup>a,b</sup>**  
(in percentages)

	2000 <sup>c</sup>	2001	2002 <sup>d,e,f</sup>	2003 <sup>g</sup>	2004 <sup>h</sup>	2005 <sup>i,j</sup>	2006 <sup>k</sup>	2007	2008	2009 <sup>l,m</sup>	2010 <sup>n,o</sup>
<b>Family planning services</b>	29%	30%	23%	11%	9%	7%	5%	5%	5%	7%	7%
(Millions of current \$US)	517.9	605.4	725.3	404.7	445.2	500.9	393.5	461.8	572.4	773.4	838.1
<b>Basic reproductive health services</b>	29% <sup>p,q</sup>	24%	25%	28%	22%	17%	20% <sup>q</sup>	17% <sup>q</sup>	17% <sup>q</sup>	23%	24%
(Millions of current \$US)	525.0	495.8	781.9	1090.6	1036.9	1135.9	1478.3	1467.1	1737.2	2555.8	2780.2
<b>Sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS activities</b>	32%	39%	42%	48%	57%	72%	70%	75%	74%	67%	66%
(Millions of current \$US)	575.0	793.7	1339.2	1862.2	2754.8	4884.8	5102.2	6540.2	7702.0	7283.7	7635.3
<b>Basic research, data and population and development policy analysis</b>	9%	8%	10%	13%	12%	4%	5%	3%	4%	3%	3%
(Millions of current \$US)	162.7	156.4	315.6	489.4	576.3	278.3	342.4	297.7	399.1	291.2	398.2
<b>Total activities</b>	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
<b>(Millions of current \$US)</b>	1,781	2,051	3,162	3,847	4,813	6,800	7,318	8,767	10,412	10,904	11,652

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>l</sup> United Kingdom: DFID revised the tracking method for development assistance, the data is therefore not comparable to previous years.

<sup>m</sup> 2009 data differ from the figures in the 2009 report, due to additional information received.

<sup>n</sup> Data for the Gates Foundation for 2010 were not available at the moment of publishing of this report. As a result, 2010 figures are estimated at the 2009 level.

<sup>o</sup> - Republic of Korea is included since 2010, and has spent 22.2 million \$US on Final Expenditures.

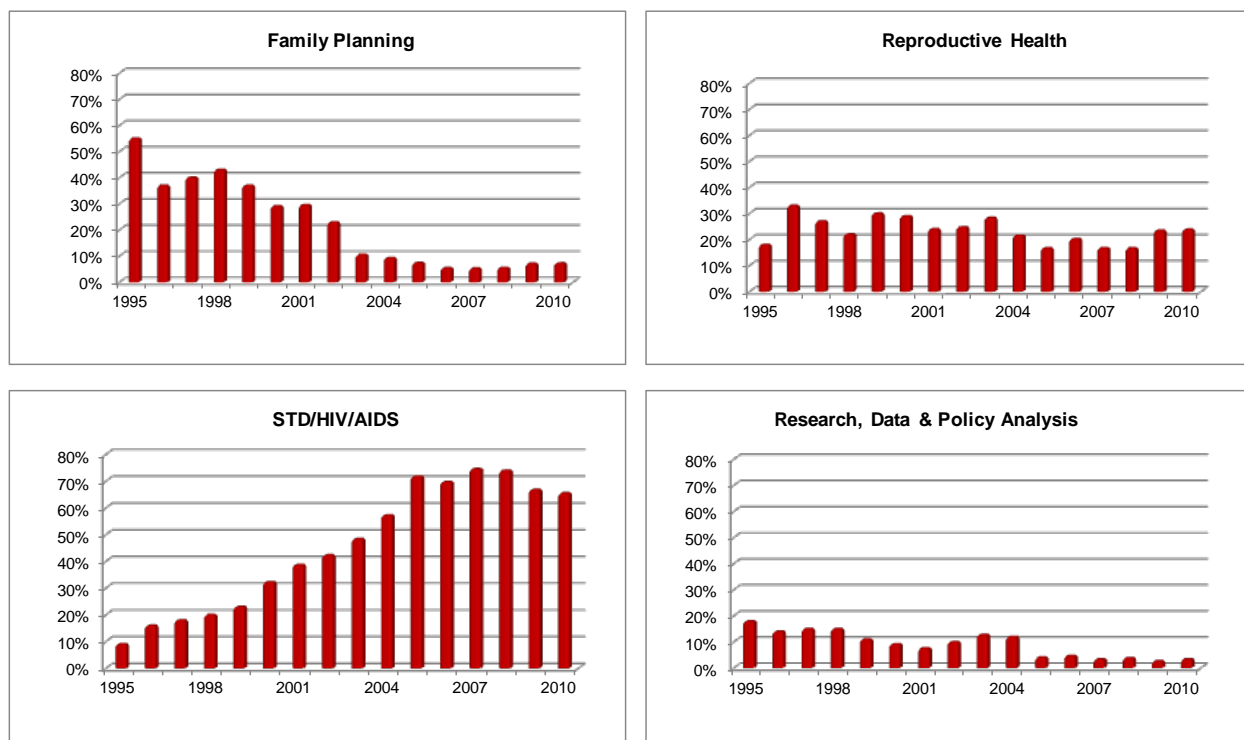
- Data for Germany are recalculated into \$US using the OECD exchange rate based on their request.

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

<sup>q</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, 1995-2010**



**SPECIAL THEME BOX 5. ESTIMATES OF DONOR ASSISTANCE: 2011 AND 2012**

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 2011 and 2012 based on future expected expenditures as reported in the Resource Flows survey and estimation driven projections.

Results of the estimation exercise show that population assistance, not counting development bank loans, was \$11.3 billion in 2011 and \$11.7 billion in 2012. If development bank loans are included - estimated at the 2010 level, the latest year for which data are currently available - then the estimated total international population assistance would be \$11.4 billion in 2011 and \$11.9 billion in 2012.

Donor funding is projected to recover in 2011. 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 2011 and 2012 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, 2010-2012", The Hague, 2011.

# 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 2010 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 \$33.7 billion (Table 5).

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<sup>6</sup> See Erik Beekink, *Projections of Funds for Population and AIDS Activities, 2010-2012*. The Hague, 2011. Available on the Resource Flows web site ([www.resourceflows.org](http://www.resourceflows.org)).

Table 5. Estimate of Global Domestic Expenditures for Population Activities, 2010  
(thousands of \$US)

Region	Source of Funds			Total	Percentage spent on STD/HIV/AIDS
	Government	NGO	Consumers *		
Africa (sub-Saharan)	2,121,709	116,235	2,321,438	4,559,382	90%
Asia and the Pacific	5,160,254	177,904	12,818,072	18,156,230	12%
Latin America and the Caribbean	4,266,645	77,195	3,171,390	7,515,231	30%
Western Asia and North Africa	1,231,053	59,133	794,029	2,084,215	10%
Eastern and Southern Europe	882,653	15,062	454,566	1,352,281	91%
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,662,314</b>	<b>445,529</b>	<b>19,559,496</b>	<b>33,667,339</b>	<b>30%</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, 2010-2012, The Hague, 2011.

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. FINANCIAL RESOURCE FLOWS FOR REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SERVICES IN BANGLADESH AND KENYA

The Resource Flows Project produced country reports to provide a snapshot of financial resource flows for reproductive health services in Bangladesh and Kenya. The reports are primarily based on desk reviews that analyzed available information from a variety of sources including National Health Accounts, Demographic Health Surveys, published reports of various ministries, and research studies on reproductive health expenditures. The primary objective is to see the similarities and differences in both health systems to track reproductive health funding at both micro and macro levels. The analysis also looked at whether the existing funds were sufficient to address the key reproductive health challenges. Key outcomes of the reports include:

- The analysis of expenditures on reproductive health in Bangladesh indicates that approximately US \$194 million was spent during 2007 and according to the needs assessment and costing done by the Government of Bangladesh, US \$234 million will be required in 2012, which will increase to US \$319 million by 2015. In Kenya, total spending on reproductive health amounted to US \$225 million in 2009/10 compared to US \$170 million reported in 2005/06. The major challenge encountered was the fact that most of the reproductive health budget and projections could not be broken down by service elements such as family planning, maternal and infant care, management of sexually transmitted infections, and management of other sexual and reproductive health problems.
- In Bangladesh, historically, the supply side financing of health-care services has been the backbone strategy for improving the access of poor households to essential health-care services. More than two-thirds of the total expenditure on health is privately financed through out-of-pocket payments. Of the remaining one-third, about 65 per cent is financed by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, which includes donor support channeled through the government system. The role of other ministries and local government is marginal in financing reproductive health services in Bangladesh. By contrast, in Kenya, overall about 46 per cent of resources going to reproductive health passed through the public sector (Ministry of Health) and about 20 per cent through household out-of-pocket expenditures in 2009-10.
- The public sector plays a major role in supplying reproductive health services in Kenya. Public hospitals utilized the largest portion of the total health expenditure on reproductive health in 2009/10 at 46.7 per cent, followed by providers of public health programmes (10.6 per cent) and private hospitals (10.4 per cent). In Bangladesh, facility-based services in the public sector, which are more decentralized, provided services at three levels: 1) primary health-care facilities at the upazila and lower level (e.g. Upazila Health Complexes (UHC), Union Health and Family Welfare Centers (UHFWC) and community clinics); 2) secondary level facilities including district hospitals and maternal and child welfare centers (MCWC); and 3) tertiary level facilities including specialized and teaching health institutions, most of which are in the capital and other large cities. Different types of institutions, both government and non-government, have varying roles in providing emergency management of obstetric care (OmOC). UHC and private clinics/hospitals play a major role in providing antenatal care services, delivery and postnatal care. However, more than half of the Caesarean sections are conducted at private clinics/hospitals, while medical colleges and district hospitals have a greater role in the management of complications.

Source: Jalandhar Pradhan and Anoop Khanna, Reproductive Health and Family Planning Financing in Bangladesh. A Mapping of Resource Flows and Jalandhar Pradhan and Estelle Sidze, Reproductive Health and Family Planning Financing in Kenya: A Mapping of Resource Flows. The Hague: 2012.

# 6 Conclusion

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**F**inancial Resource Flows for Population Activities in 2010 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 2010, population assistance stood at almost \$11 billion. Domestic spending increased to an estimated \$33.7 billion. Current levels of funding are not sufficient to meet current needs. At \$44.7 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, 2000-2010<sup>a</sup>**  
(Thousands of current \$US)

Country	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004 <sup>b</sup>	2005 <sup>c</sup>	2006	2007	2008	2009 <sup>d</sup>	2010
<b>Australia</b>											
Total \$US	14,673	13,088 <sup>e</sup>	21,257	38,966	54,894	73,423	95,463	99,319	125,942 <sup>f</sup>	115,882	155,904
% by Channel											
Bilateral	56%	56%	54%	67%	70%	79%	8%	13%	19%	9%	9%
MultiBi	14%	14%	16%	13%	4%	0%	13%	16%	25%	17%	23%
Multilateral	12%	13%	8%	11%	22%	19%	0%	6%	5%	7%	6%
NGO	18%	17%	21%	10%	4%	2%	78%	65%	52%	67%	63%
<b>Austria</b>											
Total \$US	870	979 <sup>e</sup>	1,520	2,727	3,598 <sup>g</sup>	4,822	7,959	7,996	8,381	8,323	7,302
% by Channel											
Bilateral	8%	7%	19%	30%	6%	2%	6%	7%	9%	20%	21%
MultiBi	8%	7%	10%	1%	6%	14%	31%	32%	23%	20%	16%
Multilateral	80%	83%	34%	37%	33%	34%	33%	26%	31%	31%	38%
NGO	4%	4%	38%	31%	55%	51%	31%	35%	37%	29%	25%
<b>Belgium</b>											
Total \$US	15,768	19,138 <sup>h</sup>	44,101	26,400	49,877	56,438	75,677	55,963	39,644	75,391	72,488
% by Channel											
Bilateral	3%	34%	10%	26%	25%	30%	28%	43%	46%	24%	27%
MultiBi	44%	19%	39%	3%	1%	10%	12%	19%	11%	12%	11%
Multilateral	51%	37%	26%	50%	60%	38%	32%	10%	16%	45%	46%
NGO	2%	10%	26%	21%	14%	22%	28%	28%	27%	19%	15%
<b>Canada</b>											
Total \$US	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	151,411
% by Channel											
Bilateral	13%	5%	21%	19%	11%	18%	16%	18%	24%	12%	6%
MultiBi	23%	18%	28%	11%	44%	18%	7%	49%	39%	32%	7%
Multilateral	24%	68%	18%	65%	39%	57%	64%	10%	12%	9%	61%
NGO	40%	8%	33%	6%	6%	8%	13%	23%	25%	47%	25%
<b>Denmark</b>											
Total \$US	44,640	48,852	73,830	59,527 <sup>j</sup>	89,798	92,338	103,910	138,992	129,463 <sup>ao</sup>	147,373 <sup>ao</sup>	171,277
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	13%	10%	15%	13%	18%	20%	25%	17%	40%	20%
MultiBi	1%	0%	14%	21%	0%	0%	0%	2%	1%	1%	10%
Multilateral	75%	67%	43%	64%	72%	64%	71%	36%	39%	52%	41%
NGO	24%	19%	33%	0%	16%	18%	8%	36%	44%	7%	28%
<b>European Union</b>											
Total \$US	28,883 <sup>k</sup>	28,054 <sup>l</sup>	184,891 <sup>m</sup>	228,737	159,248	226,446	290,322	318,033	269,666	209,876	196,996
% by Channel											
Bilateral	NA	NA	91%	10%	32%	76%	67%	67%	59%	65%	40%
MultiBi	NA	NA	0%	6%	0%	0%	10%	21%	18%	8%	20%
Multilateral	NA	NA	0%	82%	68%	6%	4%	1%	0%	0%	0%
NGO	NA	NA	9%	3%	0%	18%	18%	11%	23%	27%	40%
<b>Finland</b>											
Total \$US	19,766	23,730	24,353	23,697	27,410 <sup>n</sup>	23,665 <sup>o</sup>	50,948	38,829	61,120	71,087	69,388
% by Channel											
Bilateral	6%	7%	11%	8%	8%	8%	12%	4%	3%	2%	2%
MultiBi	8%	5%	4%	0%	0%	0%	7%	7%	10%	4%	4%
Multilateral	75%	81%	77%	91%	91%	92%	78%	62%	67%	69%	76%
NGO	11%	7%	9%	1%	1%	0%	4%	27%	20%	25%	18%
<b>France</b>											
Total \$US	12,360	8,242	83,687	56,559	205,583	182,895	250,720	307,194 <sup>p</sup>	382,993 <sup>q</sup>	345,477 <sup>r</sup>	398,175 <sup>s</sup>
% by Channel											
Bilateral	43%	51%	24%	26%	10%	9%	8%	18%	29%	25%	22%
MultiBi	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Multilateral	54%	46%	11%	74%	90%	91%	92%	82%	70%	74%	61%
NGO	3%	3%	65%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	2%

Table A.1. Primary funds of donor countries for population assistance, by channel of distribution, 2000-2010<sup>a</sup>  
(Thousands of current \$US)

Country	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004 <sup>b</sup>	2005 <sup>c</sup>	2006	2007	2008	2009 <sup>d</sup>	2010
<b>Germany</b>											
Total \$US	96,398	108,660	106,763	132,088	141,688	181,638	151,949	193,151	194,579	421,345 <sup>t</sup>	367,258 <sup>ad</sup>
% by Channel											
Bilateral	82%	81%	70%	61%	55%	47%	62%	68%	71%	43%	42%
MultiBi	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	3%	2%	3%	2%	3%
Multilateral	15%	16%	18%	33%	40%	46%	24%	15%	15%	50%	47%
NGO	2%	3%	12%	4%	5%	7%	12%	14%	11%	5%	9%
<b>Greece</b>											
Total \$US	NA	1,300	5,820	9293	6,349 <sup>g</sup>	10,467 <sup>u</sup>	13,641	12,188	6,358	11,259	1,953
% by Channel											
Bilateral	NA	0%	0%	98%	78%	80%	94%	95%	97%	93%	98%
MultiBi	NA	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	4%	0%
Multilateral	NA	100%	100%	2%	3%	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%	2%
NGO	NA	0%	0%	0%	19%	18%	4%	4%	2%	2%	0%
<b>Ireland</b>											
Total \$US	4,240	6,255	11,787	26,786	26,029 <sup>g</sup>	63,719	143,654	121,018	113,290	79,583	61,756
% by Channel											
Bilateral	47%	69%	41%	77%	76%	65%	78%	25%	32%	21%	16%
MultiBi	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	11%	9%	19%	14%
Multilateral	34%	31%	49%	20%	24%	17%	22%	13%	11%	8%	10%
NGO	13%	0%	10%	2%	0%	18%	0%	51%	48%	53%	60%
<b>Italy</b>											
Total \$US	24,921	25,038 <sup>o</sup>	22,641 <sup>v,w</sup>	27,068	24,107 <sup>g</sup>	7,962	3,904 <sup>x</sup>	38,317	29,393	26,966	26,081
% by Channel											
Bilateral	32%	31%	34%	74%	53%	11%	22%	36%	57%	56%	49%
MultiBi	35%	34%	38%	2%	0%	0%	0%	1%	8%	11%	6%
Multilateral	31%	33%	26%	23%	30%	89%	78%	44%	13%	7%	17%
NGO	3%	3%	3%	0%	17%	0%	0%	20%	21%	26%	27%
<b>Japan</b>											
Total \$US	130,674	115,346	180,167	128,068	278,645	339,094	371,241	313,695	479,017	351,731 <sup>af</sup>	330,447
% by Channel											
Bilateral	10%	20%	28%	17%	8%	13%	13%	32%	20%	22%	28%
MultiBi	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%	1%	2%	5%	13%	11%
Multilateral	53%	63%	34%	67%	83%	82%	81%	22%	46%	60%	52%
NGO	37%	16%	34%	15%	9%	5%	4%	44%	29%	5%	9%
<b>Luxembourg</b>											
Total \$US	10,726	5,627 <sup>o</sup>	7,458 <sup>y</sup>	8,249 <sup>j</sup>	13,214 <sup>g</sup>	12,915	20,607	28,896	35,748	28,799	31,703
% by Channel											
Bilateral	78%	67%	42%	45%	47%	21%	28%	18%	20%	28%	12%
MultiBi	10%	18%	11%	12%	23%	59%	39%	58%	37%	20%	51%
Multilateral	9%	10%	18%	39%	28%	13%	14%	7%	25%	31%	30%
NGO	3%	5%	29%	4%	2%	7%	19%	17%	19%	22%	7%
<b>Netherlands</b>											
Total \$US	170,077	132,032	164,310	275,434	442,186	479,253	546,801	552,546	496,014	588,699	586,351
% by Channel											
Bilateral	17%	11%	34%	32%	23%	36%	17%	17%	3%	18%	15%
MultiBi	30%	1%	0%	1%	3%	1%	18%	12%	9%	11%	11%
Multilateral	46%	82%	61%	49%	50%	36%	33%	30%	47%	35%	38%
NGO	7%	6%	5%	19%	23%	26%	30%	41%	38%	34%	33%
<b>New Zealand</b>											
Total \$US	2,308	2,150	3,288	5,917	8,021	15,247	17,663	13,848	17,160	16,920	16,821
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	1%	32%	48%	16%	30%	54%	13%	14%	20%
MultiBi	1%	19%	12%	1%	0%	23%	12%	0%	15%	6%	14%
Multilateral	59%	49%	54%	51%	41%	33%	35%	39%	36%	41%	32%
NGO	40%	33%	33%	16%	11%	28%	24%	7%	35%	38%	34%

**Table A.1. Primary funds of donor countries for population assistance, by channel of distribution, 2000-2010<sup>a</sup>**  
(Thousands of current \$US)

Country	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004 <sup>b</sup>	2005 <sup>c</sup>	2006	2007	2008	2009 <sup>d</sup>	2010
<b>Norway</b>											
Total \$US	59,957	42,960	80,793	91,648	166,276	188,402	300,405	264,920	269,836	250,041	255,790
% by Channel											
Bilateral	7%	1%	8%	6%	12%	3%	6%	7%	7%	7%	8%
MultiBi	8%	9%	13%	5%	7%	10%	7%	15%	18%	17%	13%
Multilateral	66%	78%	49%	76%	66%	70%	65%	40%	41%	54%	59%
NGO	20%	12%	30%	13%	14%	17%	21%	38%	34%	23%	20%
<b>Portugal</b>											
Total \$US	400	689	571	1,119	3,979	5,268	6,807	5,778	7,347	5,099	2,434
% by Channel											
Bilateral	51%	67%	28%	59%	32%	44%	39%	49%	44%	44%	15%
MultiBi	0%	0%	0%	-	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	10%
Multilateral	49%	33%	72%	41%	68%	52%	56%	17%	46%	43%	44%
NGO	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	4%	35%	10%	14%	30%
<b>Republic of Korea</b>											
Total \$US	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	23,039 <sup>z</sup>
% by Channel											
Bilateral	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	83%
MultiBi	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5%
Multilateral	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4%
NGO	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8%
<b>Spain</b>											
Total \$US	6,208	14,380	3,291	29,949	37,039	66,893	67,452	139,496	348,088 <sup>aa</sup>	330,485	278,459
% by Channel											
Bilateral	82%	92%	0%	18%	76%	74%	92%	11%	22%	6%	6%
MultiBi	0%	1%	28%	0%	0%	0%	1%	39%	35%	17%	22%
Multilateral	18%	7%	0%	82%	24%	26%	8%	14%	12%	48%	40%
NGO	0%	0%	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	36%	31%	21%	32%
<b>Sweden</b>											
Total \$US	73,142	56,270	61,107	80,029	196,894	219,670	369,569	366,182	325,984	304,755	263,269
% by Channel											
Bilateral	6%	10%	38%	8%	2%	30%	8%	35%	8%	7%	4%
MultiBi	25%	16%	1%	7%	3%	12%	7%	5%	12%	11%	11%
Multilateral	41%	48%	49%	65%	72%	41%	60%	43%	54%	54%	55%
NGO	28%	26%	12%	20%	24%	18%	25%	16%	26%	27%	31%
<b>Switzerland</b>											
Total \$US	16,074	23,534	23,403	31,522	31,872	40,234	36,540	36,974	44,848	47,321	52,751
% by Channel											
Bilateral	22%	15%	17%	45%	35%	30%	15%	13%	9%	6%	6%
MultiBi	2%	3%	3%	0%	1%	0%	2%	3%	1%	3%	7%
Multilateral	71%	57%	62%	55%	61%	63%	67%	52%	56%	55%	59%
NGO	4%	25%	18%	0%	3%	7%	16%	32%	34%	36%	29%
<b>United Kingdom</b>											
Total \$US	169,602	80,971	168,803	589,650	570,142	711,677	863,793	1,137,342	1,138,817	832,478 <sup>ab</sup>	1,009,071
% by Channel											
Bilateral	36%	18%	61%	66%	75%	74%	71%	77%	84%	76%	70%
MultiBi	1%	0%	7%	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Multilateral	40%	82%	20%	18%	21%	22%	25%	11%	14%	24%	30%
NGO	23%	0%	12%	10%	0%	0%	0%	10%	0%	0%	0%
<b>United States</b>											
Total \$US	658,614	951,012	962,969	1,807,643	1,807,643 <sup>n</sup>	3,010,627	2,535,693	3,065,842	4,672,158	5,139,528	5,531,388
% by Channel											
Bilateral	24%	18%	22%	20%	20%	81%	53%	82%	52%	40%	43%
MultiBi	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	3%	2%
Multilateral	6%	5%	2%	13%	13%	7%	1%	0%	0%	1%	1%
NGO	70%	78%	75%	67%	67%	11%	45%	18%	46%	56%	53%
<b>TOTAL \$US</b>											
Total \$US	1,597,743	1,719,708	2,313,893	3,737,702	4,445,624	6,331,217	6,625,586	7,487,660	9,383,360	9,604,823	10,061,510
% by Channel <sup>ac</sup>											
Bilateral	25%	22%	34%	30%	28%	60%	42%	58%	45%	37%	38%
MultiBi	7%	2%	4%	3%	2%	2%	4%	6%	5%	6%	5%
Multilateral	28%	27%	18%	30%	37%	27%	28%	15%	18%	19%	19%
NGO	40%	48%	44%	37%	33%	11%	26%	21%	32%	39%	38%

- <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> 2009 data differ from the figures in the 2009 report, due to additional data received.
- <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> Australia; Information on general contributions to intermediate organizations was not reported. As a result, 2008 figures on general contributions are estimated at the 2007 level.
- <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> Figures on expenditures for population assistance for 2000 were not provided. As a result, 2000 figures are estimated at the 1999 level.
- <sup>l</sup> Figures on expenditures for population assistance for 2001 were not provided. As a result, 2001 figures are estimated at the 1999 level.
- <sup>m</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>n</sup> No 2004 data have been provided; 2004 figures are estimated at the 2003 level.
- <sup>o</sup> Information on project/programme expenditures was not reported. As a result, project/programme figures are estimated based on 2003 data.
- <sup>p</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>q</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>r</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>s</sup> Information on general contributions to intermediate organizations was not reported. As a result, 2010 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 2003 level.
- <sup>v</sup> Since 2002 exchange rates have not been available, the respective 2001 rates were used.
- <sup>w</sup> Project/programme expenditures and channels are estimated based on 2000 data.
- <sup>x</sup> Information on project/programme expenditures was not reported. As a result, project/programme figures are estimated based on 2005 data.
- <sup>y</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>z</sup> Republic of Korea is included since 2010.
- <sup>aa</sup> 2008 data differ from the figures in the 2008 report, due to additional data received.
- <sup>ab</sup> United Kingdom; DFID revised the tracking method for development assistance as of this year, the data is therefore not comparable to previous years.
- <sup>ac</sup> Figures have been rounded off and may not add to totals.
- <sup>ad</sup> Data for Germany are recalculated into \$US using the OECD exchange rate based on their request.
- <sup>ae</sup> 2008 and 2009 data differ from the figures in the previous report(s), due to additional data received.
- <sup>af</sup> 2009 data differ from the figures in the 2009 report, due to additional data received.

**Table A.2. Primary funds of donor countries for population assistance as a percentage of official development assistance, 2000-2010<sup>a</sup>**

Country	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004 <sup>b</sup>	2005 <sup>c</sup>	2006	2007	2008	2009 <sup>d</sup>	2010
Australia	1.49	1.50 <sup>e</sup>	2.15	3.15	3.76	4.37	4.50	3.72	3.98	4.20	4.07
Austria	0.21	0.18 <sup>e</sup>	0.29	0.54	0.53 <sup>f</sup>	0.31	0.53	0.44	0.50	0.73	0.60
Belgium	1.92	2.21 <sup>g</sup>	4.12	1.40	3.41	2.87	3.83	2.87	1.67	2.89	2.41
Canada	2.15	0.83	4.13	2.56	3.89 <sup>f</sup>	8.47	8.17 <sup>h</sup>	5.67	3.97	4.91	2.91
Denmark	2.68	2.99	4.49	3.41 <sup>i</sup>	4.41	4.38	4.65	5.42	4.62	5.24	5.97
Finland	5.33	6.10	5.27	4.26	4.18 <sup>j</sup>	2.62 <sup>k</sup>	6.11	3.96	5.37	5.51	5.21
France	0.30	0.20	1.53	0.77	2.43	1.82	2.37	3.11 <sup>l</sup>	3.50 <sup>m</sup>	2.74 <sup>n</sup>	3.08 <sup>o</sup>
Germany	1.92	2.18	2.01	1.97	1.88	1.80	1.46	1.57	1.40	3.49 <sup>p</sup>	2.83 <sup>x</sup>
Greece	NA	0.01 <sup>g</sup>	0.02	2.57	1.37 <sup>f</sup>	2.72 <sup>q</sup>	3.22	2.43	0.92	1.85	0.38
Ireland	1.80	2.18	2.96	5.26	4.29 <sup>f</sup>	8.86	14.06	10.15	8.55	7.91	6.90
Italy	1.81	1.54 <sup>e</sup>	0.97 <sup>r</sup>	1.11	0.98 <sup>f</sup>	0.16	0.11 <sup>s</sup>	0.97	0.66	0.82	0.87
Japan	0.97	1.17	1.94	1.44	3.13	2.58	3.32	4.09	5.12	3.72	3.00
Luxembourg	8.45	3.99 <sup>e</sup>	5.07 <sup>t</sup>	4.37 <sup>i</sup>	5.61 <sup>f</sup>	5.04	7.09	7.69	8.74	6.94	7.87
Netherlands	5.43	4.16	4.92	6.79	10.52	9.37	10.03	8.88	7.09	9.16	9.22
New Zealand	2.04	1.92	2.70	3.50	3.78	5.57	6.83	4.33	4.95	5.47	4.92
Norway	4.74	3.19	4.76	4.49	7.56	6.76	10.17	7.11	6.80	6.12	5.59
Portugal	0.15	0.26	0.18	0.35	0.39	1.40	1.72	1.23	1.20	0.99	0.38
Republic of Korea	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.96 <sup>u</sup>
Spain	0.52	0.83	0.19	1.48	1.52	2.22	1.77	2.71	5.21 <sup>v</sup>	5.02	4.68
Sweden	4.07	3.38	3.07	3.81	7.23	6.53	9.34	8.44	6.89	6.70	5.81
Switzerland	1.81	2.59	2.49	2.43	2.06	2.28	2.22	2.19	2.22	2.05	2.29
United Kingdom	3.77	1.77	3.43	9.56	7.23	6.61	6.93	11.55	9.98	7.38 <sup>w</sup>	7.73
United States	6.62	8.32	7.25	11.45	9.17 <sup>k</sup>	10.90	10.78	14.07	17.96	17.83	18.22
All donor countries	2.93	3.23 <sup>i</sup>	3.65	5.12	5.39	5.72	6.07	6.93	7.61	7.90	7.68

<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> 2009 data differ from the figures in the 2009 report, due to additional data received.

<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 based on 2000 data.

<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 figures 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. As a result, 2006 figures on general contributions are estimated at the 2005 level.

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

<sup>l</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>m</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>n</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>o</sup> Information on general contributions to intermediate organizations was not reported. As a result, 2010 figures on general contributions are estimated at the 2006 level.

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

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

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

<sup>t</sup> 2002 project/programme expenditures have been estimated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Luxembourg.

<sup>u</sup> Republic of Korea is included since 2010.

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

<sup>w</sup> DFID revised the tracking method for development assistance from this year onwards, the data is therefore not comparable to previous years.

<sup>x</sup> Data for Germany are recalculated into \$US using the OECD exchange rate based on their request.

**Table A.3. Primary funds of donor countries for population assistance per million \$US of gross national income (GNI), 2000 – 2010<sup>a</sup> (\$US)**

Country	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 <sup>b</sup>	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Australia	40	38 <sup>c</sup>	55	79	92	108	129	132	158	138	189
Austria	5	5 <sup>c</sup>	7	11	12 <sup>d</sup>	16	24	23	27	26	22
Belgium	69	81 <sup>e</sup>	178	86	140	151	187	128	105	191	174
Canada	54	18	115	66	104 <sup>d</sup>	286	251 <sup>f</sup>	177	145	156	116
Denmark	284	308	433	285 <sup>g</sup>	373	355	367	459	628	687	751
Finland	165	197	185	148	148 <sup>h</sup>	121 <sup>i</sup>	234	166	320	377	349
France	10	6	58	32	100	86	109	125 <sup>j</sup>	179 <sup>k</sup>	158 <sup>l</sup>	176 <sup>m</sup>
Germany	52	59	54	55	52	65	50	60	66	140 <sup>n</sup>	118 <sup>x</sup>
Greece		* <sup>o</sup>	* <sup>o</sup>	54	31 <sup>d</sup>	47 <sup>p</sup>	45	42	20	35	6
Ireland	54	72	119	210	167 <sup>d</sup>	372	751	582	717	541	411
Italy	24	23 <sup>c</sup>	19 <sup>q</sup>	19	14 <sup>d</sup>	5	2 <sup>r</sup>	19	16	14	14
Japan	27	27	44	29	59	73	75	65	107	82	75
Luxembourg	600	328 <sup>c</sup>	391 <sup>s</sup>	344 <sup>g</sup>	468 <sup>d</sup>	433	626	844	1,386	971	1,021
Netherlands	456	342	399	551	772	767	777	739	743	896	844
New Zealand	51	49	60	81	89	151	158	121	160	141	132
Norway	379	264	423	412	661	634	942	727	955	935	903
Portugal	4	6	5	8	24	29	36	29	31	20	9
Republic of Korea	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	16 <sup>t</sup>
Spain	11	25	5	36	36	60	56	106	248 <sup>u</sup>	228	192
Sweden	325	273	256	265	562	616	935	836	936	861	700
Switzerland	61	88	79	94	85	101	84	81	150	130	135
United Kingdom	121	57	106	322	262	312	352	462	512	375 <sup>v</sup>	452
United States	66	94	92	165	155 <sup>h</sup>	244 <sup>w</sup>	189	221	328	367	378
All donor countries	66	71 <sup>e</sup>	86	126	139	188	181	197	261	270	264

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>j</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>k</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>l</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>m</sup> Information on general contributions to intermediate organizations was not reported. As a result, 2010 figures on general contributions are estimated at the 2006 level.

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

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

<sup>p</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>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> Republic of Korea is included since 2010

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

<sup>v</sup> DFID revised the tracking method for development assistance as of this year, the data is therefore not comparable to previous years.

<sup>w</sup> The relative high increase for 2005 is caused by the incorporation of expenditures of the US PEPFAR programme.

<sup>x</sup> Data for Germany are recalculated into \$US using the OECD exchange rate based on their request.

**Table A.4. Final donor expenditures for population assistance, by region and channel of distribution, 2000-2010<sup>a</sup>**  
(Thousands of current \$US)

Region	2000 <sup>b</sup>	2001 <sup>c</sup>	2002 <sup>d,e,f</sup>	2003 <sup>g</sup>	2004 <sup>h</sup>	2005 <sup>i,j</sup>	2006 <sup>k</sup>	2007	2008	2009 <sup>l,m</sup>	2010 <sup>n</sup>
<b>Africa (sub-Saharan)</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	528,024	605,466	869,139	1,195,052	1,357,517	2,327,383	2,526,098	3,179,335	4,178,733	5,152,785	5,629,521
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	25%	19%	33%	31%	20%	59%	38%	51%	35%	35%	36%
<b>Multilateral</b>	16%	18%	15%	20%	28%	25%	23%	26%	22%	22%	27%
<b>NGO</b>	59%	63%	52%	49%	52%	16%	39%	22%	43%	43%	37%
<b>Asia and the Pacific</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	391,829	396,994	566,261	609,901	522,000	809,444	1,026,897	971,340	1,132,628	1,646,721	1,607,943
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	30%	29%	42%	29%	17%	30%	16%	39%	18%	24%	25%
<b>Multilateral</b>	30%	24%	20%	28%	20%	39%	40%	32%	38%	38%	36%
<b>NGO</b>	40%	47%	38%	43%	63%	31%	44%	29%	44%	39%	39%
<b>Latin America and the Caribbean</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	156,534	188,603	255,666	221,948	236,173	352,678	391,772	394,650	518,707	651,125	616,870
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	37%	34%	33%	14%	13%	37%	31%	39%	28%	27%	27%
<b>Multilateral</b>	15%	16%	24%	34%	30%	40%	36%	34%	38%	37%	36%
<b>NGO</b>	48%	49%	44%	52%	58%	23%	32%	27%	34%	37%	37%
<b>Western Asia and North Africa</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	105,009	114,072	149,374	141,638	143,544	162,804	280,946	267,747	288,347	331,732	363,025
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	38%	32%	47%	17%	12%	27%	42%	54%	27%	21%	19%
<b>Multilateral</b>	17%	19%	14%	33%	24%	35%	28%	16%	32%	39%	37%
<b>NGO</b>	46%	49%	39%	51%	65%	38%	30%	31%	41%	40%	44%
<b>Eastern and Southern Europe</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	22,089	35,259	48,780	114,546	58,683	173,540	159,225	157,321	186,023	182,613	170,623
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	35%	16%	32%	22%	27%	18%	7%	12%	10%	9%	9%
<b>Multilateral</b>	20%	25%	20%	28%	20%	51%	66%	74%	71%	71%	75%
<b>NGO</b>	44%	59%	48%	50%	53%	32%	26%	14%	20%	20%	16%
<b>Global/Interregional</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	577,259	710,668	1,272,814	1,563,816	2,495,324	2,974,254	2,932,670	3,796,498	4,107,156	2,939,049	3,263,793
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	7%	6%	7%	31%	33%	66%	48%	53%	56%	36%	34%
<b>Multilateral</b>	28%	27%	19%	20%	35%	16%	19%	24%	19%	21%	18%
<b>NGO</b>	65%	68%	74%	49%	32%	18%	33%	24%	25%	43%	47%
<b>TOTAL \$US</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	1,780,743	2,051,062	3,162,035	3,846,900	4,813,241	6,800,102	7,317,607	8,766,891	10,411,594	10,904,024	11,651,775
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	22%	18%	25%	29%	26%	56%	38%	49%	40%	32%	33%
<b>Multilateral</b>	23%	22%	18%	23%	31%	24%	26%	27%	25%	26%	27%
<b>NGO</b>	55%	60%	57%	48%	43%	20%	36%	24%	35%	41%	40%

<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 2003 data have been provided on projects/programmes by Denmark and Luxembourg, the channels and the regional distributions have been estimated based on 2003 data.

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

<sup>i</sup> Since no 2005 data have been provided on projects/programmes by Finland, the channels and the regional distributions have been estimated based on 2003 data.

<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, the channels and regional distributions have been estimated based on 2005 data.

<sup>l</sup> 2009 data differ from the figures in the 2009 report, due to additional data received.

<sup>m</sup> United Kingdom; DFID revised the tracking method for development assistance, the data is therefore not comparable to previous years.

<sup>n</sup> - Data from the Republic of Korea has been included since 2010

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

**Table A.5. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries of Africa (sub-Saharan), by channel of distribution, 2000-2010<sup>a</sup> (Thousands of current \$US)**

Country/Territory	2000 <sup>b</sup>	2001	2002 <sup>c,d,e</sup>	2003 <sup>f</sup>	2004 <sup>g</sup>	2005 <sup>h,i</sup>	2006 <sup>j</sup>	2007	2008	2009 <sup>k,l</sup>	2010 <sup>m</sup>
<b>Africa (sub-Saharan)</b>											
<b>Total<sup>n</sup></b>											
Total \$US	528,024	605,466	869,139	1,195,052	1,357,517	2,327,378	2,526,098	3,179,335	4,178,733	5,152,785	5,629,521
<b>% by Channel</b>											
Bilateral	25%	19%	33%	31%	20%	59%	38%	51%	35%	35%	36%
Multilateral	16%	18%	15%	20%	28%	25%	23%	26%	22%	22%	27%
NGO	59%	63%	52%	49%	52%	16%	39%	22%	43%	43%	37%
<b>Regional</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>											
Total \$US	103,548	122,832	240,425	148,903	304,564	211,471	309,353	292,780	338,993	582,751	494,051
<b>% by Channel</b>											
Bilateral	14%	9%	44%	25%	4%	22%	18%	29%	24%	46%	49%
Multilateral	19%	13%	8%	14%	29%	13%	6%	15%	15%	10%	9%
NGO	67%	79%	48%	61%	67%	66%	76%	56%	61%	44%	42%
<b>Angola</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>											
Total \$US	7,015	8,057	9,519	18,807	11,793	30,618	30,640	25,739	36,841	37,355	33,386
<b>% by Channel</b>											
Bilateral	33%	30%	28%	26%	20%	17%	24%	40%	18%	17%	18%
Multilateral	26%	28%	28%	39%	22%	77%	42%	36%	58%	44%	45%
NGO	41%	42%	43%	35%	58%	6%	34%	24%	24%	40%	37%
<b>Benin</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>											
Total \$US	5,390	7,766	10,107	14,760	20,046	15,702	23,852	13,329	16,113	26,853	44,841
<b>% by Channel</b>											
Bilateral	19%	6%	17%	13%	13%	15%	21%	27%	35%	22%	15%
Multilateral	13%	28%	43%	21%	39%	67%	62%	47%	28%	48%	61%
NGO	67%	66%	40%	66%	48%	18%	18%	26%	37%	31%	24%
<b>Botswana</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>											
Total \$US	1,159	2,692	11,449	21,193	13,224	45,854	27,676	45,435	234,975	214,559	75,162
<b>% by Channel</b>											
Bilateral	7%	42%	1%	0%	1%	96%	89%	97%	26%	31%	81%
Multilateral	80%	52%	15%	12%	19%	2%	5%	0%	0%	1%	2%
NGO	13%	6%	84%	88%	80%	1%	6%	3%	73%	68%	17%
<b>Burkina Faso</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>											
Total \$US	7,306	6,691	6,236	15,072	14,842	30,972	30,649	34,995	31,308	54,798	63,447
<b>% by Channel</b>											
Bilateral	62%	50%	51%	57%	63%	28%	60%	62%	37%	47%	45%
Multilateral	31%	34%	34%	21%	28%	37%	23%	23%	52%	43%	48%
NGO	7%	16%	15%	22%	8%	35%	13%	15%	11%	10%	6%
<b>Burundi</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>											
Total \$US	1,146	2,255	2,090	2,960	7,971	7,666	11,942	10,494	20,488	46,290	32,798
<b>% by Channel</b>											
Bilateral	10%	21%	11%	12%	17%	23%	23%	17%	9%	10%	21%
Multilateral	77%	74%	80%	76%	82%	70%	52%	51%	56%	63%	37%
NGO	13%	5%	9%	13%	1%	6%	25%	32%	36%	27%	43%
<b>Cameroon</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>											
Total \$US	4,541	3,343	4,610	8,391	7,904	12,820	19,919	35,825	21,758	37,571	25,918
<b>% by Channel</b>											
Bilateral	14%	19%	41%	40%	60%	39%	24%	24%	21%	13%	32%
Multilateral	36%	45%	55%	42%	38%	57%	69%	67%	68%	72%	53%
NGO	50%	36%	4%	18%	3%	4%	7%	9%	11%	16%	15%



**Table A.5. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries of Africa (sub-Saharan), by channel of distribution, 2000-2010<sup>a</sup> (Thousands of current \$US)**

Country/Territory	2000 <sup>b</sup>	2001	2002 <sup>c,d,e</sup>	2003 <sup>f</sup>	2004 <sup>g</sup>	2005 <sup>h,i</sup>	2006 <sup>j</sup>	2007	2008	2009 <sup>k,l</sup>	2010 <sup>m</sup>
<b>Cape Verde</b>											
Total \$US	771	1,373	1,051	1,099	1,578	1,682	1,321	953	1,789	1,978	6,248
% by Channel											
Bilateral	39%	30%	32%	36%	58%	59%	94%	91%	91%	16%	33%
Multilateral	61%	70%	68%	55%	43%	38%	3%	0%	0%	71%	65%
NGO	0%	0%	0%	9%	0%	3%	3%	9%	9%	13%	2%
<b>Central African Republic</b>											
Total \$US	833	982	1,406	5,371	2,322	11,305	12,268	1,133	17,019	8,836	13,381
% by Channel											
Bilateral	-4%	-1%	22%	9%	22%	9%	3%	16%	1%	4%	8%
Multilateral	90%	101%	78%	85%	77%	81%	87%	71%	91%	85%	85%
NGO	14%	0%	0%	6%	1%	10%	10%	12%	8%	11%	7%
<b>Chad</b>											
Total \$US	3,044	2,675	2,902	4,202	5,713	9,124	8,325	3,935	6,236	19,739	32,163
% by Channel											
Bilateral	62%	58%	0%	48%	53%	45%	45%	68%	56%	12%	5%
Multilateral	34%	35%	93%	48%	45%	50%	53%	18%	38%	77%	93%
NGO	4%	7%	7%	5%	2%	5%	3%	14%	5%	11%	2%
<b>Comoros</b>											
Total \$US	473	780	626	1,216	741	390	539	25,172	321	2,025	2,531
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	0%	46%	29%	8%	99%	14%	22%	23%
Multilateral	100%	63%	100%	85%	53%	68%	88%	1%	71%	37%	75%
NGO	0%	37%	0%	14%	1%	3%	4%	0%	15%	41%	2%
<b>Congo</b>											
Total \$US	863	928	4,715	2,184	8,427	6,571	1,429	3,648	6,258	6,560	13,816
% by Channel											
Bilateral	15%	25%	8%	45%	15%	14%	0%	7%	13%	4%	1%
Multilateral	27%	38%	18%	31%	83%	25%	66%	79%	83%	85%	91%
NGO	58%	37%	74%	24%	2%	61%	34%	14%	4%	11%	7%
<b>Congo, Democratic Republic of the</b>											
Total \$US	3,182	8,783	5,536	22,886	100,235	36,141	90,486	47,699	88,709	150,824	135,761
% by Channel											
Bilateral	15%	10%	20%	43%	12%	21%	18%	34%	24%	15%	17%
Multilateral	23%	25%	31%	19%	80%	65%	73%	43%	48%	58%	47%
NGO	62%	65%	49%	39%	8%	14%	10%	24%	27%	27%	36%
<b>Cote d'Ivoire</b>											
Total \$US	3,276	4,014	3,170	20,375	15,058	48,288	35,229	45,687	102,650	77,848	93,319
% by Channel											
Bilateral	57%	59%	11%	22%	27%	70%	68%	72%	51%	64%	70%
Multilateral	41%	40%	73%	37%	17%	26%	23%	26%	12%	16%	14%
NGO	1%	1%	16%	41%	56%	4%	9%	2%	37%	20%	16%
<b>Equatorial Guinea</b>											
Total \$US	508	1,025	550	980	2,042	4,070	3,275	1,157	4,885	5,188	4,098
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	49%	0%	0%	37%	24%	32%	22%	34%	1%	1%
Multilateral	100%	51%	100%	91%	63%	76%	67%	36%	22%	50%	72%
NGO	0%	0%	0%	9%	0%	0%	1%	42%	44%	49%	27%

**Table A.5. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries of Africa (sub-Saharan),  
by channel of distribution, 2000-2010<sup>a</sup> (Thousands of current \$US)**

Country/Territory	2000 <sup>b</sup>	2001	2002 <sup>c,d,e</sup>	2003 <sup>f</sup>	2004 <sup>g</sup>	2005 <sup>h,i</sup>	2006 <sup>j</sup>	2007	2008	2009 <sup>k,l</sup>	2010 <sup>m</sup>
<b>Eritrea</b>											
Total \$US	3,028	6,774	9,345	8,183	8,743	17,260	9,974	10,061	14,923	23,688	26,764
% by Channel											
Bilateral	42%	21%	24%	16%	2%	1%	7%	28%	2%	1%	1%
Multilateral	28%	45%	32%	31%	48%	98%	80%	66%	97%	98%	97%
NGO	30%	34%	44%	52%	50%	1%	13%	6%	0%	2%	2%
<b>Ethiopia</b>											
Total \$US	31,619	43,125	52,648	68,629	64,956	192,603	233,235	334,223	361,896	324,989	557,116
% by Channel											
Bilateral	16%	20%	23%	19%	13%	49%	22%	27%	25%	29%	22%
Multilateral	15%	12%	12%	39%	13%	32%	42%	56%	42%	20%	48%
NGO	69%	68%	65%	42%	73%	19%	36%	18%	33%	51%	31%
<b>Gabon</b>											
Total \$US	435	3,069	710	758	704	908	2,242	3,069	2,374	4,734	3,393
% by Channel											
Bilateral	18%	2%	64%	24%	65%	33%	16%	17%	15%	18%	21%
Multilateral	55%	8%	36%	53%	35%	67%	80%	80%	79%	82%	78%
NGO	27%	89%	0%	22%	0%	0%	4%	3%	5%	0%	1%
<b>Gambia</b>											
Total \$US	801	690	614	1,634	1,001	4,592	3,091	3,404	2,921	7,370	8,360
% by Channel											
Bilateral	48%	41%	2%	12%	20%	5%	10%	12%	7%	1%	1%
Multilateral	46%	59%	98%	55%	80%	93%	89%	78%	91%	91%	96%
NGO	6%	0%	0%	32%	0%	2%	1%	10%	3%	8%	3%
<b>Ghana</b>											
Total \$US	17,485	21,753	32,061	34,123	37,007	29,784	53,639	70,247	41,089	115,580	82,043
% by Channel											
Bilateral	18%	13%	45%	58%	65%	44%	60%	48%	18%	28%	43%
Multilateral	16%	19%	11%	21%	14%	36%	25%	43%	44%	50%	33%
NGO	66%	68%	45%	20%	21%	20%	15%	9%	38%	22%	24%
<b>Guinea</b>											
Total \$US	7,187	6,176	9,009	12,807	12,221	7,080	13,184	5,846	10,160	19,910	21,672
% by Channel											
Bilateral	44%	29%	22%	18%	20%	64%	29%	67%	61%	21%	18%
Multilateral	8%	14%	7%	24%	18%	15%	14%	25%	11%	27%	35%
NGO	48%	57%	70%	58%	62%	21%	56%	8%	28%	52%	48%
<b>Guinea-Bissau</b>											
Total \$US	574	562	1,045	1,506	5,251	1,984	2,342	2,516	2,954	9,892	11,416
% by Channel											
Bilateral	32%	10%	33%	7%	12%	32%	23%	52%	22%	9%	8%
Multilateral	34%	90%	67%	77%	88%	47%	74%	27%	42%	80%	80%
NGO	34%	0%	0%	17%	0%	21%	2%	21%	36%	11%	12%
<b>Kenya</b>											
Total \$US	33,697	38,134	52,114	70,577	65,493	168,523	169,443	239,215	348,033	424,941	446,389
% by Channel											
Bilateral	26%	33%	28%	23%	16%	85%	40%	69%	43%	38%	37%
Multilateral	6%	8%	11%	13%	5%	2%	3%	10%	6%	5%	9%
NGO	68%	59%	62%	64%	80%	13%	58%	21%	51%	57%	54%

**Table A.5. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries of Africa (sub-Saharan),  
by channel of distribution, 2000-2010<sup>a</sup> (Thousands of current \$US)**

Country/Territory	2000 <sup>b</sup>	2001	2002 <sup>c,d,e</sup>	2003 <sup>f</sup>	2004 <sup>g</sup>	2005 <sup>h,i</sup>	2006 <sup>j</sup>	2007	2008	2009 <sup>k,l</sup>	2010 <sup>m</sup>
<b>Lesotho</b>											
Total \$US	753	967	1,577	4,802	2,995	8,572	10,647	20,814	40,044	34,876	55,619
% by Channel											
Bilateral	73%	67%	19%	47%	63%	31%	48%	38%	27%	30%	28%
Multilateral	24%	25%	28%	43%	28%	63%	48%	51%	55%	50%	56%
NGO	3%	8%	53%	10%	10%	6%	3%	12%	18%	20%	17%
<b>Liberia</b>											
Total \$US	2,433	1,626	1,961	2,675	1,810	6,152	7,069	10,544	18,016	33,371	50,864
% by Channel											
Bilateral	15%	0%	37%	18%	9%	7%	7%	8%	8%	9%	7%
Multilateral	30%	63%	29%	47%	47%	70%	76%	60%	31%	43%	32%
NGO	54%	37%	34%	35%	44%	23%	17%	33%	61%	47%	61%
<b>Madagascar</b>											
Total \$US	7,386	10,208	12,424	16,043	13,630	13,635	13,038	14,475	17,149	28,607	36,122
% by Channel											
Bilateral	29%	11%	22%	6%	12%	29%	24%	52%	32%	25%	16%
Multilateral	23%	21%	17%	32%	17%	31%	39%	31%	2%	41%	37%
NGO	47%	68%	61%	62%	71%	40%	37%	17%	67%	34%	47%
<b>Malawi</b>											
Total \$US	25,616	22,230	36,003	68,418	41,608	35,040	74,439	119,991	111,485	129,935	154,070
% by Channel											
Bilateral	48%	19%	51%	78%	14%	23%	29%	29%	18%	15%	16%
Multilateral	7%	17%	10%	7%	48%	55%	40%	57%	56%	55%	57%
NGO	45%	64%	38%	15%	37%	22%	31%	15%	27%	30%	27%
<b>Mali</b>											
Total \$US	11,804	14,171	20,358	25,070	48,841	33,543	32,393	39,870	50,790	63,463	50,369
% by Channel											
Bilateral	50%	40%	45%	10%	15%	55%	59%	48%	38%	36%	27%
Multilateral	9%	17%	11%	10%	45%	19%	25%	43%	40%	40%	29%
NGO	42%	43%	44%	79%	40%	27%	16%	9%	22%	25%	43%
<b>Mauritania</b>											
Total \$US	1,965	2,061	5,095	3,978	12,027	2,759	4,869	4,621	9,069	12,063	6,323
% by Channel											
Bilateral	5%	5%	7%	4%	14%	28%	31%	87%	22%	20%	7%
Multilateral	79%	63%	86%	85%	86%	61%	67%	0%	67%	60%	53%
NGO	16%	32%	7%	11%	1%	11%	1%	13%	11%	20%	40%
<b>Mauritius</b>											
Total \$US	91	193	157	139	2,081	66	794	1,197	379	1,245	2,426
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	77%	84%	99%	100%	33%	15%
Multilateral	97%	100%	100%	45%	100%	23%	15%	0%	0%	67%	85%
NGO	3%	0%	0%	54%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%
<b>Mayotte</b>											
Total \$US	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	23,153
% by Channel											
Bilateral	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	100%
Multilateral	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0%
NGO	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0%

Table A.5. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries of Africa (sub-Saharan),  
by channel of distribution, 2000-2010<sup>a</sup> (Thousands of current \$US)

Country/Territory	2000 <sup>b</sup>	2001	2002 <sup>c,d,e</sup>	2003 <sup>f</sup>	2004 <sup>g</sup>	2005 <sup>h,i</sup>	2006 <sup>j</sup>	2007	2008	2009 <sup>k,l</sup>	2010 <sup>m</sup>
<b>Mozambique</b>											
Total \$US	23,388	29,800	41,172	68,671	59,436	112,030	136,904	199,056	236,039	250,052	303,894
% by Channel											
Bilateral	30%	27%	39%	40%	29%	84%	53%	52%	47%	44%	44%
Multilateral	26%	28%	22%	19%	17%	9%	20%	27%	21%	14%	24%
NGO	44%	45%	38%	40%	54%	6%	27%	21%	32%	41%	32%
<b>Namibia</b>											
Total \$US	3,571	4,080	4,774	12,092	13,824	54,340	70,473	85,019	81,548	125,053	126,760
% by Channel											
Bilateral	24%	20%	18%	27%	33%	79%	43%	54%	41%	52%	44%
Multilateral	37%	36%	32%	10%	13%	17%	28%	29%	17%	26%	25%
NGO	39%	44%	50%	63%	54%	4%	29%	17%	42%	21%	31%
<b>Niger</b>											
Total \$US	2,827	3,979	3,480	6,175	7,595	11,266	15,906	18,167	23,080	35,992	31,426
% by Channel											
Bilateral	56%	35%	15%	34%	52%	41%	55%	36%	24%	20%	24%
Multilateral	39%	62%	82%	63%	45%	55%	41%	53%	66%	66%	66%
NGO	5%	3%	3%	3%	3%	4%	4%	11%	11%	14%	10%
<b>Nigeria</b>											
Total \$US	39,741	35,933	54,824	81,796	109,036	207,745	215,845	236,978	383,376	391,647	459,745
% by Channel											
Bilateral	11%	4%	19%	17%	47%	77%	45%	61%	43%	38%	46%
Multilateral	10%	19%	18%	20%	8%	14%	13%	9%	12%	15%	10%
NGO	79%	77%	63%	63%	45%	9%	42%	30%	45%	47%	44%
<b>Rwanda</b>											
Total \$US	11,007	14,044	10,695	24,016	21,636	82,427	69,902	105,790	138,362	151,974	223,195
% by Channel											
Bilateral	41%	11%	12%	29%	18%	63%	34%	42%	23%	30%	19%
Multilateral	11%	13%	17%	15%	13%	32%	24%	35%	34%	25%	50%
NGO	48%	76%	71%	57%	69%	5%	41%	23%	43%	46%	31%
<b>Sao Tome and Principe</b>											
Total \$US	327	974	427	516	2,102	621	849	565	924	1,441	2,082
% by Channel											
Bilateral	15%	11%	18%	35%	13%	39%	15%	35%	25%	25%	10%
Multilateral	85%	60%	66%	51%	87%	61%	64%	29%	29%	46%	61%
NGO	0%	29%	16%	13%	0%	0%	21%	36%	45%	29%	30%
<b>Senegal</b>											
Total \$US	12,603	17,082	12,084	26,130	24,305	15,560	25,804	23,125	33,583	40,764	51,059
% by Channel											
Bilateral	13%	33%	19%	17%	14%	35%	31%	39%	28%	25%	19%
Multilateral	9%	14%	20%	10%	10%	28%	42%	40%	26%	29%	41%
NGO	78%	52%	62%	72%	77%	36%	27%	21%	45%	46%	40%
<b>Seychelles</b>											
Total \$US	72	59	50	155	17	77	71	25	30	60	138
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	38%	0%	37%	39%	100%	100%	57%	19%
Multilateral	72%	100%	100%	25%	100%	63%	61%	0%	0%	34%	81%
NGO	28%	0%	0%	36%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	9%	0%
<b>Sierra Leone</b>											
Total \$US	1,120	889	2,373	6,803	2,934	8,832	8,437	8,591	15,498	24,396	35,399
% by Channel											
Bilateral	36%	0%	25%	39%	23%	31%	36%	39%	17%	15%	10%
Multilateral	20%	63%	48%	47%	69%	63%	58%	40%	61%	69%	83%
NGO	44%	37%	27%	14%	8%	7%	5%	22%	22%	16%	7%

**Table A.5. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries of Africa (sub-Saharan),  
by channel of distribution, 2000-2010<sup>a</sup> (Thousands of current \$US)**

Country/Territory	2000 <sup>b</sup>	2001	2002 <sup>c,d,e</sup>	2003 <sup>f</sup>	2004 <sup>g</sup>	2005 <sup>h,i</sup>	2006 <sup>j</sup>	2007	2008	2009 <sup>k,l</sup>	2010 <sup>m</sup>
<b>South Africa</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	28,171	29,267	39,628	96,542	41,025	195,513	185,064	284,019	408,924	566,927	583,257
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	22%	21%	14%	37%	17%	74%	48%	71%	38%	36%	39%
<b>Multilateral</b>	4%	8%	10%	18%	1%	15%	8%	11%	5%	5%	8%
<b>NGO</b>	74%	70%	76%	45%	82%	11%	44%	17%	57%	59%	52%
<b>Swaziland</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	557	635	2,044	7,069	2,190	21,808	13,022	20,019	21,509	26,168	59,307
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	27%	1%	2%	9%	36%	4%	14%	26%	22%	20%	18%
<b>Multilateral</b>	62%	77%	44%	88%	40%	94%	83%	71%	51%	41%	60%
<b>NGO</b>	11%	22%	54%	3%	25%	2%	3%	3%	27%	39%	22%
<b>Tanzania, United Republic of</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	27,746	31,019	39,429	64,268	92,191	209,317	164,834	223,909	307,280	338,750	429,037
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	39%	29%	44%	38%	27%	62%	48%	64%	44%	42%	45%
<b>Multilateral</b>	11%	21%	19%	14%	37%	29%	22%	19%	30%	20%	22%
<b>NGO</b>	50%	50%	37%	48%	35%	8%	29%	18%	26%	38%	33%
<b>Togo</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	1,601	2,695	2,719	6,365	2,196	8,224	9,587	12,703	9,737	22,183	15,428
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	18%	5%	45%	12%	30%	13%	14%	16%	31%	11%	8%
<b>Multilateral</b>	40%	56%	54%	80%	70%	82%	81%	81%	62%	81%	87%
<b>NGO</b>	42%	39%	1%	8%	0%	5%	5%	3%	6%	7%	5%
<b>Uganda</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	37,590	42,399	54,011	61,945	53,973	197,560	174,668	251,540	237,630	293,265	335,076
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	25%	14%	17%	27%	11%	74%	50%	66%	54%	49%	34%
<b>Multilateral</b>	12%	14%	12%	15%	12%	21%	4%	18%	1%	7%	13%
<b>NGO</b>	63%	72%	71%	59%	77%	5%	46%	17%	45%	44%	53%
<b>Zambia</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	28,041	29,312	43,214	80,514	69,017	182,075	148,100	166,147	270,757	248,486	235,935
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	33%	28%	33%	43%	35%	75%	43%	57%	30%	36%	42%
<b>Multilateral</b>	14%	9%	7%	6%	3%	19%	12%	13%	31%	20%	18%
<b>NGO</b>	53%	63%	60%	52%	61%	6%	44%	29%	39%	43%	40%
<b>Zimbabwe</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	21,733	17,364	18,699	44,253	21,212	24,815	49,333	75,608	50,832	127,783	130,764
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	31%	5%	48%	32%	8%	36%	33%	56%	35%	16%	16%
<b>Multilateral</b>	6%	14%	9%	5%	9%	37%	15%	23%	7%	55%	57%
<b>NGO</b>	63%	81%	43%	62%	83%	27%	52%	20%	58%	29%	27%

- <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, 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 2003 data have been provided on projects/programmes by Denmark and Luxembourg, the channels have been estimated based on 2003 data.
- <sup>g</sup> Since no 2004 data have been provided on projects/programmes by Finland and the United States, the channels have been estimated based on 2003 data.
- <sup>h</sup> Since no 2005 data have been provided on projects/programmes by Finland, the channels have been 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> Since no 2006 data have been provided on projects/programmes by Italy, the channels have been estimated based on 2005 data.
- <sup>k</sup> 2009 data differ from the figures in the 2009 report, due to additional data received.
- <sup>l</sup> United Kingdom; DFID revised the tracking method for development assistance, the data is therefore not comparable to previous years.
- <sup>m</sup> Data from the Republic of Korea has been included since 2010  
To recalculate the amounts mentioned in the projects from the German Government into US\$ is, on their request, the OECD exchange rate used.
- <sup>n</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, 2000-2010<sup>a</sup> (Thousands of current \$US)**

Country/Territory	2000 <sup>b</sup>	2001	2002 <sup>c,d,e</sup>	2003 <sup>f</sup>	2004 <sup>g</sup>	2005 <sup>h,i</sup>	2006 <sup>j</sup>	2007	2008	2009 <sup>k,l</sup>	2010 <sup>m</sup>
<b>Asia and the Pacific</b>											
<b>Total<sup>n</sup></b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	391,829	396,994	566,261	609,901	522,000	809,444	1,026,897	971,340	1,132,628	1,646,721	1,607,943
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	30%	29%	42%	29%	17%	30%	16%	39%	18%	24%	25%
<b>Multilateral</b>	30%	24%	20%	28%	20%	39%	40%	32%	38%	38%	36%
<b>NGO</b>	40%	47%	38%	43%	63%	31%	44%	29%	44%	39%	39%
<b>Regional</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	19,473	36,815	151,240	40,002	77,222	119,709	126,634	155,229	169,177	276,854	229,800
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	5%	3%	75%	26%	4%	10%	7%	23%	8%	66%	73%
<b>Multilateral</b>	55%	37%	9%	43%	19%	40%	20%	4%	17%	15%	14%
<b>NGO</b>	40%	60%	16%	31%	77%	50%	72%	73%	74%	19%	13%
<b>Afghanistan</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	1,928	1,491	12,739	21,652	15,074	31,253	45,845	48,360	72,438	153,146	165,789
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	0%	30%	4%	12%	21%	39%	11%	41%	19%	8%	31%
<b>Multilateral</b>	39%	52%	71%	49%	23%	16%	44%	50%	52%	47%	27%
<b>NGO</b>	61%	19%	25%	39%	56%	45%	45%	9%	29%	46%	42%
<b>Armenia</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	1,876	3,721	3,871	2,445	1,773	5,024	3,015	5,344	7,458	11,353	9,102
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	37%	30%	48%	5%	19%	2%	18%	64%	12%	3%	8%
<b>Multilateral</b>	6%	7%	8%	71%	46%	69%	45%	23%	24%	49%	22%
<b>NGO</b>	57%	63%	44%	24%	35%	29%	37%	14%	64%	48%	70%
<b>Azerbaijan</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	1,473	1,887	1,876	994	1,142	4,118	9,615	4,090	4,772	4,335	9,518
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	37%	38%	35%	2%	3%	8%	1%	52%	1%	3%	5%
<b>Multilateral</b>	42%	41%	40%	61%	58%	40%	63%	40%	48%	35%	63%
<b>NGO</b>	21%	21%	25%	37%	39%	52%	36%	9%	51%	62%	32%
<b>Bangladesh</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	84,736	75,909	65,742	85,760	49,044	94,260	87,061	79,053	93,415	104,942	100,392
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	29%	35%	48%	36%	2%	48%	8%	31%	19%	38%	18%
<b>Multilateral</b>	44%	22%	16%	29%	16%	20%	50%	40%	48%	22%	43%
<b>NGO</b>	28%	43%	36%	36%	82%	32%	41%	29%	34%	40%	38%
<b>Bhutan</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	1,431	632	529	870	4,713	3,349	4,289	2,530	2,099	1,120	2,243
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	0%	1%	0%	13%	15%	36%	20%	28%	66%	13%	5%
<b>Multilateral</b>	100%	99%	100%	86%	85%	64%	78%	66%	30%	81%	95%
<b>NGO</b>	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	2%	6%	4%	7%	0%
<b>Cambodia</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	20,117	24,787	29,120	36,969	33,671	29,083	47,442	54,407	65,877	77,757	77,468
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	41%	12%	21%	14%	21%	25%	23%	42%	20%	16%	14%
<b>Multilateral</b>	18%	14%	14%	24%	9%	50%	40%	28%	43%	44%	34%
<b>NGO</b>	41%	74%	65%	62%	70%	25%	37%	30%	37%	39%	52%

**Table A.6. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries and territories of Asia and the Pacific, by channel of distribution, 2000-2010<sup>a</sup> (Thousands of current \$US)**

Country/Territory	2000 <sup>b</sup>	2001	2002 <sup>c,d,e</sup>	2003 <sup>f</sup>	2004 <sup>g</sup>	2005 <sup>h,i</sup>	2006 <sup>j</sup>	2007	2008	2009 <sup>k,l</sup>	2010 <sup>m</sup>
<b>China</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	12,305	22,176	15,590	32,141	14,511	43,725	57,521	78,604	84,084	102,759	46,077
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	13%	46%	36%	64%	32%	27%	11%	19%	17%	7%	19%
<b>Multilateral</b>	35%	26%	37%	19%	6%	60%	70%	65%	67%	65%	25%
<b>NGO</b>	52%	28%	27%	17%	62%	13%	19%	15%	17%	27%	55%
<b>Cook Islands</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	55	50	69	161	164	136	726	176	97	29	361
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	0%	0%	0%	93%	100%	100%	99%	100%	100%	33%	95%
<b>Multilateral</b>	100%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	17%	0%
<b>NGO</b>	0%	0%	0%	7%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	49%	5%
<b>Fiji</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	112	152	312	1,190	1,425	2,387	2,520	719	1,002	623	869
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	0%	0%	7%	86%	84%	30%	10%	28%	59%	43%	17%
<b>Multilateral</b>	97%	76%	69%	10%	9%	69%	77%	0%	0%	7%	9%
<b>NGO</b>	3%	24%	25%	4%	7%	1%	13%	72%	41%	50%	73%
<b>French Polynesia</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	0	0	0	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	-	-	-	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Multilateral</b>	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>NGO</b>	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>India</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	78,993	57,199	70,432	99,471	85,116	96,153	142,473	139,007	168,655	298,379	283,776
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	37%	31%	20%	14%	7%	33%	25%	31%	13%	11%	11%
<b>Multilateral</b>	19%	21%	22%	14%	15%	26%	33%	55%	48%	56%	49%
<b>NGO</b>	44%	48%	58%	72%	78%	41%	42%	14%	39%	33%	40%
<b>Indonesia</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	33,099	34,244	47,720	48,084	51,823	68,400	115,126	43,821	69,229	98,181	100,709
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	14%	21%	25%	29%	27%	37%	14%	43%	15%	7%	6%
<b>Multilateral</b>	29%	21%	21%	23%	15%	39%	25%	5%	22%	29%	35%
<b>NGO</b>	58%	58%	54%	49%	59%	24%	61%	53%	63%	63%	59%
<b>Iran, Islamic Republic of</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	1,539	2,276	9,111	2,472	2,380	3,096	3,502	2,325	4,727	4,926	5,133
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%	3%	3%	2%	4%	1%	1%
<b>Multilateral</b>	89%	100%	100%	97%	94%	97%	93%	98%	96%	98%	95%
<b>NGO</b>	11%	0%	0%	3%	1%	0%	4%	0%	0%	1%	3%
<b>Kazakhstan</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	3,047	6,169	4,193	5,265	3,917	8,215	9,323	4,232	13,674	6,079	5,234
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	15%	22%	7%	12%	1%	6%	5%	32%	1%	4%	3%
<b>Multilateral</b>	32%	17%	24%	30%	23%	81%	64%	67%	83%	80%	88%
<b>NGO</b>	53%	62%	69%	58%	76%	14%	31%	1%	16%	15%	9%



**Table A.6. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries and territories of Asia and the Pacific, by channel of distribution, 2000-2010<sup>a</sup> (Thousands of current \$US)**

Country/Territory	2000 <sup>b</sup>	2001	2002 <sup>c,d,e</sup>	2003 <sup>f</sup>	2004 <sup>g</sup>	2005 <sup>h,i</sup>	2006 <sup>j</sup>	2007	2008	2009 <sup>k,l</sup>	2010 <sup>m</sup>
<b>Kiribati</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	75	12	48	26	127	294	178	390	918	471	132
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	100%	83%	84%	100%	93%	53%
<b>Multilateral</b>	96%	84%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	16%	0%	1%	0%
<b>NGO</b>	4%	16%	0%	0%	0%	0%	17%	0%	0%	6%	47%
<b>Korea, Dem. People's Rep. of</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	354	1,198	3,261	2,550	1,419	1,367	1,120	330	310	5,136	2,179
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	0%	40%	4%	1%	10%	8%	12%	2%	11%	0%	0%
<b>Multilateral</b>	100%	60%	40%	40%	83%	88%	87%	57%	0%	72%	75%
<b>NGO</b>	0%	0%	56%	58%	7%	3%	1%	41%	89%	28%	25%
<b>Kyrgyzstan</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	1,518	2,593	8,494	3,395	2,648	7,588	7,001	8,466	14,710	8,168	11,499
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	0%	3%	70%	17%	21%	33%	9%	37%	9%	40%	27%
<b>Multilateral</b>	29%	18%	7%	44%	31%	56%	79%	58%	71%	28%	62%
<b>NGO</b>	71%	80%	23%	39%	48%	11%	12%	5%	20%	31%	11%
<b>Lao, People's Democratic Republic</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	2,490	2,244	3,964	3,351	2,718	12,974	9,882	7,364	8,404	14,884	15,681
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	19%	0%	6%	21%	29%	25%	27%	35%	44%	19%	31%
<b>Multilateral</b>	79%	100%	53%	65%	49%	73%	61%	60%	35%	63%	50%
<b>NGO</b>	2%	0%	41%	14%	22%	2%	12%	5%	20%	18%	19%
<b>Malaysia</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	206	156	441	700	3,989	597	381	98	152	243	456
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	0%	0%	42%	0%	0%	21%	27%	100%	66%	32%	10%
<b>Multilateral</b>	75%	91%	34%	52%	100%	79%	33%	0%	0%	66%	89%
<b>NGO</b>	25%	9%	24%	48%	0%	0%	40%	0%	34%	2%	2%
<b>Maldives</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	861	733	503	805	579	1,654	1,363	1,454	488	1,770	1,352
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	0%	0%	0%	39%	0%	2%	3%	7%	91%	13%	4%
<b>Multilateral</b>	100%	100%	100%	53%	100%	98%	97%	87%	0%	87%	96%
<b>NGO</b>	0%	0%	0%	8%	0%	0%	0%	6%	9%	0%	0%
<b>Marshall Islands</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	105	50	52	436	517	184	785	945	948	120	99
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	0%	0%	0%	0%	16%	100%	100%	100%	98%	84%	100%
<b>Multilateral</b>	100%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%
<b>NGO</b>	0%	0%	0%	100%	84%	0%	0%	0%	2%	11%	0%
<b>Micronesia, Federated States of</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	58	66	86	948	928	456	1,708	1,821	1,851	92	78
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	80%	97%
<b>Multilateral</b>	100%	100%	100%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%	0%
<b>NGO</b>	0%	0%	0%	98%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	15%	3%

**Table A.6. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries and territories of Asia and the Pacific, by channel of distribution, 2000-2010<sup>a</sup> (Thousands of current \$US)**

Country/Territory	2000 <sup>b</sup>	2001	2002 <sup>c,d,e</sup>	2003 <sup>f</sup>	2004 <sup>g</sup>	2005 <sup>h,i</sup>	2006 <sup>j</sup>	2007	2008	2009 <sup>k,l</sup>	2010 <sup>m</sup>
<b>Mongolia</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	2,372	3,989	3,334	3,881	2,115	4,346	4,764	4,822	5,855	7,223	6,762
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	14%	10%	17%	31%	37%	29%	36%	40%	30%	13%	14%
<b>Multilateral</b>	60%	55%	60%	60%	51%	62%	61%	49%	55%	79%	77%
<b>NGO</b>	25%	35%	23%	9%	12%	9%	3%	11%	15%	9%	10%
<b>Myanmar</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	3,135	4,688	13,097	14,340	5,273	18,643	8,771	8,085	17,910	18,709	40,990
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	1%	0%	55%	50%	39%	33%	13%	50%	25%	8%	5%
<b>Multilateral</b>	31%	45%	25%	33%	33%	55%	50%	28%	46%	68%	75%
<b>NGO</b>	67%	55%	20%	17%	27%	12%	36%	22%	29%	25%	20%
<b>Nepal</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	18,189	19,820	27,137	26,421	25,368	26,895	53,153	24,483	31,059	46,199	66,436
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	24%	23%	39%	19%	12%	22%	12%	51%	21%	12%	12%
<b>Multilateral</b>	24%	27%	14%	18%	25%	53%	22%	14%	22%	38%	53%
<b>NGO</b>	52%	50%	47%	63%	63%	25%	66%	34%	57%	50%	36%
<b>Niue</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	0	0	0	0	103	1,090	229	101	112	86	85
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	-	-	-	-	84%	99%	100%	100%	100%	78%	100%
<b>Multilateral</b>	-	-	-	-	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%	0%
<b>NGO</b>	-	-	-	-	16%	1%	0%	0%	0%	16%	0%
<b>Pakistan</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	23,089	13,415	20,520	57,075	9,925	32,312	30,266	75,584	27,963	105,391	111,739
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	25%	4%	40%	56%	14%	9%	8%	91%	27%	8%	8%
<b>Multilateral</b>	33%	27%	22%	34%	55%	47%	48%	5%	42%	25%	33%
<b>NGO</b>	42%	69%	38%	11%	31%	44%	44%	3%	31%	67%	59%
<b>Palau</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	0	0	0	158	2,088	147	240	57	227	91	105
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	-	-	-	0%	4%	100%	100%	100%	100%	80%	97%
<b>Multilateral</b>	-	-	-	0%	89%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%	0%
<b>NGO</b>	-	-	-	100%	8%	0%	0%	0%	0%	15%	3%
<b>Papua New Guinea</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	6,955	6,157	4,770	11,287	14,300	19,770	52,325	42,741	51,237	47,435	48,666
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	89%	89%	83%	91%	92%	79%	15%	20%	20%	13%	11%
<b>Multilateral</b>	10%	9%	16%	5%	8%	19%	53%	14%	7%	15%	9%
<b>NGO</b>	1%	2%	1%	3%	0%	2%	32%	66%	73%	72%	79%
<b>Philippines</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	45,899	46,523	32,188	36,120	43,538	43,804	47,541	43,396	49,566	61,747	57,163
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	51%	53%	33%	14%	14%	17%	5%	55%	12%	19%	10%
<b>Multilateral</b>	7%	7%	11%	14%	11%	16%	17%	36%	24%	13%	25%
<b>NGO</b>	41%	41%	56%	72%	75%	66%	78%	9%	64%	68%	65%

**Table A.6. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries and territories of Asia and the Pacific, by channel of distribution, 2000-2010<sup>a</sup> (Thousands of current \$US)**

Country/Territory	2000 <sup>b</sup>	2001	2002 <sup>c,d,e</sup>	2003 <sup>f</sup>	2004 <sup>g</sup>	2005 <sup>h,i</sup>	2006 <sup>j</sup>	2007	2008	2009 <sup>k,l</sup>	2010 <sup>m</sup>
<b>Samoa</b>											
Total \$US	28	50	99	405	325	544	1048	334	493	627	1,851
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	38%	72%	100%	86%	30%	77%	83%	73%	81%
Multilateral	86%	100%	62%	9%	0%	14%	3%	0%	0%	3%	0%
NGO	14%	0%	0%	20%	0%	0%	67%	23%	17%	24%	19%
<b>Singapore</b>											
Total \$US	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	-	-	-	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NGO	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Solomon Islands</b>											
Total \$US	239	280	120	1,158	2,054	2,165	1,846	1,923	1,723	2,698	3,107
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	3%	2%	87%	95%	97%	84%	72%	75%	48%	76%
Multilateral	24%	28%	64%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	9%	1%
NGO	76%	69%	34%	13%	5%	3%	16%	28%	25%	43%	23%
<b>Sri Lanka</b>											
Total \$US	3,139	2,074	3,664	15,862	3,164	4,404	7,019	2,354	4,178	8,455	9,808
% by Channel											
Bilateral	5%	0%	14%	17%	29%	16%	11%	58%	36%	24%	44%
Multilateral	43%	69%	36%	71%	60%	78%	88%	22%	1%	53%	46%
NGO	53%	31%	50%	12%	11%	6%	1%	20%	62%	23%	10%
<b>Tajikistan</b>											
Total \$US	369	805	4,072	3,253	2,529	4,747	5,304	8,704	7,739	19,093	16,199
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	1%	14%	16%	6%	8%	26%	16%	5%	8%
Multilateral	100%	78%	55%	40%	28%	51%	63%	55%	45%	73%	68%
NGO	0%	22%	43%	46%	56%	42%	29%	19%	40%	22%	24%
<b>Thailand</b>											
Total \$US	2,841	2,466	5,167	16,109	10,349	12,245	45,630	45,477	45,979	26,828	46,809
% by Channel											
Bilateral	3%	2%	46%	3%	7%	18%	16%	24%	20%	25%	18%
Multilateral	33%	68%	12%	53%	13%	71%	77%	74%	68%	69%	70%
NGO	64%	31%	42%	45%	80%	11%	7%	2%	11%	6%	12%
<b>Timor Leste</b>											
Total \$US	NA	NA	NA	1,680	3,546	3,606	0	3,611	7,731	10,605	16,202
% by Channel											
Bilateral	NA	NA	NA	7%	9%	59%	-	38%	14%	7%	42%
Multilateral	NA	NA	NA	87%	91%	41%	-	49%	49%	58%	37%
NGO	NA	NA	NA	6%	0%	1%	-	12%	37%	36%	21%
<b>Tokelau</b>											
Total \$US	0	0	0	46	86	18	0	0	0	19	1
% by Channel											
Bilateral	-	-	-	100%	100%	100%	-	-	-	0	100%
Multilateral	-	-	-	0%	0%	0%	-	-	-	27%	0%
NGO	-	-	-	0%	0%	0%	-	-	-	0.728444	0%

**Table A.6. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries and territories of Asia and the Pacific, by channel of distribution, 2000-2010<sup>a</sup> (Thousands of current \$US)**

Country/Territory	2000 <sup>b</sup>	2001	2002 <sup>c,d,e</sup>	2003 <sup>f</sup>	2004 <sup>g</sup>	2005 <sup>h,i</sup>	2006 <sup>j</sup>	2007	2008	2009 <sup>k,l</sup>	2010 <sup>m</sup>
<b>Tonga</b>											
Total \$US	48	36	116	226	352	2,191	667	338	383	333	1,239
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	81%	100%	100%	92%	91%	97%	83%	85%
Multilateral	96%	67%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	8%	10%
NGO	4%	33%	0%	19%	0%	0%	8%	9%	3%	9%	6%
<b>Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands</b>											
Total \$US	0	0	0	0	0	0	183	182	94	0	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0%	0%	-	-
Multilateral	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0%	0%	-	-
NGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	100%	100%	-	-
<b>Turkmenistan</b>											
Total \$US	684	1,027	843	1,322	1,197	735	622	156	821	1,352	821
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	6%	1%	0%	0%	0%	7%	89%	2%	0%	1%
Multilateral	62%	68%	75%	44%	38%	74%	92%	0%	0%	56%	88%
NGO	38%	27%	24%	56%	62%	26%	1%	11%	98%	43%	11%
<b>Tuvalu</b>											
Total \$US	35	2	112	518	85	28	0	6	3	30	118
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	82%	100%	100%	-	100%	98%	23%	40%
Multilateral	100%	-3%	90%	0%	0%	0%	-	0%	2%	29%	0%
NGO	0%	103%	10%	18%	0%	0%	-	0%	0%	48%	60%
<b>Uzbekistan</b>											
Total \$US	1,444	4,624	6,056	8,388	8,758	7,274	6,186	8,646	5,637	10,705	4,563
% by Channel											
Bilateral	23%	17%	7%	6%	10%	35%	24%	24%	12%	2%	9%
Multilateral	38%	16%	9%	8%	9%	31%	65%	65%	51%	74%	76%
NGO	39%	68%	83%	85%	82%	34%	11%	11%	38%	25%	15%
<b>Vanuatu</b>											
Total \$US	80	86	86	482	467	571	575	698	1,425	2,258	1,625
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	4%	0%	80%	100%	96%	69%	74%	70%	73%	44%
Multilateral	99%	83%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
NGO	1%	13%	0%	20%	0%	4%	31%	26%	30%	27%	56%
<b>Viet Nam</b>											
Total \$US	17,433	16,392	15,486	21,441	31,479	89,889	77,259	60,877	88,001	105,472	105,708
% by Channel											
Bilateral	34%	46%	19%	37%	32%	40%	30%	67%	38%	39%	42%
Multilateral	39%	31%	20%	37%	29%	51%	40%	8%	15%	19%	15%
NGO	27%	23%	60%	26%	39%	9%	30%	25%	47%	42%	43%

- <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 Asia and the Pacific Total. A zero indicates no final expenditures, NA indicates no report for the country or region in that year. Negative numbers are due to adjustments made to the preceding year's figures and indicate that the amount of adjustment exceeded actual expenditure.
- <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 2003 data have been provided on projects/programmes by Denmark and Luxembourg, the channels have been estimated based on 2003 data.
- <sup>g</sup> Since no 2004 data have been provided on projects/programmes by Finland and the United States, the channels have been estimated based on 2003 data.
- <sup>h</sup> Since no 2005 data have been provided on projects/programmes by Finland, the channels have been 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> Since no 2006 data have been provided on projects/programmes by Italy, the channels have been estimated based on 2005 data.
- <sup>k</sup> 2009 data differ from the figures in the 2009 report, due to additional data received.
- <sup>l</sup> United Kingdom; DFID revised the tracking method for development assistance, the data is therefore not comparable to previous years.
- <sup>m</sup> - Data from the Republic of Korea has been included since 2010  
- Data for Germany are recalculated into \$US using the OECD exchange rate based on their request.
- <sup>n</sup> 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, 2000-2010<sup>a</sup> (Thousands of current \$US)**

Country/Territory	2000 <sup>b</sup>	2001	2002 <sup>c,d,e</sup>	2003 <sup>f</sup>	2004 <sup>g</sup>	2005 <sup>h,i</sup>	2006 <sup>j</sup>	2007	2008	2009 <sup>k,l</sup>	2010 <sup>m</sup>
<b>Latin America and the Caribbean Total<sup>n</sup></b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	156,534	188,603	255,666	221,948	236,173	352,678	391,772	394,650	518,707	651,125	616,870
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	37%	34%	33%	14%	13%	37%	31%	39%	28%	27%	27%
<b>Multilateral</b>	15%	16%	24%	34%	30%	40%	36%	34%	38%	37%	36%
<b>NGO</b>	48%	49%	44%	52%	58%	23%	32%	27%	34%	37%	37%
<b>Regional</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	15,694	21,208	60,609	23,591	40,206	35,711	49,562	43,464	50,400	80,101	75,944
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	11%	4%	46%	55%	5%	21%	15%	2%	16%	15%	23%
<b>Multilateral</b>	30%	16%	8%	21%	34%	28%	27%	33%	45%	43%	43%
<b>NGO</b>	59%	80%	47%	24%	61%	51%	58%	64%	38%	42%	34%
<b>Anguilla</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	116	44	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	55	0
<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>	0	0	50	0	0 *		2	61	49	87	18
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	-	-	100%	-	-	100%	100%	100%	100%	37%	100%
<b>Multilateral</b>	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
<b>NGO</b>	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	0%	0%	0%	63%	0%
<b>Argentina</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	1,045	865	570	3,478	1,512	5,788	5,601	7,176	9,329	3,061	1,827
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	84%	57%	2%	11%	53%	22%	58%	12%	23%	57%	37%
<b>Multilateral</b>	16%	40%	98%	89%	44%	70%	41%	78%	73%	26%	38%
<b>NGO</b>	0%	3%	0%	0%	3%	8%	1%	9%	4%	18%	25%
<b>Aruba</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	170	208	166	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	0%	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Multilateral</b>	0%	24%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>NGO</b>	100%	76%	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Bahamas</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	0	0	0	0	0	75	0	0	15	0	0
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	-	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	-
<b>Multilateral</b>	-	-	-	-	-	100%	-	-	0%	-	-
<b>NGO</b>	-	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-	100%	-	-
<b>Barbados</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	0	0	0	85	0	80	207	362	530	223	350
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	-	-	-	0%	-	37%	100%	100%	100%	65%	96%
<b>Multilateral</b>	-	-	-	71%	-	63%	0%	0%	0%	8%	0%
<b>NGO</b>	-	-	-	29%	-	0%	0%	0%	0%	27%	4%

**Table A.7. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, by channel of distribution, 2000-2010<sup>a</sup> (Thousands of current \$US)**

Country/Territory	2000 <sup>b</sup>	2001	2002 <sup>c,d,e</sup>	2003 <sup>f</sup>	2004 <sup>g</sup>	2005 <sup>h,i</sup>	2006 <sup>j</sup>	2007	2008	2009 <sup>k,l</sup>	2010 <sup>m</sup>
<b>Belize</b>											
Total \$US	122	278	325	409	323	452	572	527	460	874	1,428
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	18%	0%	1%	0%	7%	7%	6%	7%	14%	13%
Multilateral	100%	79%	84%	38%	89%	87%	76%	85%	69%	65%	78%
NGO	0%	2%	16%	60%	11%	6%	17%	10%	24%	21%	9%
<b>Bolivia</b>											
Total \$US	17,015	25,576	25,513	11,248	11,668	16,736	16,779	15,447	32,420	33,278	38,067
% by Channel											
Bilateral	51%	54%	55%	25%	29%	38%	46%	60%	16%	17%	15%
Multilateral	12%	11%	13%	28%	23%	8%	31%	13%	19%	22%	18%
NGO	37%	35%	33%	48%	49%	54%	24%	26%	64%	61%	66%
<b>Brazil</b>											
Total \$US	10,602	7,545	12,256	11,489	18,779	6,195	17,509	7,718	29,166	23,351	21,510
% by Channel											
Bilateral	17%	2%	4%	9%	4%	16%	25%	47%	11%	14%	32%
Multilateral	8%	19%	8%	13%	6%	20%	5%	1%	56%	13%	13%
NGO	75%	79%	88%	78%	90%	64%	70%	52%	33%	73%	55%
<b>Chile</b>											
Total \$US	108	112	183	4,162	667	9,878	2,963	5,218	2,152	520	1,443
% by Channel											
Bilateral	11%	1%	3%	4%	63%	2%	17%	9%	17%	70%	62%
Multilateral	57%	99%	95%	88%	31%	97%	78%	86%	77%	22%	30%
NGO	32%	0%	2%	8%	6%	1%	5%	5%	6%	8%	8%
<b>Colombia</b>											
Total \$US	1,652	1,427	1,315	1,692	3,267	4,603	8,306	3,773	6,632	7,901	13,278
% by Channel											
Bilateral	39%	21%	2%	17%	17%	9%	18%	29%	18%	13%	15%
Multilateral	23%	68%	85%	29%	64%	73%	71%	37%	39%	69%	77%
NGO	38%	11%	13%	54%	19%	18%	11%	35%	43%	18%	8%
<b>Costa Rica</b>											
Total \$US	419	344	378	660	601	1,202	1,582	1,456	2,967	1,489	1,792
% by Channel											
Bilateral	47%	31%	7%	18%	1%	24%	40%	15%	12%	42%	27%
Multilateral	38%	69%	93%	74%	99%	75%	59%	50%	72%	40%	69%
NGO	15%	0%	0%	7%	0%	1%	2%	35%	16%	18%	4%
<b>Cuba</b>											
Total \$US	455	1,469	1,382	5,988	1,531	5,042	5,116	12,059	5,515	11,740	11,380
% by Channel											
Bilateral	41%	19%	2%	2%	38%	6%	8%	0%	7%	2%	4%
Multilateral	59%	78%	93%	94%	62%	91%	90%	94%	81%	93%	91%
NGO	0%	3%	5%	4%	0%	2%	2%	5%	11%	5%	4%
<b>Dominica</b>											
Total \$US	0	0	0	0	25	7	16	19	20	94	22
% by Channel											
Bilateral	-	-	-	-	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	19%	38%
Multilateral	-	-	-	-	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	20%	0%
NGO	-	-	-	-	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	61%	62%

**Table A.7. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, by channel of distribution, 2000-2010<sup>a</sup> (Thousands of current \$US)**

Country/Territory	2000 <sup>b</sup>	2001	2002 <sup>c,d,e</sup>	2003 <sup>f</sup>	2004 <sup>g</sup>	2005 <sup>h,i</sup>	2006 <sup>j</sup>	2007	2008	2009 <sup>k,l</sup>	2010 <sup>m</sup>
<b>Dominican Republic</b>											
Total \$US	6,909	8,135	8,524	8,524	7,420	13,283	14,453	16,224	26,276	28,283	34,636
% by Channel											
Bilateral	39%	36%	13%	16%	12%	20%	12%	9%	8%	8%	13%
Multilateral	10%	16%	16%	12%	13%	72%	44%	61%	66%	59%	49%
NGO	51%	48%	71%	73%	75%	8%	44%	30%	26%	34%	38%
<b>Ecuador</b>											
Total \$US	6,600	9,697	5,132	3,492	4,041	9,610	11,128	11,694	14,068	11,802	8,942
% by Channel											
Bilateral	71%	76%	36%	30%	47%	47%	41%	55%	47%	22%	15%
Multilateral	10%	10%	29%	41%	36%	25%	42%	30%	20%	35%	45%
NGO	19%	14%	35%	30%	17%	27%	17%	15%	33%	43%	39%
<b>El Salvador</b>											
Total \$US	5,057	7,760	6,268	7,626	8,325	15,390	9,241	6,814	10,625	24,557	23,788
% by Channel											
Bilateral	55%	52%	50%	9%	22%	17%	42%	19%	14%	7%	22%
Multilateral	15%	14%	17%	18%	13%	62%	47%	39%	33%	55%	42%
NGO	30%	33%	33%	73%	17%	22%	11%	42%	53%	37%	37%
<b>Grenada</b>											
Total \$US	0	0	21	0	0	1,048	4	14	252	74	8
% by Channel											
Bilateral	-	-	100%	-	-	100%	100%	0%	97%	7%	49%
Multilateral	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%
NGO	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	0%	100%	0%	93%	51%
<b>Guatemala</b>											
Total \$US	7,578	12,474	25,636	19,757	16,943	15,187	14,992	18,159	39,962	42,472	34,727
% by Channel											
Bilateral	44%	48%	14%	4%	12%	20%	36%	23%	11%	28%	11%
Multilateral	7%	11%	70%	55%	45%	39%	56%	64%	61%	28%	45%
NGO	49%	40%	15%	41%	43%	41%	8%	13%	28%	43%	44%
<b>Guyana</b>											
Total \$US	482	1,064	1,315	4,387	11,794	19,135	22,889	19,462	27,692	27,694	18,254
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	10%	0%	82%	39%	70%	38%	31%	45%
Multilateral	58%	23%	22%	5%	68%	14%	20%	12%	27%	39%	20%
NGO	42%	77%	77%	85%	32%	4%	42%	18%	35%	30%	34%
<b>Haiti</b>											
Total \$US	11,419	16,621	17,647	39,388	25,951	75,896	96,668	116,948	126,106	138,488	157,996
% by Channel											
Bilateral	30%	31%	20%	1%	3%	68%	39%	57%	47%	43%	53%
Multilateral	28%	23%	19%	41%	15%	26%	25%	24%	29%	27%	20%
NGO	42%	47%	61%	57%	81%	6%	35%	19%	23%	30%	28%
<b>Honduras</b>											
Total \$US	13,256	13,853	14,551	11,635	10,540	17,031	15,175	19,061	35,162	34,980	28,002
% by Channel											
Bilateral	48%	38%	42%	6%	17%	17%	31%	33%	39%	17%	23%
Multilateral	11%	13%	15%	48%	36%	59%	53%	38%	29%	45%	44%
NGO	41%	49%	42%	46%	47%	24%	15%	29%	32%	38%	33%



**Table A.7. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, by channel of distribution, 2000-2010<sup>a</sup> (Thousands of current \$US)**

Country/Territory	2000 <sup>b</sup>	2001	2002 <sup>c,d,e</sup>	2003 <sup>f</sup>	2004 <sup>g</sup>	2005 <sup>h,i</sup>	2006 <sup>j</sup>	2007	2008	2009 <sup>k,l</sup>	2010 <sup>m</sup>
<b>Jamaica</b>											
Total \$US	5,066	3,534	6,544	4,677	5,000	7,170	7,396	7,021	11,326	10,582	14,478
% by Channel											
Bilateral	30%	25%	56%	5%	0%	4%	8%	19%	8%	3%	8%
Multilateral	4%	3%	4%	5%	14%	55%	82%	67%	70%	93%	82%
NGO	66%	73%	40%	89%	86%	41%	10%	14%	22%	4%	9%
<b>Mexico</b>											
Total \$US	16,214	9,849	16,318	15,646	13,028	8,127	11,322	7,654	8,610	16,649	19,285
% by Channel											
Bilateral	7%	1%	9%	9%	9%	10%	13%	35%	8%	9%	8%
Multilateral	7%	17%	29%	22%	17%	26%	19%	0%	12%	22%	30%
NGO	85%	82%	62%	68%	74%	65%	69%	64%	80%	69%	62%
<b>Montserrat</b>											
Total \$US	0	0	181	931	0	*	0	0	0	59	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	-	-	100%	100%	-	100%	-	-	-	6%	-
Multilateral	-	-	0%	0%	-	0%	-	-	-	0%	-
NGO	-	-	0%	0%	-	0%	-	-	-	94%	-
<b>Netherlands Antilles</b>											
Total \$US	133	217	123	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral	0%	46%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NGO	100%	54%	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Nicaragua</b>											
Total \$US	11,888	16,685	18,477	15,823	20,728	23,018	29,598	36,732	37,280	51,212	44,295
% by Channel											
Bilateral	47%	25%	36%	13%	20%	54%	46%	49%	37%	23%	19%
Multilateral	15%	18%	30%	15%	27%	22%	34%	24%	25%	44%	47%
NGO	38%	57%	35%	72%	54%	24%	20%	27%	38%	33%	34%
<b>Panama</b>											
Total \$US	318	474	688	594	871	925	1,686	341	356	1,282	1,473
% by Channel											
Bilateral	33%	16%	22%	8%	25%	27%	17%	61%	71%	45%	10%
Multilateral	67%	84%	78%	77%	75%	73%	82%	0%	2%	46%	84%
NGO	0%	0%	0%	15%	0%	0%	0%	39%	26%	8%	6%
<b>Paraguay</b>											
Total \$US	2,306	3,761	3,552	4,167	3,673	4,373	5,189	5,340	7,534	11,605	13,494
% by Channel											
Bilateral	30%	63%	42%	27%	20%	52%	58%	52%	29%	14%	18%
Multilateral	24%	17%	19%	22%	29%	17%	20%	19%	30%	42%	38%
NGO	47%	19%	39%	51%	51%	31%	22%	29%	41%	44%	44%
<b>Peru</b>											
Total \$US	20,085	23,635	26,167	18,839	23,715	43,426	35,316	24,499	28,605	70,050	39,123
% by Channel											
Bilateral	54%	44%	29%	3%	7%	12%	18%	36%	15%	41%	8%
Multilateral	8%	8%	26%	32%	39%	65%	59%	36%	33%	26%	30%
NGO	38%	48%	45%	65%	54%	23%	24%	27%	52%	33%	62%

**Table A.7. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, by channel of distribution, 2000-2010<sup>a</sup> (Thousands of current \$US)**

Country/Territory	2000 <sup>b</sup>	2001	2002 <sup>c,d,e</sup>	2003 <sup>f</sup>	2004 <sup>g</sup>	2005 <sup>h,i</sup>	2006 <sup>j</sup>	2007	2008	2009 <sup>k,l</sup>	2010 <sup>m</sup>
<b>Puerto Rico</b>											
Total \$US	0	0	0	36	0	0	0	8	0	0	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-
Multilateral	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-
NGO	-	-	-	100%	-	-	-	100%	-	-	-
<b>Saint Kitts and Nevis</b>											
Total \$US	0	0	0	5	0 *		*	0	0	80	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	-	-	-	100%	-	100%	100%	-	-	5%	-
Multilateral	-	-	-	0%	-	0%	0%	-	-	23%	-
NGO	-	-	-	0%	-	0%	0%	-	-	72%	-
<b>Saint Lucia</b>											
Total \$US	104	26	51	89	0	605	65	46	229	255	185
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	9%	-	10%	100%	85%	100%	24%	100%
Multilateral	0%	0%	100%	91%	-	88%	0%	0%	0%	54%	0%
NGO	100%	100%	0%	0%	-	3%	0%	15%	0%	22%	0%
<b>Saint Vincent and the Grenadines</b>											
Total \$US	0	0	0	0	0	913	32	258	15	395	61
% by Channel											
Bilateral	-	-	-	-	-	1%	100%	100%	100%	11%	60%
Multilateral	-	-	-	-	-	99%	0%	0%	0%	73%	0%
NGO	-	-	-	-	-	0%	0%	0%	0%	16%	40%
<b>Suriname</b>											
Total \$US	824	139	336	1,083	3,884	9,019	2,384	4,725	934	12,776	5,026
% by Channel											
Bilateral	31%	0%	51%	17%	96%	87%	55%	51%	31%	83%	82%
Multilateral	69%	100%	49%	72%	4%	13%	42%	48%	69%	16%	17%
NGO	0%	0%	0%	10%	0%	0%	3%	1%	0%	1%	2%
<b>Trinidad and Tobago</b>											
Total \$US	331	530	370	849	63	657	1,948	1,253	3,108	771	277
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	1%	28%	1%	39%	100%	100%	90%	100%
Multilateral	100%	100%	100%	71%	65%	99%	61%	0%	0%	2%	0%
NGO	0%	0%	0%	28%	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	8%	0%
<b>Turks and Caicos Islands</b>											
Total \$US	0	0	67	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	-	-	100%	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral	-	-	0%	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-
NGO	-	-	0%	-	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Uruguay</b>											
Total \$US	107	193	154	288	571	430	538	437	312	1,909	3,423
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	5%	3%	32%	22%	41%	88%	89%	9%	11%
Multilateral	100%	95%	91%	72%	59%	75%	55%	8%	0%	88%	84%
NGO	0%	5%	4%	25%	8%	3%	4%	4%	11%	3%	5%

**Table A.7. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, by channel of distribution, 2000-2010<sup>a</sup> (Thousands of current \$US)**

Country/Territory	2000 <sup>b</sup>	2001	2002 <sup>c,d,e</sup>	2003 <sup>f</sup>	2004 <sup>g</sup>	2005 <sup>h,i</sup>	2006 <sup>j</sup>	2007	2008	2009 <sup>k,l</sup>	2010 <sup>m</sup>
<b>Venezuela</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	459	879	779	1,312	1,028	1,665	3,534	677	597	2,376	2,338
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	0%	7%	3%	0%	5%	33%	20%	68%	53%	12%	10%
<b>Multilateral</b>	94%	93%	97%	68%	95%	49%	78%	2%	0%	52%	69%
<b>NGO</b>	6%	0%	0%	32%	0%	19%	2%	30%	47%	36%	21%

<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. A zero indicates no final expenditures, NA indicates no report for the country or region in that year. An asterisk in the Total \$US row indicates final expenditures of less than \$US 500. Negative numbers are due to adjustments made to the preceding year's figures and indicate that the amount of adjustment exceeded actual expenditure.

<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 2003 data have been provided on projects/programmes by Denmark and Luxembourg, the channels have been estimated based on 2003 data.

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

<sup>h</sup> Since no 2005 data have been provided on projects/programmes by Finland, the channels have been 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> Since no 2006 data have been provided on projects/programmes by Italy, the channels have been estimated based on 2005 data.

<sup>k</sup> 2009 data differ from the figures in the 2009 report, due to additional data received.

<sup>l</sup> United Kingdom; DFID revised the tracking method for development assistance, the data is therefore not comparable to previous years.

<sup>m</sup> - Data from the Republic of Korea has been included since 2010

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

<sup>n</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, 2000-2010<sup>a</sup> (Thousands of current \$US)**

Country/Territory	2000 <sup>b</sup>	2001	2002 <sup>c,d,e</sup>	2003 <sup>f</sup>	2004 <sup>g</sup>	2005 <sup>h,i</sup>	2006 <sup>j</sup>	2007	2008	2009 <sup>k,l</sup>	2010 <sup>m</sup>
<b>Western Asia and North Africa Total<sup>n</sup></b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	105,009	114,072 <sup>k</sup>	149,374	141,638	143,544	162803.7492	280,946	267,747	288,347	331,732	363,025
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	38%	32%	47%	17%	12%	27%	42%	54%	27%	21%	19%
<b>Multilateral</b>	17%	19%	14%	33%	24%	35%	28%	16%	32%	39%	37%
<b>NGO</b>	46%	49%	39%	51%	65%	38%	30%	31%	41%	40%	44%
<b>Regional</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	1,990	4,877	43,523	9,926	14,599	12,380	9,347	32,125	31,100	37,481	50,255
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	1%	0%	76%	4%	2%	3%	25%	2%	18%	8%	11%
<b>Multilateral</b>	41%	14%	2%	94%	16%	13%	0%	3%	2%	21%	54%
<b>NGO</b>	59%	86%	21%	2%	81%	84%	74%	95%	80%	70%	35%
<b>Algeria</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	3,005	3,492	3,574	1,379	1,079	2,140	3,485	1,811	5,120	2,673	1,824
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	69%	60%	56%	1%	44%	16%	22%	69%	31%	61%	74%
<b>Multilateral</b>	23%	33%	37%	90%	56%	83%	76%	23%	41%	25%	15%
<b>NGO</b>	8%	6%	7%	8%	0%	2%	1%	8%	28%	13%	11%
<b>Bahrain</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	1	9	0	15	5	0	0	0	52	0	0
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	0%	0%	-	0%	100%	-	-	-	0%	-	-
<b>Multilateral</b>	100%	100%	-	0%	0%	-	-	-	0%	-	-
<b>NGO</b>	0%	0%	-	100%	0%	-	-	-	100%	-	-
<b>Cyprus</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	0	0	0	5	4,827	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	-	-	-	100%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Multilateral</b>	-	-	-	0%	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>NGO</b>	-	-	-	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Djibouti</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	448	621	579	3,237	694	4,758	4,363	4,607	4,390	3,961	3,707
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	38%	13%	1%	3%	47%	22%	5%	9%	11%	8%	13%
<b>Multilateral</b>	62%	87%	99%	93%	36%	74%	92%	88%	85%	70%	76%
<b>NGO</b>	0%	0%	0%	4%	17%	3%	3%	3%	5%	22%	11%
<b>Egypt</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	55,162	58,528	46,754	33,417	40,447	35,400	38,679	48,792	51,906	41,428	40,687
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	43%	30%	32%	3%	1%	38%	68%	72%	29%	18%	20%
<b>Multilateral</b>	5%	5%	4%	12%	7%	6%	12%	1%	5%	12%	14%
<b>NGO</b>	53%	64%	64%	85%	92%	56%	20%	27%	66%	70%	66%
<b>Iraq</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	326	268	378	14,330	8,832	6,324	61,211	44,197	13,593	6,157	18,618
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	0%	5%	4%	2%	4%	21%	39%	70%	52%	3%	22%
<b>Multilateral</b>	100%	95%	96%	61%	43%	78%	4%	9%	34%	82%	29%
<b>NGO</b>	0%	0%	0%	37%	54%	1%	57%	21%	14%	15%	49%

**Table A.8. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries and territories of Western Asia and North Africa, by channel of distribution, 2000-2010<sup>a</sup> (Thousands of current \$US)**

Country/Territory	2000 <sup>b</sup>	2001	2002 <sup>c,d,e</sup>	2003 <sup>f</sup>	2004 <sup>g</sup>	2005 <sup>h,i</sup>	2006 <sup>j</sup>	2007	2008	2009 <sup>k,l</sup>	2010 <sup>m</sup>
<b>Israel</b>											
Total \$US	0	0	150	3	54	0	0	78	37	0	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	-	-	0%	100%	100%	-	-	0%	0%	-	-
Multilateral	-	-	0%	0%	0%	-	-	0%	0%	-	-
NGO	-	-	100%	0%	0%	-	-	100%	100%	-	-
<b>Jordan</b>											
Total \$US	11,573	14,233	16,796	27,202	25,602	9,678	3,006	4,361	20,532	28,887	38,735
% by Channel											
Bilateral	44%	43%	52%	4%	1%	10%	70%	61%	11%	13%	10%
Multilateral	4%	6%	5%	4%	2%	11%	28%	29%	3%	8%	5%
NGO	52%	51%	44%	92%	96%	79%	2%	10%	87%	79%	85%
<b>Kuwait</b>											
Total \$US	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NGO	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Lebanon</b>											
Total \$US	1,902	1,885	1,383	1,261	1,702	1,615	5,527	4,179	5,065	3,537	5,242
% by Channel											
Bilateral	18%	17%	23%	29%	41%	9%	19%	44%	69%	33%	45%
Multilateral	73%	74%	76%	50%	47%	40%	55%	20%	0%	43%	28%
NGO	9%	9%	1%	22%	12%	51%	26%	36%	31%	24%	27%
<b>Libyan Arab Jamahiriya</b>											
Total \$US	0	0	69	0	53	3	536	1,539	11,206	4,342	114
% by Channel											
Bilateral	-	-	0%	-	100%	0%	98%	73%	63%	95%	100%
Multilateral	-	-	0%	-	0%	0%	2%	18%	10%	0%	0%
NGO	-	-	100%	-	0%	100%	0%	9%	27%	5%	0%
<b>Morocco</b>											
Total \$US	7,156	9,699	12,818	9,123	9,518	11,925	16,832	17,323	20,782	23,710	21,908
% by Channel											
Bilateral	57%	68%	59%	20%	41%	51%	66%	54%	55%	48%	43%
Multilateral	18%	9%	7%	49%	30%	46%	31%	26%	21%	31%	40%
NGO	25%	24%	34%	30%	29%	3%	3%	20%	25%	21%	17%
<b>Oman</b>											
Total \$US	18	77	36	162	6	79	6	30	30	866	503
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	100%	100%	36%	1%	2%
Multilateral	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	97%	0%	0%	0%	99%	98%
NGO	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	64%	0%	0%
<b>Palestine</b>											
Total \$US	4,772	2,385	3,728	12,613	8,837	13,364	18,882	11,237	9,587	13,738	5,609
% by Channel											
Bilateral	9%	10%	26%	34%	29%	20%	10%	39%	15%	21%	16%
Multilateral	29%	85%	37%	18%	1%	36%	20%	46%	47%	52%	84%
NGO	63%	5%	36%	47%	71%	43%	70%	15%	38%	28%	0%

**Table A.8. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries and territories of Western Asia and North Africa, by channel of distribution, 2000-2010<sup>a</sup> (Thousands of current \$US)**

Country/Territory	2000 <sup>b</sup>	2001	2002 <sup>c,d,e</sup>	2003 <sup>f</sup>	2004 <sup>g</sup>	2005 <sup>h,i</sup>	2006 <sup>j</sup>	2007	2008	2009 <sup>k,l</sup>	2010 <sup>m</sup>
<b>Qatar</b>											
Total \$US	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	-	-	-	-	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-
NGO	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>											
Total \$US	0	4	25	0	4	25	317	386	0	0	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	-	0%	0%	-	100%	100%	100%	100%	-	-	-
Multilateral	-	100%	100%	-	0%	0%	0%	0%	-	-	-
NGO	-	0%	0%	-	0%	0%	0%	0%	-	-	-
<b>Somalia</b>											
Total \$US	1,268	304	1,256	3,240	1,380	6,032	8,854	8,747	5,936	20,148	20,860
% by Channel											
Bilateral	1%	35%	19%	66%	17%	3%	5%	2%	2%	3%	0%
Multilateral	73%	49%	58%	28%	43%	83%	80%	77%	74%	88%	81%
NGO	26%	16%	22%	5%	40%	14%	15%	21%	24%	9%	19%
<b>Sudan</b>											
Total \$US	3,347	5,261	6,064	11,875	9,550	22,425	43,513	22,058	68,086	88,565	96,303
% by Channel											
Bilateral	6%	12%	12%	53%	17%	6%	9%	26%	8%	10%	10%
Multilateral	53%	51%	37%	28%	45%	73%	71%	31%	72%	60%	54%
NGO	41%	37%	51%	19%	38%	21%	20%	43%	20%	31%	36%
<b>Syrian Arab Republic</b>											
Total \$US	840	3,063	4,062	3,550	2,538	3,304	3,367	2,257	2,311	8,244	7,668
% by Channel											
Bilateral	1%	16%	0%	26%	2%	43%	30%	97%	90%	51%	49%
Multilateral	99%	84%	100%	64%	94%	54%	69%	0%	9%	49%	45%
NGO	0%	0%	0%	10%	3%	3%	1%	3%	1%	0%	6%
<b>Tunisia</b>											
Total \$US	2,528	1,069	888	1,474	1,374	558	5,224	7,030	6,263	6,241	7,008
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	4%	55%	45%	30%	26%	91%	30%	71%	39%	24%
Multilateral	29%	92%	45%	47%	65%	74%	9%	68%	23%	55%	67%
NGO	71%	4%	0%	8%	5%	0%	0%	2%	6%	6%	10%
<b>Turkey</b>											
Total \$US	3,523	2,650	2,605	1,008	1,592	9,814	33,902	29,925	3,706	5,261	6,086
% by Channel											
Bilateral	4%	0%	0%	6%	18%	90%	91%	97%	108%	26%	20%
Multilateral	26%	27%	34%	93%	75%	8%	9%	3%	-12%	35%	41%
NGO	71%	73%	66%	0%	8%	1%	0%	0%	3%	39%	39%
<b>United Arab Emirates</b>											
Total \$US	8	0	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	-	0%	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral	100%	-	100%	100%	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-
NGO	0%	-	0%	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Table A.8. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries and territories of Western Asia and North Africa, by channel of distribution, 2000-2010<sup>a</sup> (Thousands of current \$US)**

Country/Territory	2000 <sup>b</sup>	2001	2002 <sup>c,d,e</sup>	2003 <sup>f</sup>	2004 <sup>g</sup>	2005 <sup>h,i</sup>	2006 <sup>j</sup>	2007	2008	2009 <sup>k,l</sup>	2010 <sup>m</sup>
<b>Yemen</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	7,136	5,647	4,684	7,816	10,836	22,981	23,896	27,065	28,646	36,491	37,897
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	51%	37%	34%	50%	44%	24%	31%	61%	24%	44%	36%
<b>Multilateral</b>	42%	55%	60%	39%	51%	30%	35%	2%	35%	26%	25%
<b>NGO</b>	7%	8%	6%	11%	4%	46%	34%	37%	42%	30%	39%

<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. 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 2003 data have been provided on projects/programmes by Denmark and Luxembourg, the channels have been estimated based on 2003 data.

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

<sup>h</sup> Since no 2005 data have been provided on projects/programmes by Finland, the channels have been 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> Since no 2006 data have been provided on projects/programmes by Italy, the channels have been estimated based on 2005 data.

<sup>k</sup> 2009 data differ from the figures in the 2009 report, due to additional data received.

<sup>l</sup> United Kingdom; DFID revised the tracking method for development assistance, the data is therefore not comparable to previous years.

<sup>m</sup> - Data from the Republic of Korea has been included since 2010

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

<sup>n</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, 2000-2010<sup>a</sup> (Thousands of current \$US)**

Country/Territory	2000 <sup>b</sup>	2001	2002 <sup>c,d,e</sup>	2003 <sup>f</sup>	2004 <sup>g</sup>	2005 <sup>h,i</sup>	2006 <sup>j</sup>	2007	2008	2009 <sup>k,l</sup>	2010 <sup>m</sup>
<b>Eastern and Southern Europe Total<sup>n</sup></b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	22,089	35,259	48,780	114,546	58,683	173,540	159,225	157,321	186,023	182,613	170,623
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	35%	16%	32%	22%	27%	18%	7%	12%	10%	9%	9%
<b>Multilateral</b>	20%	25%	20%	28%	20%	51%	66%	74%	71%	71%	75%
<b>NGO</b>	44%	59%	48%	50%	53%	32%	26%	14%	20%	20%	16%
<b>Regional</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	2,971	4,747	12,226	41,038	8,791	80,782	14,384	15,863	15,591	15,883	12,301
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	0%	1%	28%	1%	23%	19%	23%	16%	19%	18%	17%
<b>Multilateral</b>	49%	24%	22%	6%	34%	61%	9%	2%	10%	31%	56%
<b>NGO</b>	51%	75%	50%	92%	44%	21%	61%	82%	71%	52%	27%
<b>Albania</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	1,363	1,928	3,806	8,261	7,130	5,361	4,055	4,062	8,067	6,972	5,382
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	67%	46%	29%	76%	64%	52%	43%	43%	28%	10%	17%
<b>Multilateral</b>	16%	27%	12%	5%	9%	8%	24%	39%	38%	57%	44%
<b>NGO</b>	16%	27%	59%	18%	27%	40%	34%	18%	34%	33%	38%
<b>Belarus</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	19	148	224	144	601	3861	3830	3898	6,892	9,578	7,785
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	0%	0%	1%	60%	35%	4%	1%	18%	10%	2%	2%
<b>Multilateral</b>	16%	100%	86%	25%	65%	91%	86%	82%	77%	95%	92%
<b>NGO</b>	84%	0%	14%	15%	0%	5%	13%	0%	13%	3%	6%
<b>Bosnia and Herzegovina</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	189	175	216	3,307	1,824	2,691	3,861	4,946	4,507	4,636	8,040
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	32%	66%	0%	71%	67%	46%	30%	25%	11%	18%	10%
<b>Multilateral</b>	68%	34%	50%	24%	17%	25%	63%	67%	70%	54%	85%
<b>NGO</b>	0%	0%	50%	6%	16%	29%	8%	8%	19%	27%	5%
<b>Bulgaria</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	74	155	302	1,646	910	378	3,887	3,355	1,984	6,546	6,475
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	0%	14%	9%	53%	59%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
<b>Multilateral</b>	100%	86%	73%	42%	38%	100%	100%	99%	97%	100%	100%
<b>NGO</b>	0%	0%	18%	5%	3%	0%	0%	1%	3%	0%	0%
<b>Croatia</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	0	0	184	1,312	286	2,055	1,644	237	535	20	29
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	-	-	7%	6%	0%	1%	4%	63%	91%	98%	98%
<b>Multilateral</b>	-	-	0%	84%	16%	95%	96%	0%	0%	0%	1%
<b>NGO</b>	-	-	93%	10%	84%	5%	0%	37%	9%	2%	2%
<b>Czech Republic</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	0	197	0	38	487	0	0	75	20	0	0
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	-	100%	-	99%	89%	-	-	0%	0%	-	-
<b>Multilateral</b>	-	0%	-	0%	0%	-	-	0%	0%	-	-
<b>NGO</b>	-	0%	-	1%	11%	-	-	100%	100%	-	-



**Table A.9. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries of Eastern and Southern Europe, by channel of distribution, 2000-2010<sup>a</sup> (Thousands of current \$US)**

Country/Territory	2000 <sup>b</sup>	2001	2002 <sup>c,d,e</sup>	2003 <sup>f</sup>	2004 <sup>g</sup>	2005 <sup>h,i</sup>	2006 <sup>j</sup>	2007	2008	2009 <sup>k,l</sup>	2010 <sup>m</sup>
<b>Estonia</b>											
Total \$US	67	50	66	1,077	43	0	2,548	2,836	-8	0	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	39%	0%	7%	-	0%	0%	0%	-	-
Multilateral	37%	100%	61%	95%	93%	-	100%	100%	100%	-	-
NGO	63%	0%	0%	5%	0%	-	0%	0%	0%	-	-
<b>Georgia</b>											
Total \$US	1,448	2,991	2,751	3,554	1,616	6,295	9,175	10,716	12,229	13,403	17,032
% by Channel											
Bilateral	37%	16%	51%	46%	18%	10%	2%	11%	13%	10%	10%
Multilateral	6%	10%	12%	34%	38%	58%	38%	74%	40%	57%	46%
NGO	57%	74%	37%	20%	44%	33%	60%	15%	47%	33%	44%
<b>Hungary</b>											
Total \$US	0	0	32	100	116	0	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	1,818	1,154	1,115	1,218	10	752	3,412	6,539
% by Channel											
Bilateral	NA	NA	NA	3%	17%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	8%
Multilateral	NA	NA	NA	97%	83%	97%	100%	0%	99%	63%	71%
NGO	NA	NA	NA	0%	0%	3%	0%	100%	1%	33%	21%
<b>Latvia</b>											
Total \$US	51	93	229	113	71	75	0	7	0	0	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	9%	4%	0%	-	0%	-	-	-
Multilateral	100%	100%	100%	78%	96%	100%	-	0%	-	-	-
NGO	0%	0%	0%	13%	0%	0%	-	100%	-	-	-
<b>Lithuania</b>											
Total \$US	48	85	104	163	718	74	0	0	0	0	17
% by Channel											
Bilateral	39%	0%	0%	47%	43%	0%	-	-	-	-	0%
Multilateral	61%	100%	100%	37%	21%	100%	-	-	-	-	0%
NGO	0%	0%	0%	16%	36%	0%	-	-	-	-	100%
<b>Macedonia</b>											
Total \$US	NA	NA	138	1,074	881	1,708	3,658	2,535	3,043	1,995	2,933
% by Channel											
Bilateral	NA	NA	0%	68%	59%	11%	5%	10%	0%	4%	0%
Multilateral	NA	NA	36%	18%	26%	73%	78%	76%	94%	85%	78%
NGO	NA	NA	64%	13%	16%	16%	17%	15%	6%	11%	22%
<b>Moldova, Republic of</b>											
Total \$US	1,514	768	1,412	7,187	2,291	11,180	3,901	6,781	6,255	9,120	16,071
% by Channel											
Bilateral	10%	0%	40%	6%	67%	56%	7%	26%	46%	37%	21%
Multilateral	11%	22%	12%	89%	15%	39%	65%	68%	10%	44%	68%
NGO	79%	78%	47%	5%	18%	5%	28%	6%	45%	19%	11%

**Table A.9. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries of Eastern and Southern Europe, by channel of distribution, 2000-2010<sup>a</sup> (Thousands of current \$US)**

Country/Territory	2000 <sup>b</sup>	2001	2002 <sup>c,d,e</sup>	2003 <sup>f</sup>	2004 <sup>g</sup>	2005 <sup>h,i</sup>	2006 <sup>j</sup>	2007	2008	2009 <sup>k,l</sup>	2010 <sup>m</sup>
<b>Montenegro</b>											
Total \$US	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,398	2,163	1,491	1,288	1,434
% by Channel											
Bilateral	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	30%	33%	5%	43%	0%
Multilateral	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	48%	47%	73%	45%	89%
NGO	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	22%	20%	22%	12%	11%
<b>Poland</b>											
Total \$US	113	109	85	343	498	101	10	10	201	0	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	52%	77%	0%	0%	0%	0%	-	-
Multilateral	100%	100%	90%	20%	21%	100%	100%	0%	0%	-	-
NGO	0%	0%	10%	28%	2%	0%	0%	100%	100%	-	-
<b>Romania</b>											
Total \$US	1,697	4,414	3,778	10,501	9,441	3,580	9,605	6,101	6,064	2,823	1,610
% by Channel											
Bilateral	56%	45%	49%	12%	15%	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Multilateral	18%	24%	13%	40%	7%	21%	51%	100%	100%	100%	100%
NGO	26%	31%	37%	48%	78%	72%	49%	0%	0%	0%	0%
<b>Russian Federation</b>											
Total \$US	6,618	12,226	13,896	16,969	10,237	10,715	46,660	49,460	60,004	43,159	31,840
% by Channel											
Bilateral	32%	6%	27%	51%	7%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Multilateral	11%	15%	13%	10%	26%	22%	93%	100%	100%	99%	99%
NGO	57%	79%	59%	38%	67%	78%	7%	0%	0%	1%	1%
<b>Serbia and Montenegro</b>											
Total \$US	NA	NA	NA	1,401	735	4,513	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
% by Channel											
Bilateral	NA	NA	NA	14%	67%	40%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Multilateral	NA	NA	NA	76%	20%	23%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NGO	NA	NA	NA	9%	13%	37%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>Serbia</b>											
Total \$US	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5,935	2,163	6,596	7,862	5,508
% by Channel											
Bilateral	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	29%	33%	22%	15%	15%
Multilateral	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	42%	47%	54%	73%	72%
NGO	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	29%	20%	24%	12%	13%
<b>Slovakia</b>											
Total \$US	0	17	0	47	481	0	0	0	2	0	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	2	28	0	0	40	0	0	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	-	-	-	100%	100%	-	-	0%	-	-	-
Multilateral	-	-	-	0%	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	-
NGO	-	-	-	0%	0%	-	-	100%	-	-	-

**Table A.9. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries of Eastern and Southern Europe, by channel of distribution, 2000-2010<sup>a</sup> (Thousands of current \$US)**

Country/Territory	2000 <sup>b</sup>	2001	2002 <sup>c,d,e</sup>	2003 <sup>f</sup>	2004 <sup>g</sup>	2005 <sup>h,i</sup>	2006 <sup>j</sup>	2007	2008	2009 <sup>k,l</sup>	2010 <sup>m</sup>
<b>Ukraine</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	2,436	4,658	7,106	14,181	10,345	39,056	43,455	39,200	51,798	55,914	47,627
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	19%	19%	45%	8%	3%	6%	5%	18%	10%	8%	10%
<b>Multilateral</b>	12%	21%	12%	63%	8%	45%	63%	71%	71%	63%	72%
<b>NGO</b>	69%	61%	43%	29%	88%	50%	32%	11%	19%	29%	18%
<b>Yugoslavia</b>											
<b>Total \$US</b>	3,478	1,780	2,225	271	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>% by Channel</b>											
<b>Bilateral</b>	75%	9%	4%	91%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>Multilateral</b>	24%	88%	87%	0%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>NGO</b>	2%	3%	9%	9%	NA	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. 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 2003 data have been provided on projects/programmes by Denmark and Luxembourg, the channels have been estimated based on 2003 data.

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

<sup>h</sup> Since no 2005 data have been provided on projects/programmes by Finland, the channels have been 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> Since no 2006 data have been provided on projects/programmes by Italy, the channels have been estimated based on 2005 data.

<sup>k</sup> 2009 data differ from the figures in the 2009 report, due to additional data received.

<sup>l</sup> United Kingdom; DFID revised the tracking method for development assistance, the data is therefore not comparable to previous years.

<sup>m</sup> - Data from the Republic of Korea has been included since 2010

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

<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 sum of the final expenditures for the individual countries in the region.

**Table A.10 Revised ICPD Cost Estimates, by Sub-Region, 2009-2015**

(Millions of \$US)

Region/year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<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	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	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	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	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	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	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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[www.unfpa.org](http://www.unfpa.org)

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