

# Financing the ICPD Programme of Action: Data for 2006 Estimates for 2007/2008

*"The Millennium Development Goals, particularly the eradication of extreme poverty and hunger, cannot be achieved if questions of population and reproductive health are not squarely addressed. And that means stronger efforts to promote women's rights, and greater investment in education and health, including reproductive health and family planning"*

Secretary-General Kofi Annan, Bangkok, December 2002

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## Why Fund Population Activities?

Population dynamics and reproductive health are central to development and must be an integral part of development planning and poverty reduction strategies. Promoting the goals of the United Nations Conferences, including those of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD), is vital for laying the foundation to reduce poverty in many of the poorest countries.

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## What Will It Take To Achieve the ICPD Objectives?

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

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## Where Are We Now?

By 2000, we had not reached our goal: donors mobilized only \$2.6 billion, approximately 46 per cent of the Cairo target. By 2006, international population assistance increased to \$7.4 billion. Estimates for 2007 and 2008 show continued increases in donor funding: \$8.1 billion in 2007 and \$11.1 billion in 2008. Based on past trends, this number was projected to increase further to \$11.2 in 2009. However, given the current global financial crisis, it is uncertain whether this amount will be generated.

Even if the international community mobilizes the projected resources, this will still not be sufficient to meet current needs which have grown dramatically since the targets were agreed upon in 1994. Additionally, it is not certain whether the amount mobilized will be sufficient to meet family planning and reproductive health needs, given that most of the increase is due to HIV/AIDS funding.



# Who Funds Population Activities?

## Population Assistance by Donor Category 2006-2008 (Millions of US\$)

Donor Category	2006	2007 Provisional	2008 Estimated
Developed Countries	6,626	6,971	9,813
United Nations System	105	50	123
Foundations/NGOs	406	479	475
Development Bank Grants	131	52	153
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>7,267</b>	<b>7,551</b>	<b>10,563</b>
Development Bank Loans	133	577	577*
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>7,380</b>	<b>8,129</b>	<b>11,141</b>

**Source:** UNFPA, 2008, *Financial Resource Flows for Population Activities in 2006*, and Resource Flows Project database.

Note: Figures have been rounded off and may not add to totals.

\* The 2008 figure for development bank loans is estimated at the 2007 level.

## Population Assistance by Donor Country, 2006-2007 (Thousands of US \$)

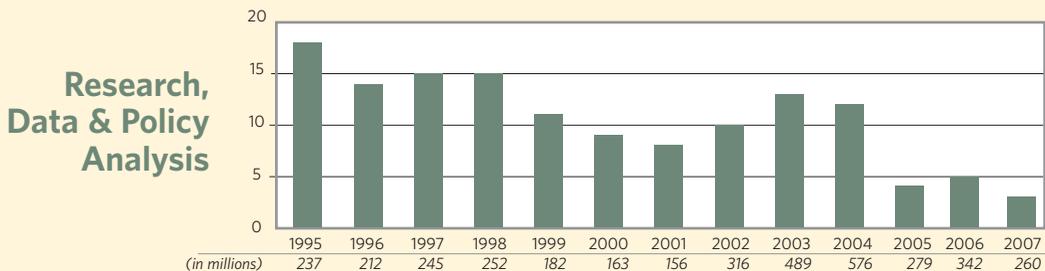
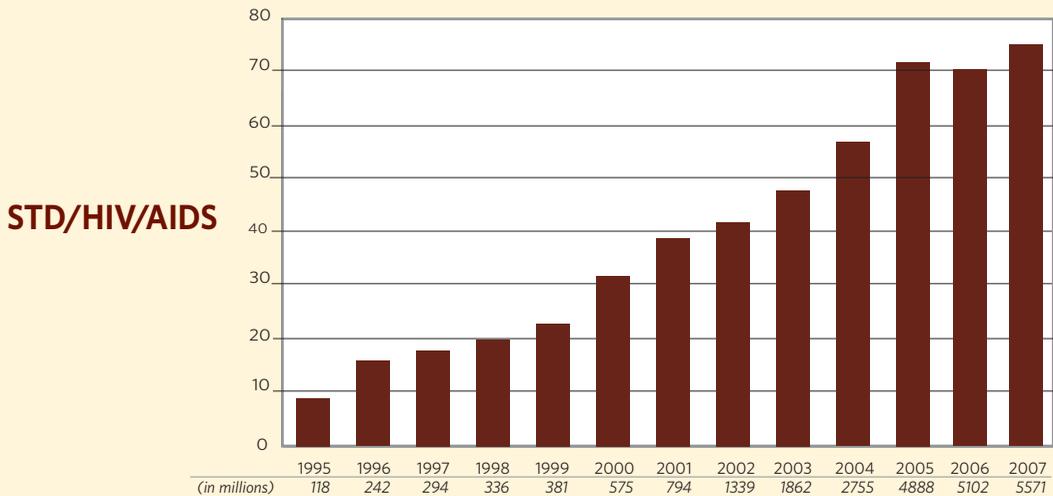
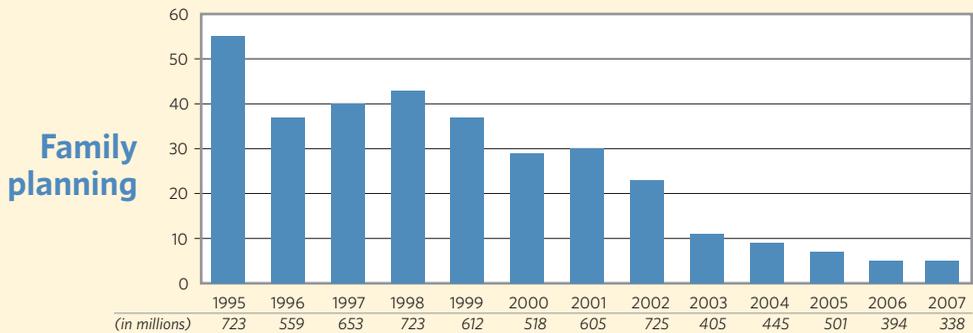
Donor Country	2006	Population Assistance as % of ODA, 2006	2007 Provisional
Australia	95,463	4.50	106,260
Austria	7,959	0.53	8,687
Belgium	75,677	3.83	82,601
Canada	300,868	8.17	319,080
Denmark	103,910	4.65	97,824
European Union	290,322	...	290,322
Finland	50,948	6.11	55,610
France	250,720	2.37	273,659
Germany	151,949	1.46	165,852
Greece	13,641	3.22	14,889
Ireland	143,654	14.06	156,797
Italy	3,904	0.11	4,181
Japan	371,241	3.32	366,894
Luxembourg	20,607	7.09	22,493
Netherlands	546,801	10.03	603,565
New Zealand	17,663	6.83	17,104
Norway	300,405	10.17	248,853
Portugal	6,807	1.72	5,682
Spain	67,452	1.77	73,624
Sweden	369,569	9.34	346,389
Switzerland	36,540	2.22	37,652
United Kingdom	863,793	6.93	1,137,342
United States	2,535,693	10.78	2,535,693
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,625,586</b>	<b>6.07</b>	<b>6,971,052</b>

**Source:** UNFPA, 2008, *Financial Resource Flows for Population Activities in 2006*, and Resource Flows Project database.

# Where is the Money

The largest and increasing proportion of total population assistance goes to fund HIV,

## Expenditures by ICPD Category as a Percentage of Total Population Assistance, 1995-2007

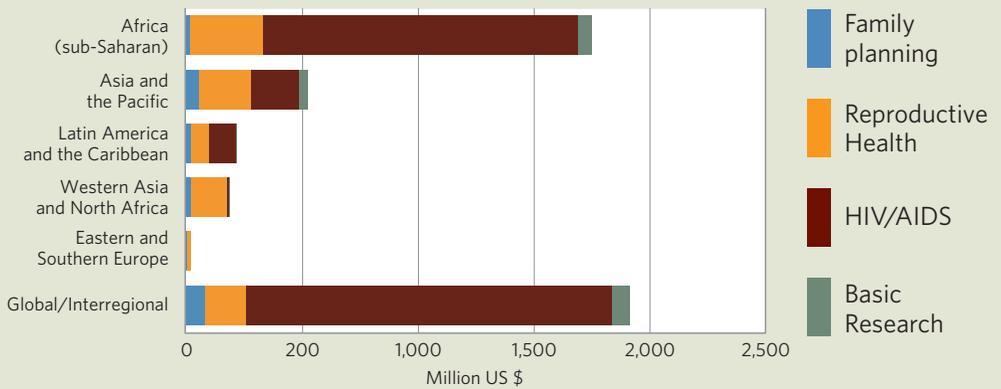


Source: UNFPA, 2008, *Financial Resource Flows for Population Activities in 2006*. For a complete description of ICPD categories, see ICPD Programme of Action paragraph 13.14.

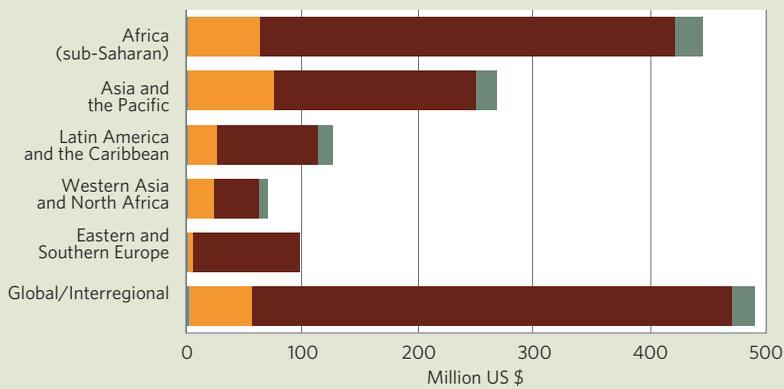
# Going?

/AIDS activities.

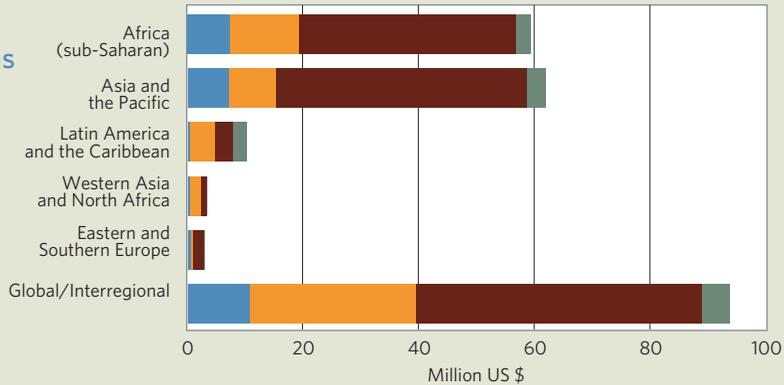
Expenditures of Donor Governments by Region and ICPD Category, 2006



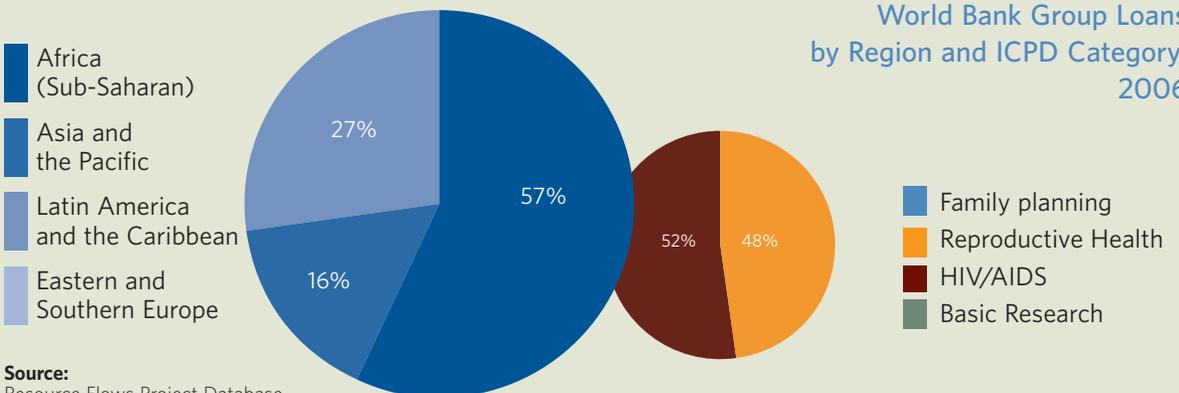
Expenditures of the UN System by Region and ICPD Category, 2006



Expenditures of Foundations by Region and ICPD Category, 2006



World Bank Group Loans by Region and ICPD Category, 2006

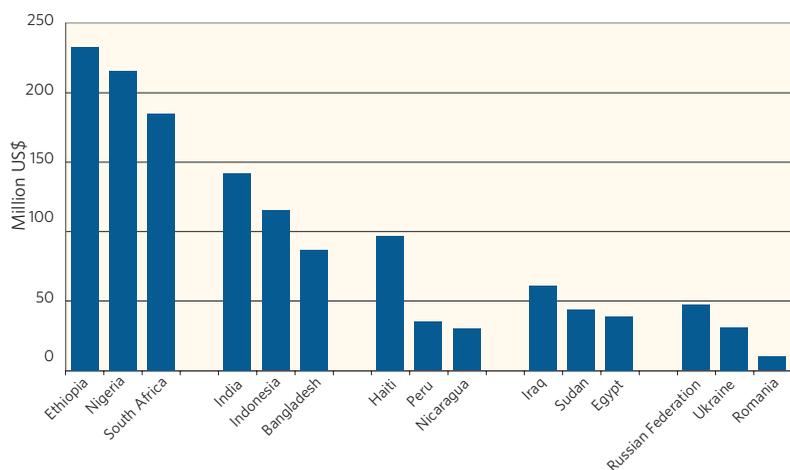


Source: Resource Flows Project Database.

# Which Countries Benefit Most from Population Assistance?

In 2006, 151 countries benefited from population assistance. Of the funds going to the five geographic regions, sub-Saharan Africa received the largest share (57.6 per cent) followed by Asia and the Pacific (23.4 per cent), Latin America and the Caribbean (8.9 per cent), Eastern and Southern Europe (6.4 per cent) and Western Asia and North Africa (3.6 per cent).

Top Three Recipients of Population Assistance in Each Region, 2006



Source: Resource Flows Project database.

# How Much are Countries Mobilizing for Population Activities?

The Resource Flows Project estimates that developing countries and countries in transition mobilized \$23.1 billion for population activities in 2006. This figure includes spending by governments and national NGOs as well as consumer out-of-pocket expenditures.

This global figure of domestic expenditures reflects the commitment of developing countries, regardless of the amount mobilized, although it contains significant variations among countries in their ability to mobilize resources for population activities. Most domestic resources originate in a few large countries.

Many countries, especially those in sub-Saharan Africa and the least developed countries, have constraints in generating the necessary resources to finance their own population programmes.

Most developing countries rely to a large extent on donor assistance.

# Estimates of Donor Assistance by ICPD Category, 2008

Based on Projections (Thousands US\$)

Donor Category	Family Planning	Reproductive Health	HIV/AIDS	Basic Research	Total*
Australia	3,332	64,034	63,924	3,799	135,144
Austria	0	3,104	5,114	421	10,653
Belgium	1,121	20,783	50,242	4,436	151,742
Canada	1,303	24,311	124,115	468	163,688
Denmark	18	10,839	71,492	241	97,623
European Union	0	221,843	115,801	39,199	380,172
Finland	144	12,031	14,435	182	69,865
France	0	22,951	322,945	288	360,789
Germany	26,599	60,194	73,220	357	199,045
Greece	0	7,614	11,270	0	18,962
Ireland	251	41,440	69,380	3,513	169,219
Italy	0	1,122	1,353	0	5,040
Japan	62	52,663	268,851	5,960	410,876
Luxembourg	0	11,077	8,185	5,687	27,929
Netherlands	573	73,011	486,864	1,266	602,411
New Zealand	348	5,311	10,101	49	20,723
Norway	9,114	49,831	273,298	3,360	428,358
Portugal	0	3,949	4,364	0	8,909
Spain	5	1,381	5,569	17	9,632
Sweden	0	66,494	230,756	1,375	407,217
Switzerland	0	9,451	20,063	0	46,306
United Kingdom	0	39,972	910,159	0	988,509
United States	142,014	117,750	4,729,573	110,849	5,100,185
<b>Total Donor Countries</b>	<b>184,882</b>	<b>921,156</b>	<b>7,871,074</b>	<b>181,468</b>	<b>9,812,997</b>
Foundations	36,971	86,265	209,500	19,366	352,100
International NGOs	26,482	25,623	62,526	7,969	122,600
UN System	123	20,597	95,138	6,866	122,600
Development Banks	0	72,675	80,325	0	153,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>248,457</b>	<b>1,126,316</b>	<b>8,318,562</b>	<b>215,668</b>	<b>10,563,297</b>

Figures for AIDS expenditures which appear in this report are based on the definition of STD/HIV/AIDS as found in paragraph 13.14 of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and are not as inclusive as figures reported by UNAIDS. Whereas UNFPA monitors progress towards achieving the ICPD financial targets which focuses primarily on prevention but also includes treatment and care, UNAIDS monitors the full range of expenditures related to AIDS including activities outside the health sector such as AIDS specific income generation projects, small grants for business, micro-credit and financing, and programmes focusing on women such as reducing violence, and

\* Totals may not add up due to general contributions which were not available by ICPD category.

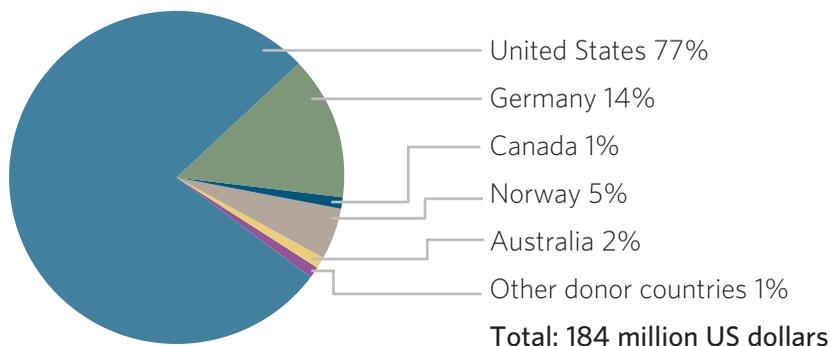
**Note:** The table includes only grants from development banks; development bank loans are not included.

**Source:** Resource Flows Project database. See Erik Beekink and Annemarie Ersten, Projections of Funds for Population and AIDS Activities, 2007-2009. The Hague, 2008.

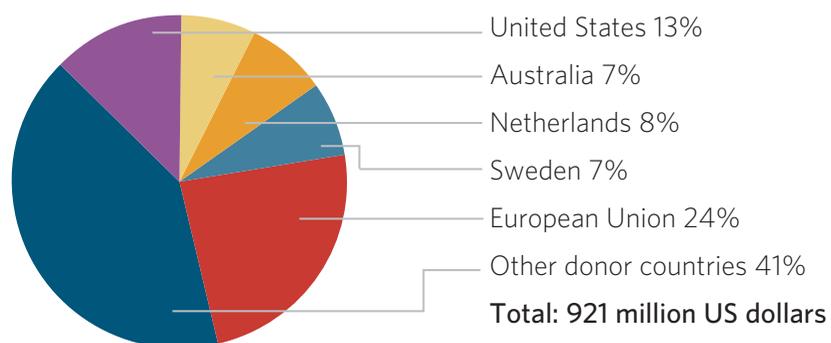
protecting property and inheritance rights. It should be noted that since the definition of AIDS activities used by UNAIDS is different and much broader than that used by UNFPA, which is consistent with the Fund's previous reports, the figures presented here are necessarily different and do not challenge those reported by UNAIDS which should be viewed as the lead source for total AIDS expenditures.

# Estimates of Population Expenditures in Developing Countries for the Four ICPD Categories, by Major Donors, 2008 Projections

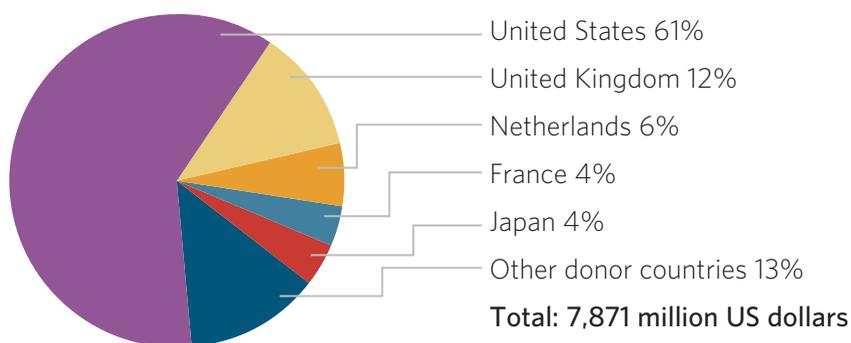
## Family Planning Expenditures



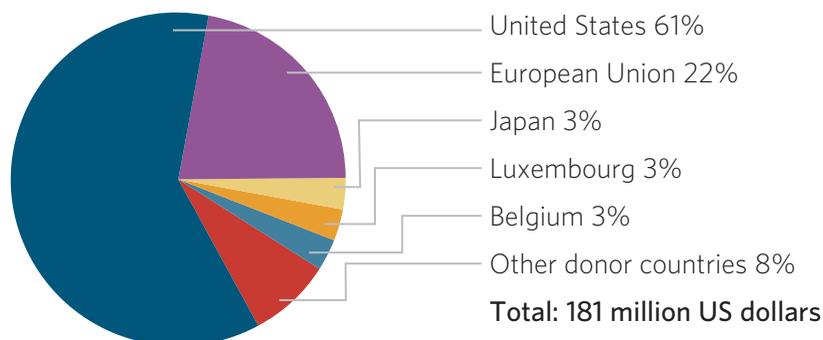
## Reproductive Health Expenditures



## HIV/AIDS Expenditures

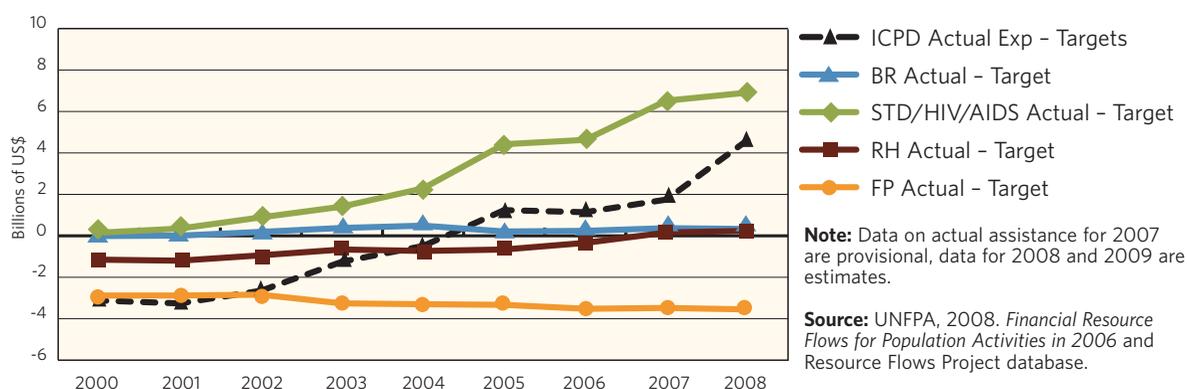


## Basic Research Expenditures



Source: Resource Flows Project database.

## Population Assistance As Compared to ICPD Targets by Population Category



## How Much Do We Need?

### Financial Resources Required to Address Demographic Challenges

Fifteen years have passed since the ICPD financial targets were fixed. Current needs and costs have increased tremendously since then. To ensure adequate funding for the implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action, UNFPA reviewed the existing estimates for the four categories of the ICPD costed population package (ICPD para. 13.14) and produced revised estimates to meet current costs and needs. These revised estimates, which are much higher than the original ICPD targets agreed upon in 1994 because they take into account both current needs and current costs, are included in the Report of the Secretary-General on *The Flow of Financial Resource for Assisting in the Implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development* which was presented to the 42nd session of the Commission on Population and Development.

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

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Sexual/Reproductive Health/Family Planning	23,454	27,437	30,712	32,006	32,714	33,284	33,030
Family Planning Direct Costs	2,342	2,615	2,906	3,209	3,529	3,866	4,097
Maternal Health Direct Costs	6,114	7,868	9,488	11,376	13,462	15,746	18,002
Programmes and Systems Related Costs	14,999	16,954	18,319	17,422	15,723	13,672	10,931
HIV/AIDS	23,975	32,450	33,107	33,951	34,734	35,444	36,189
Basic Research/Data/Policy Analysis	1,551	4,837	3,943	2,239	1,181	864	591
<b>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>

Current funding levels are way below the revised cost estimates. The global financial crisis may result in a widening of the gap between actual and required resources.

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 fully implement the ICPD agenda and the goals of the Millennium Declaration.



For more information, please visit the Resource Flows Web Site at [www.resourceflows.org](http://www.resourceflows.org)