



FINANCIAL RESOURCE FLOWS FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES IN 2002





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Foreword

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) and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) relating to health, education and gender, is vital for laying the foundation to reduce poverty in many of the poorest countries. Indeed, without a firm commitment to population, reproductive health and gender issues, it is unlikely that any of the ICPD targets or the MDGs will be effectively met.

But the ICPD goals and the MDGs cannot be achieved without the financial means to do so. Resource mobilization was therefore an important part of the ICPD agenda. The ICPD Programme of Action estimated that in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, the implementation of programmes in the area of population dynamics, reproductive health, including those related to 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, would cost \$17 billion by the year 2000. Approximately two thirds of the projected costs was expected to come from developing countries and one third, or \$5.7 billion, from the international donor community.

Financing for population and development calls for a partnership among all stakeholders. At the Millennium Summit, world leaders agreed to develop a global partnership for development, especially as it relates to funding, including the fulfillment of the agreed target of 0.7 per cent of the gross national product for overall official development assistance (ODA). Building on the Millennium Declaration, the Monterrey Consensus in 2002 made it clear that financing development could no longer be business as usual and called for a new partnership between developed and developing countries with mutually reinforcing responsibilities.

Each year, the United Nations Population Fund monitors progress towards the implementation of the ICPD financial targets. Although the targets for 2000 were not met and the gap between the level of resources required and that actually made available remains wide, the figures for 2002 are encouraging: ODA levels increased by 5 per cent over 2001 levels, donor assistance to population increased to \$3.2 billion as compared to \$2.5 billion in 2001, representing 3.65 per cent of ODA as compared to 3.23 per cent and eight donor countries provided over 4 per cent of ODA to population, as compared to only three in 2001. Developing countries, as a group, met a large part of their commitment, although only a handful of countries account for most of the domestic resources mobilized. Most developing countries still are not able to generate sufficient domestic resources to implement their population programmes and are heavily dependent upon international assistance.

The challenge before the international community is to mobilize sufficient resources to fully implement the ICPD agenda and the goals of the Millennium Declaration. A much stronger commitment to pledging and an acceleration of resource mobilization advocacy efforts are essential to ensure that sufficient funding is available from both donor and developing countries to achieve the financial targets.

We wish to express our sincere gratitude to the donor Governments, ministries and relevant agencies and organizations of developing countries, as well as NGOs, foundations, multilateral organizations and agencies in developed countries, for providing the information contained in this report. We also wish to thank the UNFPA Country Offices for their kind cooperation, the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) for their continued support and the Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI) for the excellent collaboration in collecting the data on which this report is based.

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Table of Contents

□ Foreword.....	iii
□ List of Abbreviations	x
□ Glossary of Terms.....	xi
□ Chapter 1 INTRODUCTION	1
□ Chapter 2 HIGHLIGHTS OF THE REPORT.....	3
□ Chapter 3 METHODOLOGY	5
. How the Study was Conducted.....	5
. The Mail Inquiry.....	6
. The Costed Population Package	7
. The International Population Assistance Network	9
□ Chapter 4 INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL RESOURCE FLOWS FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES	11
<i>Overview of International Population Assistance</i>	11
. Primary Funds.....	11
. Trends in Population Assistance in Current and Constant Dollars.....	11
. Final Donor Expenditures.....	13
<i>Trends in Bilateral Resource Flows</i>	13
. Overall Primary Funds.....	13
. Population Assistance as a Percentage of Official Development Assistance.....	16
. Population Assistance in Relation to Gross National Product.....	17
<i>Trends in Multilateral Resource Flows for Population Activities</i>	18
. The United Nations System	18
. Development Banks.....	19
<i>Trends in Resource Flows for Population Activities from Foundations and Non-Governmental Organizations</i>	20
. Major Foundations.....	20
. Non-Governmental Organizations.....	21
<i>Final Donor Expenditures for Population Activities</i>	22
. Final Donor Expenditures for Population Activities by Region.....	22
. Final Donor Expenditures for Population Activities by Channel of Distribution	23
. Final Donor Expenditures for Population Activities by Category of Activity	29
□ Chapter 5 DOMESTIC FINANCIAL RESOURCES FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES	33
. Response from Countries.....	33
. Government Expenditures by Region and Category of Population Activity.....	35
. Per Capita Government Expenditures by Region	37
. Source of Income of Non-Governmental Organizations by Region.....	37

· Non-Governmental Organization Expenditures by Region and Category of Population Activity	38
· Case Studies	40
· Global Estimate of Domestic Resource Flows	41
o Chapter 6 CONCLUSION	43
· Progress in Resource Mobilization	43
· Resource Flows for Other Population-Related Activities.....	44
· Centrality of Population vis-à-vis Development	45
· New Modalities for Resource Mobilization.....	45
· Future Resource Requirements	46

Figures

1. Major flows of funds for population assistance to developing countries	9
2. Primary funds for population assistance, in current and constant dollars, with percentage change, 1992-2002	13
3. Primary funds for population assistance, by type of source, in percentages, 2002	14
4. Primary funds of donor countries for population assistance, in percentages, 2002.....	14
5. Primary funds for population assistance as a percentage of official development assistance, by donor country, 2002.....	16
6. Primary funds for population assistance per million \$US of gross national product, by donor country, 2002.....	17
7. Primary funds of foundations for population assistance, in percentages, 2002.....	21
8. Primary funds of international NGOs for population assistance, in percentages, 2002	22
9. Final donor expenditures for population assistance by region, in percentages, 2002.....	23
10. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in Africa (sub-Saharan), by channel of distribution, 1992-2002	25
11. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in Asia and the Pacific, by channel of distribution, 1992-2002.....	26
12. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in Latin America and the Caribbean, by channel of distribution, 1992-2002.....	26
13. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in Western Asia and North Africa, by channel of distribution, 1992-2002.....	27
14. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in Eastern and Southern Europe, by channel of distribution, 1992-2002.....	27

15.	Final donor expenditures for population assistance to global/interregional activities, by channel of distribution, 1992-2002	28
16.	Expenditures for population activities as a percentage of total population assistance, 1995-2002	30

Tables

1.	Primary funds and final donor expenditures for population assistance, 1992-2002.....	11
2.	Primary funds for population assistance, by major donor category, 1992-2002	12
3.	Primary funds of donor countries for population assistance, in local currency, 1996-2002	15
4.	Final donor expenditures for population assistance, by channel of distribution, 1992-2002	24
5.	Final donor expenditures for population assistance, by category of population activity, 1995-2002	29
6.	Percentage of the population covered in survey of domestic resource flows, by region, 1997-2001	34
7.	Estimates of government expenditures for population activities, by region and category of activity, 1997-2001	36
8.	Estimates of national NGO expenditures for population activities, by region and category of activity, 1997-2001	38

Appendix Tables

A.1.	Primary funds of donor countries for population assistance, by channel of distribution, 1992-2002	51
A.2.	Primary funds of donor countries for population assistance as a percentage of official development assistance, 1992-2002	56
A.3.	Primary funds of donor countries for population assistance per million \$US of gross national product, 1992-2002	57
A.4.	Final donor expenditures for population assistance, by region and channel of distribution, 1992-2002	58
A.5.	Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries of Africa (sub-Saharan), by channel of distribution, 1992-2002	59
A.6.	Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries and territories of Asia and the Pacific, by channel of distribution, 1992-2002	65

A.7.	Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, by channel of distribution, 1992-2002	71
A.8.	Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries and territories of Western Asia and North Africa, by channel of distribution, 1992-2002	76
A.9.	Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries of Eastern and Southern Europe, by channel of distribution, 1992-2002	80
A.10.	Countries responding to UNFPA/UNAIDS/NIDI domestic resource flows survey, by region, 1997-2001	84

Maps

Map 1.	Donor expenditures for population assistance, by region and channel of distribution, 2002.....	31
Map 2.	Domestic government expenditures for population activities, by region and category of activity, 2001	35
Map 3.	Domestic government expenditures for population activities per 100 persons, 2001...	37

Special Theme Boxes

Special Theme Box 1.	History of Population Assistance	2
Special Theme Box 2.	Major Population News Event in 2002	4
Special Theme Box 3.	The ICPD Costed Population Package	7
Special Theme Box 4.	UNFPA Assistance to Population Activities	19
Special Theme Box 5.	Estimates of Donor Assistance: 2003 and 2004	30
Special Theme Box 6.	The Challenges of Tracking Resource Flows	34
Special Theme Box 7.	UNFPA Global Survey Highlights	44
Special Theme Box 8.	Financial Resources Required to Address Demographic Challenges, 2000-2015	47

Financial Resource Flows for Population Activities in 2002

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List of Abbreviations

□ DAC	Development Assistance Committee
□ DESA	Department for Economic and Social Affairs
□ ECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
□ ECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
□ ECLAC	United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
□ ESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
□ ESCWA	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
□ FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
□ GNP	Gross national product
□ HIV/AIDS	Human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
□ IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
□ ICPD	International Conference on Population and Development
□ IDA	International Development Association
□ ILO	International Labour Organization
□ IMF	International Monetary Fund
□ IPPF	International Planned Parenthood Federation
□ MDG	Millennium Development Goal
□ NGO	Non-governmental organization
□ NIDI	Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute
□ ODA	Official development assistance
□ OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation 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

- o **Bilateral Channel.** The bilateral channel includes funds that flow directly from donor Governments to recipient country Governments.
- o **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.
- o **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.
- o **Donor Countries.** In this report, donor countries refer to the 22 developed donor countries and the European Union, all of which are members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). The 22 donors are Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America.
- o **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.
- o **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.
- o **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.
- o **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.
- o **Multi-bilateral Channel.** The multi-bilateral (multi-bi) channel includes bilateral funds earmarked for specific population activities that are channelled through multilateral organizations.
- o **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 Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) to promote economic development and welfare" (World Bank, *World Development Report 1995*, Oxford University Press, p. 238).
- **Primary Donors.** In this report, primary donors include 22 developed donor countries and the European Union that are members of 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 DAC.

1 Introduction

*F*inancial Resource Flows for Population Activities in 2002 is the sixteenth edition of a report previously published by UNFPA under the title of *Global Population Assistance Report*. The United Nations Population Fund has regularly collected data and reported on flows of international financial assistance to population activities. The Fund's annual *Reports* focused on the flow of funds from donors through bilateral, multilateral and non-governmental channels for population assistance to developing countries¹ and countries with economies in transition. Also included were grants and loans from development banks for population activities in developing countries.

In light of the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development 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 1992 to 2002 and domestic resource flows to population activities from 1997 to 2001.

Since 1997, the Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI), under contract with and in collaboration with UNFPA, has carried out the data collection for the resource flows project. Working with UNFPA, NIDI created a resource-flows database of both donor and domestic resources that is updated regularly. NIDI also carries out evaluation and analysis of the data in collaboration with UNFPA. In addition, 15 case studies were conducted to supplement the information gathered in the inquiry. Based on findings of the case studies as well as on constant feedback from respondents from both donor and developing countries, the UNFPA/UNAIDS/NIDI project team reviews the inquiry and continues to refine the methodology and data collection process to develop better estimates of resource flows for population activities. A resource flows web site was created in April 1997 with information about the project, UNFPA's annual *Financial Resource Flows for Population Activities*, survey questionnaires, reports of the case studies, as well as a preview of the latest available data on international population assistance.

Financial Resource Flows for Population Activities in 2002 is intended to be a tool for donor and developing country Governments, multilateral organizations and agencies, private foundations and 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.

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

SPECIAL THEME BOX 1

HISTORY OF POPULATION ASSISTANCE

Population assistance has come a long way since it first began in the early 1950s when a small number of private organizations began to provide some \$1 million a year to assist several developing countries. Since then, the increasing awareness of the linkages between population dynamics and development, together with the realization that excessive population growth could threaten sustainable development, has resulted in an expansion of population assistance as an increasing number of countries and organizations began to support family planning programmes, demographic and contraceptive research, and the formulation of population policies.

From its modest beginnings in the 1950s, population assistance grew to \$257 million by the time of the World Population Conference in Bucharest in 1974 and to \$547 million by the time of the International Conference on Population and Development in Mexico City in 1984. On the eve of the International Conference on Population and Development in Cairo, donors were contributing \$1.3 billion to population activities in developing countries.

The immediate post-ICPD period saw a significant increase in the flow of financial resources for population activities – in 1995, population assistance stood at \$2 billion. But the momentum of Cairo did not last and the level of funding hovered around \$2 billion for a few years, actually decreasing for the first time since the ICPD to \$1.96 in 1997, after which it rebounded to \$2.2 in 1999. Thanks in part to advocacy efforts as a result of the five-year review of the ICPD Programme of Action, population assistance increased to almost \$2.6 billion in 2000. However, the level of funding still did not meet the agreed target of \$5.7 billion.

It is encouraging to note that following a slight decline in 2001, population assistance increased to \$3.2 billion in 2002. In fact, 17 donor countries and the European Union increased funding for population activities in 2002 over 2001 levels.

See Rafael M. Salas, *International Population Assistance: The First Decade*, New York: Pergamon Press, Inc., 1979 and United Nations Population Fund, *Global Population Assistance Reports*.

2 Highlights of the Report

- In 2002, primary funds for international population assistance totalled almost \$US 2.9 billion.² If development banks' loans are added, the primary funds totalled \$3.2 billion.
- Total primary funds, including those of development banks, increased 54 per cent from the immediate pre-Cairo period to 1996, from a total of \$1.3 billion in 1993 to just over \$2 billion in 1996. By 1997, however, international population assistance decreased for the first time in the post-Cairo period, to \$1.96 billion. In 1998, this slight downward trend was reversed and international population assistance continued to increase from 1998-2000. In 2000, population assistance stood at \$2.6 billion, roughly 46 per cent of the \$5.7 billion target agreed upon in Cairo as the international community's share in financing the ICPD Programme of Action by the year 2000. After decreasing in 2001, population assistance increased to \$3.2 billion in 2002.
- In 2002, primary funds from the 22 developed countries and the European Union (members of OECD/DAC) totaled \$2.3 billion. The top five donors were: the United States of America, the European Union, Japan, the United Kingdom and the Netherlands, accounting for 72 per cent of the primary funds in 2002.
- Population assistance from donor countries represented 3.65 per cent of official development assistance (ODA) in 2002, up from 3.23 per cent in 2001.
- According to the UNFPA/UNAIDS/NIDI resource flows survey, a total of 151 countries and territories benefited from international assistance for population activities in 2002. Of the population assistance going to the five geographic regions, sub-Saharan Africa received the largest share of assistance (46 per cent), followed by Asia and the Pacific, which received 30 per cent; Latin America and the Caribbean (14 per cent); Western Asia and North Africa (8 per cent); and Eastern and Southern Europe (almost 3 per cent).
- Forty per cent of the total population assistance went to global and interregional activities, such as maternal and neonatal health, making pregnancy safer, strengthening reproductive health in communities in crisis, contraceptive technology research, prevention of maternal to child transmission of HIV, accelerating the global effort to create and distribute an AIDS vaccine, and research development and training in human reproduction.
- The majority of final donor expenditures for population activities went to STD/HIV/AIDS activities (43 per cent); followed by basic reproductive health services (24 per cent); family planning services (23 per cent), and basic research, data and population and development policy analysis (10 per cent). The proportion of funding for family planning services has decreased considerably with the largest and increasing share of total population assistance currently going to fund HIV/AIDS activities. If not reversed, this trend towards less resources for family planning will have serious implications for countries' ability to address unmet need for such services and could undermine efforts to prevent unintended pregnancies and reduce maternal and infant mortality.
- Developing countries are making efforts to mobilize domestic resources for population activities. However, domestic expenditures for population activities declined in 2001. Developing countries are not able to generate the necessary funds to cover the cost of their population programmes. They continue to rely heavily on external assistance to finance programmes.

² All subsequent references to dollars are to US dollars.

SPECIAL THEME BOX 2

MAJOR POPULATION NEWS EVENT IN 2002

In March 2002, more than 50 Heads of State and Government and over 200 ministers of foreign affairs, trade, development and finance gathered in Monterrey, Mexico for the International Conference on Financing for Development. The largest gathering of finance officials at a United Nations-sponsored event, the Conference was convened to address national, international and systemic issues relative to financing for development in a holistic manner in the context of globalization and interdependence and to identify the means for ensuring the availability of sufficient financial resources to reach the goals set by the major United Nations conferences of the 1990s. The Millennium Development Goals adopted at the Millennium Summit provided a framework for a collaborative international response.

The Monterrey Consensus adopted by the Conference was a turning point in the approach to development by the international community. The Conference succeeded in placing financing for development firmly on the global agenda and made it clear that financing development could no longer be business as usual. It called for a new partnership between developed and developing countries with mutually reinforcing responsibilities and paved the way for building a new global alliance for development which encompasses all relevant actors at the global, regional and national levels. This alliance recognizes full ownership by developing countries of their development and a renewed commitment on the part of the international community to support the efforts of developing countries.

The Monterrey Consensus addressed six major interrelated themes, each of which is integral to financing for development:

- ⇒ Mobilization of domestic financial resources
- ⇒ International private resources
- ⇒ Trade
- ⇒ International financial cooperation (mainly ODA)
- ⇒ External debt
- ⇒ Systemic issues with emphasis on enhancing the coherence and consistency of the international monetary, financial and trading systems in support of development

Many of the policy actions and measures agreed upon in Monterrey are of a long-term nature. They involve, *inter alia*, building new institutions or strengthening existing ones; formulating structural policies; developing human resources; enhancing the environment for private and local initiatives and ensuring that the benefits of economic growth reach all people.

The International Conference on Financing for Development brought immediate results, especially in regard to development assistance, with substantial new pledges on the part of donors and concrete initiatives proposed by business and civil society. ODA levels increased by 5 per cent in 2002 over 2001 levels. However, much remains to be done to harness the momentum of Monterrey to achieve the MDGs and other international development goals, including those of the ICPD. The commitment to stay engaged is critical as is the need to mobilize public and political support to build on the achievements of Monterrey.

3 Methodology

How the Study Was Conducted

Data on donor assistance for population activities presented in this report were gathered with the use of a detailed questionnaire mailed to 178 donors, including donor countries, multilateral organizations and agencies, major private foundations and other international NGOs that provide population assistance. A total of 86 organizations responded to the survey of 2002 financial resource flows: 22 donor countries; 12 multilateral organizations; 10 major foundations, 37 international NGOs, 4 universities and 1 development bank. Telephone interviews were conducted, as necessary, for additional information and verification.

Information on domestic resource flows was obtained from responses to questionnaires sent to 92 UNFPA Country Offices throughout the world, covering some 162 countries. A total of 47 countries provided information, representing 52 per cent of the population in developing countries. In many countries, national staff were recruited to assist the appropriate government authorities and national NGOs in responding to the questionnaires. The staff were instructed to focus on the ICPD "costed population package" and to ensure that only domestic resources were reported. To supplement the information gathered in the inquiry, case studies were conducted in the following countries: Brazil, China, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Senegal, South Africa, Thailand and the United Republic of Tanzania.

It should be noted that the information on domestic resource flows contained in this report was gathered for fiscal year 2001. No survey was conducted for fiscal year 2002, consistent with the decision of the Resource Flows project team to conduct surveys every two years instead of annually. After several consecutive years of data collection, it became clear that the annual survey was not only causing a strain on human resources but was becoming a financial burden for an increasing number of UNFPA Country Offices. Moreover, experience over the past few years has shown that, in general, there is little variance in domestic expenditure figures from year to year. As a result, the project team decided, after careful consideration, to reduce the reporting burden by collecting the data every two years instead of annually and to utilize the period in between surveys to improve the quality and coverage of data, especially in countries with decentralized reporting systems, and to focus on capacity-building to institutionalize the data collection process and ensure its sustainability. Thus, the survey of domestic resource flows conducted for fiscal year 2001 reflects information on expenditures for population activities in 2001/2002.

UNFPA used the information gathered from countries that responded to the previous inquiries, reports of the case studies and supplementary data for a few large countries that had not responded or that provided incomplete data to calculate a very rough estimate of 2001 global domestic resource flows for population activities. This figure should be used with caution. Given the concerns of over- and under-reporting, the methodological problems in gathering accurate information, the sensitivity of the data, and the different recording practices, it is simply not prudent to generalize from the responses obtained from 47 countries to all developing countries. Most domestic resource flows originate in a few large developing countries. Most developing countries are not in a position to generate even half of the amount required to fund their national population programmes. They rely heavily on external assistance.

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 data collection exercise does not include private-sector financing at the domestic level. Thus far, the only attempts at estimating private expenditures for family planning, reproductive health and STD/HIV/AIDS services have been made while conducting case studies. The findings show that, in some countries, the private sector plays an important role in the domestic resource flow for population activities. A feasibility study regarding the collection of data on private-sector expenditures undertaken by NIDI showed that most available data are partial or incomplete and are often inaccurate and not up to date.

The Mail Inquiry

Six questionnaires³ were used to gather the data contained in this report. To monitor donor assistance, questionnaires were prepared for: (1) primary donors, including donor countries and major foundations; (2) intermediate donors, including multilateral organizations and agencies, international NGOs, research institutions and universities; and (3) international development banks. Donor questionnaires were prepared in English and French. Three questionnaires were prepared for gathering data on domestic resource flows. They included questionnaires for: (1) national consultants who assisted in the data collection; (2) government departments; and (3) national NGOs. Domestic questionnaires were prepared in English, French and Spanish. In addition to detailed instructions on filling out the questionnaire, respondents received an accompanying letter and manual that explained the purpose of the project, provided a definition of terms used and contained a detailed categorization of population activities with examples.

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.

For the domestic resource flows component, great care was taken to eliminate double counting in cases where the same project was reported by different respondents, for example, the Ministry of Population or the Ministry of Health that is funding the project and the national NGO that is executing it. Respondents were also instructed to distinguish between domestic and international sources and to guard against including foreign aid money and development bank loans as domestic sources.

³ The questionnaires are available on the resource flows web site (<http://www.resourceflows.org>).

UNFPA and NIDI are constantly seeking to facilitate the process of filling out questionnaires. The project team welcomes comments and suggestions from respondents and tries to address their concerns whenever possible. The questionnaires are carefully reviewed and revised, as necessary, to incorporate respondents' suggestions and to make them easier to complete. Country case studies, including discussions with respondents, also help to improve the phrasing and sequence of questions. Many sections of the questionnaire are sent pre-filled with information from previous years and respondents are asked simply to verify whether the information is still current. Spreadsheets and other electronic means of sending data from respondents' databases are welcome.

To avoid duplication of efforts and maximize cost-effectiveness, as well as to minimize respondent fatigue, UNFPA/NIDI and the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) coordinated data collection concerning funds for HIV/AIDS activities beginning with a select group of respondents from the 1998 round of questionnaires. Results showed that such collaboration was beneficial to all parties concerned. Collaboration was extended to include all donors in the 1999 round of questionnaires.

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 transitional years, modifications were made to reflect the ICPD costed population package.

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.

The donor and domestic financial resource flows analysed in this report are part of the costed population package as specified in paragraph 13.14 of the ICPD Programme of Action: family planning services; basic reproductive health services; sexually transmitted diseases (STDs)/human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) prevention activities; and basic research, data and population and development policy analysis. To further simplify reporting procedures all activities relating to STD/HIV/AIDS, including diagnosis and treatment of STDs and referrals, education and counselling services for STDs, including HIV/AIDS are reported under the STD/HIV/AIDS prevention programme component described in the ICPD Programme of Action. Beginning with the 1999 round of questionnaires, the project began to monitor, for the first time, resource flows for all HIV/AIDS activities, including treatment and care. This decision was made after careful consideration of respondents' comments that distinguishing treatment and care from prevention activities was not possible and that funding for treatment and care constituted only a small proportion of the total funding provided by major donors to HIV/AIDS activities.

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

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. A number of donor countries expressed 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. A donor task force was set up in 1999 by UNFPA/NIDI to raise awareness of this issue and to provide a forum for the exchange of experiences in estimating the population component in integrated projects which can be applied to total project expenditures to arrive at the resources earmarked for the ICPD costed population package.

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, although resource targets have not been met, much more has been accomplished than is reported here. Donors 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 target of \$17 billion.

Finally, the data contained in this report are based on responses obtained from the Governments and institutions surveyed. Although every effort has been made to include all organizations that contribute funds for population and reproductive health programmes, it is not always possible to include every institution that provides population assistance. Although outright refusal to provide information is extremely rare, non-response occurs for a variety of reasons. Therefore, the figures included in this report should be treated as best available estimates.

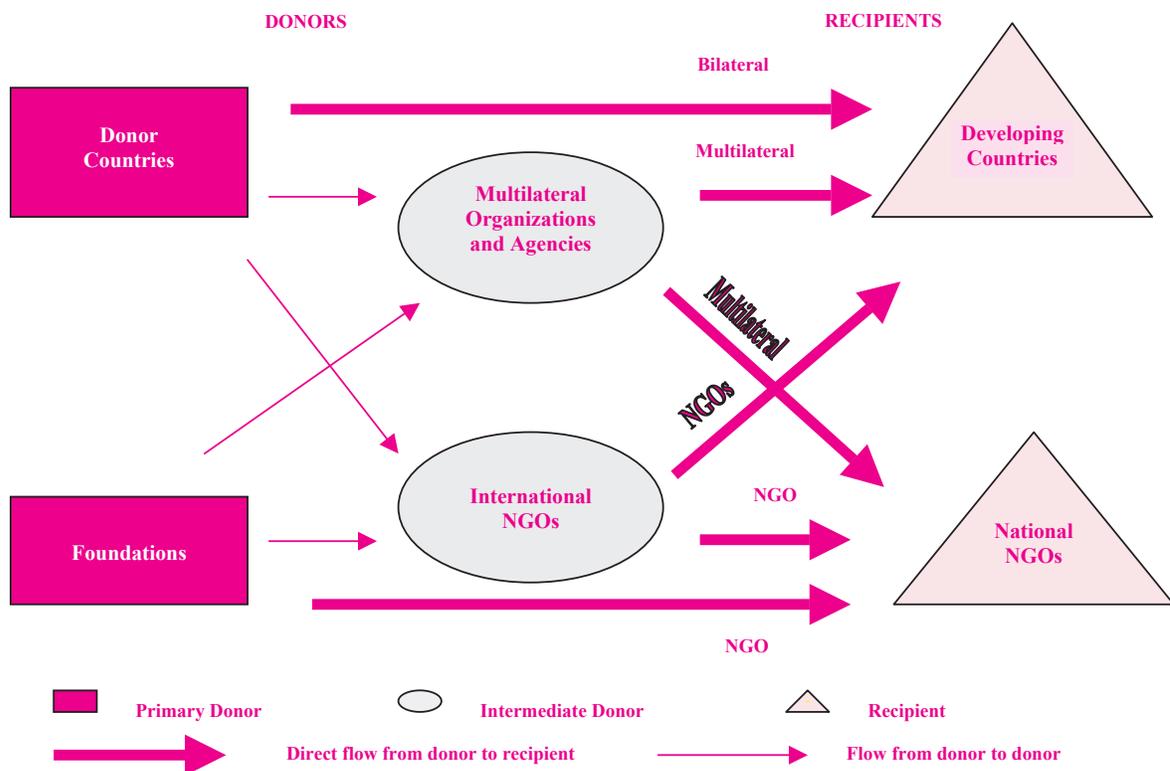
In addition to data collection, NIDI had the primary responsibility for the evaluation and editing of the data as well as the construction of tables, graphs and maps. NIDI examined the questionnaires for completeness, consistency of internal data and consistency of response between donor and recipient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

The International Population Assistance Network

Assistance for population programmes flows through a complex network, from donors to recipients through several channels (Figure 1). The channels include: (1) bilateral assistance directly from the donor-country Government to the recipient-country Government; (2) multilateral assistance, through United Nations organizations and agencies and (3) foundations and international NGOs. The international population assistance network includes two groups of donors: (1) primary donors, which are developed countries and private foundations and (2) intermediate donors, which are multilateral organizations and agencies, the development banks and international NGOs that channel most of the primary donors' funds for population assistance.

At the other end of the population assistance network are two groups of final recipients: (1) developing countries and countries with economies in transition that are the final beneficiaries of the programmes being funded and (2) national NGOs that receive funds for programmes that they themselves execute. Tables A.5 through A.9 provide the final donor expenditures for population assistance in the recipient countries. A total of 151 countries and territories received population assistance in 2002.

FIGURE 1. MAJOR FLOWS OF FUNDS FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE TO DEVELOPING 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 1992 to 2002. 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	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 ^b	2001	2002
Primary funds	926	966	1,201	1,574	1,535	1,694	1,707	1,691	1,975	2,060	2,878
Final expenditures	696	610	991	1,325	1,511	1,632	1,681	1,655	1,781	2,051	3,123

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

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

International financial resource flows for population activities – primary funds for international population assistance – totalled \$3.2 billion in 2002 (Table 2). This figure, which includes loans from development banks, increased from 2001. If development bank loans are excluded, primary funds increased from \$2.1 billion in 2001 to \$2.9 billion in 2002.

Developed countries and the European Union are the largest source of primary funds, accounting for 80 per cent of international financial resource flows for population activities, excluding loans from development banks. Foundations and NGOs contributed 18 per cent of the total, and the United Nations system accounted for just over 1 per cent. Less than 1 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 \$926 million in 1992 to \$2.9 billion in 2002, at an average rate of about 11 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 \$954 million in 1992 to \$2.3 billion in 2002, at 9 per cent annually (Table 2 and Figure 2).

TABLE 2. PRIMARY FUNDS FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE, BY MAJOR DONOR CATEGORY, 1992–2002^a
(Millions of current and constant \$US)

Donor category	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Developed countries ^b	766	777	977	1,372	1,369	1,530	1,539	1,411	1,598	1,720	2,314
United Nations system ^c	54	66	107	111 ^d	18 ^e	49	35 ^f	31 ^g	77 ^g	96 ^h	31
Foundations/NGOs	106	124	117	85	141	106	124	240	299	241	530
Bank grants	NA	NA	NA	6	8	9	10	9	1	3	2
Total											
(Current \$US)	926	966	1,201	1,574	1,535	1,694	1,707	1,691	1,975	2,060	2,878
(Constant 1993 \$US) ⁱ	954	966	1,171	1,492	1,414	1,525	1,513	1,467	1,657	1,680	2,311
Development banks^j											
World Bank IDA loans	NA	195	239	306	253	142	284	265	368	349	232
World Bank IBRD loans	NA	145	184	142	256	92	142	182	170	101	95
African Development Bank loans	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	— ^k	—	—	—	—
Asian Development Bank loans	NA	4	12	12	NA	33	— ^l	— ^m	66	—	—
Inter-American Development Bank loans	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	— ⁿ	93	—	12 ^o	—
Total											
(Current \$US)	107	344	436	460	509	266	426	540	604	461	328
(Constant 1993 \$US) ⁱ	110	344	425	436	469	239	378	468	506	376	263
Grand Total											
(Current \$US)	1,033	1,310	1,637	2,034	2,044	1,960	2,133	2,231	2,579	2,521	3,205
(Constant 1993 \$US) ⁱ	1,064	1,310	1,596	1,929	1,883	1,765	1,891	1,935	2,163	2,057	2,575

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

^b 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. Beginning with 1994, the European Union is included with developed countries.

^c The United Nations system category includes contributions to population activities, mainly from UNAIDS, UNICEF, UNFPA and WHO that are part of general funds (not earmarked for population activities) from developed countries, developing countries and interest earned on income.

^d Figures for primary funds for population assistance for UNICEF were not provided for 1995. As a result, 1995 figures are estimated at the 1994 level.

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

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

^g WHO did not provide data on income.

^h UNICEF did not provide data on income.

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

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

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

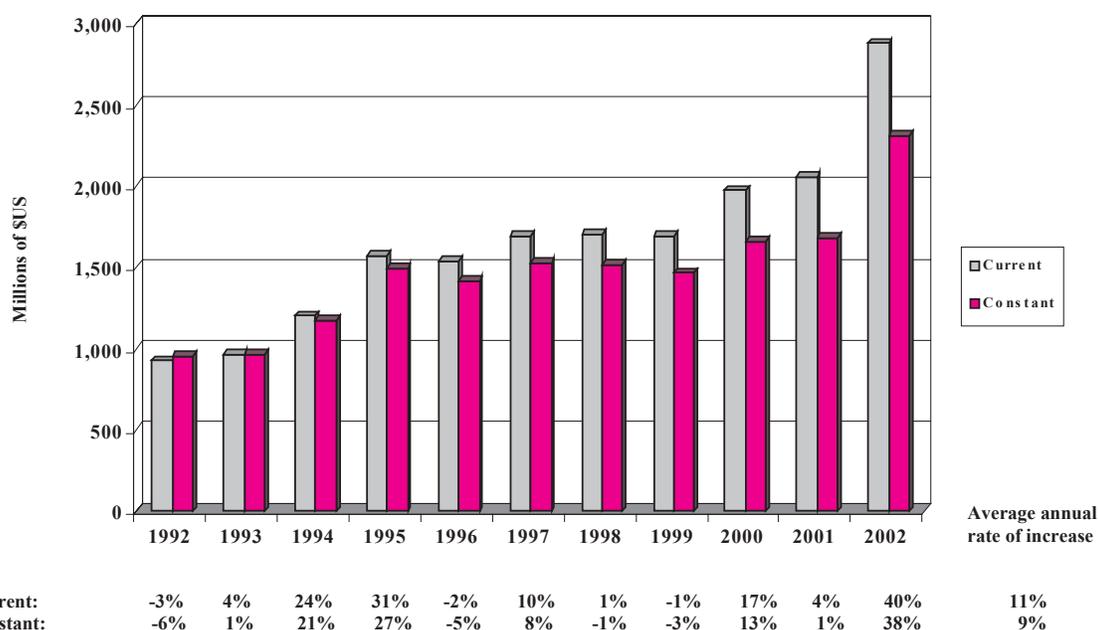
^l The Asian Development Bank reported expending \$US183 million in loans for integrated health projects with a population component.

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

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

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

FIGURE 2. PRIMARY FUNDS FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE, IN CURRENT AND CONSTANT DOLLARS, WITH PERCENTAGE CHANGE, 1992-2002



Final Donor Expenditures

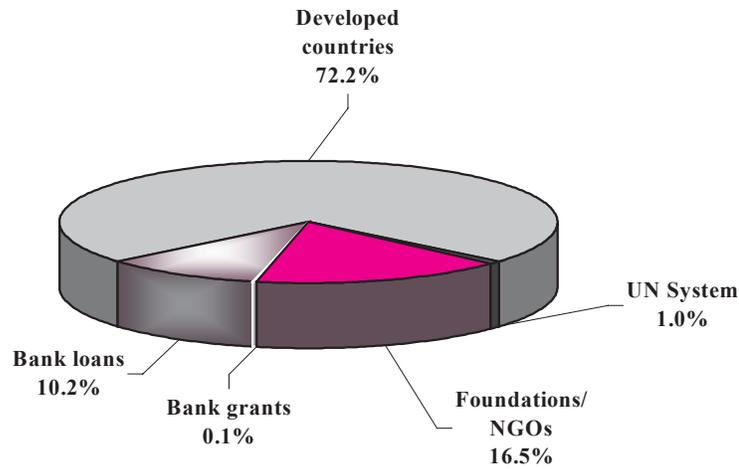
Final expenditures on population projects and programmes in recipient countries in 2002, excluding development bank loans, increased to \$3.1 billion (Table 1).

Trends in Bilateral Resource Flows

Overall Primary Funds

UNFPA monitors international population assistance from the 22 developed countries that are part of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and, since 1994, that of the European Union. Resource flows from the developed countries and the European Union totalled \$2.3 billion in 2002 and constituted 72 per cent of total resource flows, including development bank loans, or 80 per cent of resource flows excluding loans made available by development banks. Development bank loans accounted for 10 per cent of total population assistance in 2002 (Figure 3).

FIGURE 3. PRIMARY FUNDS FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE, BY TYPE OF SOURCE, IN PERCENTAGES, 2002

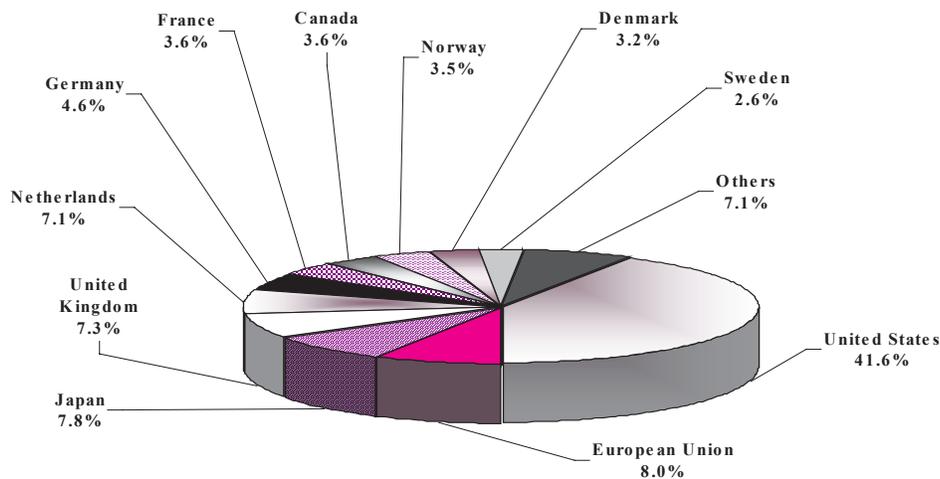


Total: SUS 3.2 billion

Resource flows from the 22 developed countries and the European Union increased from \$1.7 billion in 2001 to \$2.3 billion in 2002 (Table 2). Nine countries and the European Union accounted for 90 per cent of population assistance in 2002 (Figure 4).

The United States continued to be the largest donor, contributing \$963 million in 2002, or 42 per cent of the resources of the 22 developed countries and the European Union (Figure 4).

FIGURE 4. PRIMARY FUNDS OF DONOR COUNTRIES FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE, IN PERCENTAGES, 2002



Total: SUS 2.3 billion

- o The European Union was the second largest donor, contributing \$185 million in population assistance in 2002, or 8 per cent of the resources of the 22 developed countries and the European Union.
- o Other large donors in 2002 were (in descending order): Japan, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Germany, France, Canada, Norway, Denmark and Sweden.
- o In terms of the United States dollar, 17 donor countries and the European Union increased funding for population activities in 2002 over 2001 levels (Table A.1). The largest increase in actual dollar amount was from the European Union, which provided \$157 million more for population assistance in 2002 than in 2001. Other sizable increases came from the United Kingdom (\$88 million more in 2002 than in 2001), France (\$75 million more), Canada (\$70 million more) and Japan (\$65 million more). Five countries decreased funding in 2002; the largest absolute decline in funding was reported by Spain (\$11 million).
- o Beginning in 2001, a number of countries began to report population assistance in euros. This number increased in 2002.

TABLE 3. PRIMARY FUNDS OF DONOR COUNTRIES FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE, IN LOCAL CURRENCY, 1996-2002
(In thousands)

Donor Country	Local Currency	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Australia	Australian Dollar	43,103	60,792	70,801	47,311 ^a	25,198	25,286 ^b	39,075
Austria	Austrian Shilling	9,116	7,044	22,089	18,722 ^c	12,972	15,053 ^b	1,611 ^d
Belgium	Belgian Franc	169,520	351,096	368,375	395,474	689,076	21,386 ^{d,e}	46,717 ^d
Canada	Canadian Dollar	50,207	47,796	57,216	55,286	55,603	19,652	130,055
Denmark	Danish Crown	365,555	310,320	402,826	382,819	360,824	406,595	581,340
Finland	Finnish Mark	91,411	89,993	123,523	111,382	127,295	157,670	25,798 ^d
France	French Franc	85,058	85,058 ^f	85,058 ^f	49,112 ^c	87,818	9,211 ^d	88,652 ^d
Germany	German Mark	144,510	212,362	219,620	219,887	204,266	121,429 ^d	113,096 ^d
Greece	Greek Drachma						4,798 ^e	62 ^d
Ireland	Irish Pound	455	-	-	1,976	3,618	6,990	12,486 ^d
Italy	Italian Lira	5,566,000	3,752,310	11,085,877	18,255,535	52,256,849	54,176,849 ^b	48,989,446 ^e
Japan	Japanese Yen	8,845,239 ^f	8,845,239 ^f	11,634,854	12,722,755	14,082,702	14,018,049	22,520,909
Luxembourg	Luxembourg Franc	36,400	36,400 ^g	154,508	125,448	468,743	253,653 ^b	7,900 ^{d,h}
Netherlands	Netherlands Guilder	188,326	285,724	236,517	239,552	405,973	147,547 ^d	74,058 ^d
New Zealand	New Zealand Dollar	1,777	2,725	4,315	4,375	5,047	5,112	7,085
Norway	Norwegian Crown	298,500	384,056	538,677	480,986	527,725	386,284	641,214
Portugal	Portuguese Escudo	38,390	414 ⁱ	1,244 ⁱ	440 ⁱ	400 ⁱ	689 ⁱ	571 ⁱ
Spain	Spanish Peseta	979,578	979,578 ^f	645,450	1,478,600	1,118,668	16,069 ^d	3,486 ^d
Sweden	Swedish Crown	388,434	406,000	622,240	508,978	670,144	581,220	593,271
Switzerland	Swiss Franc	20,188	24,130	25,832	26,733	27,146	39,716	36,341
United Kingdom	British Pound Sterling	68,742	71,705	76,029	59,142	111,868	56,230	112,461
United States	United States Dollar	637,696	662,360	619,729	603,003	658,614	951,012	962,969

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

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

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

^d Euro.

^e The 2001 figure for Greece was reported after the 2001 report was published.

^f Information on expenditures for population assistance was not provided or fully reported; figure is estimated based on the latest year for which data were reported.

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

^h Project/programme expenditures for 2003 have been estimated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Luxembourg.

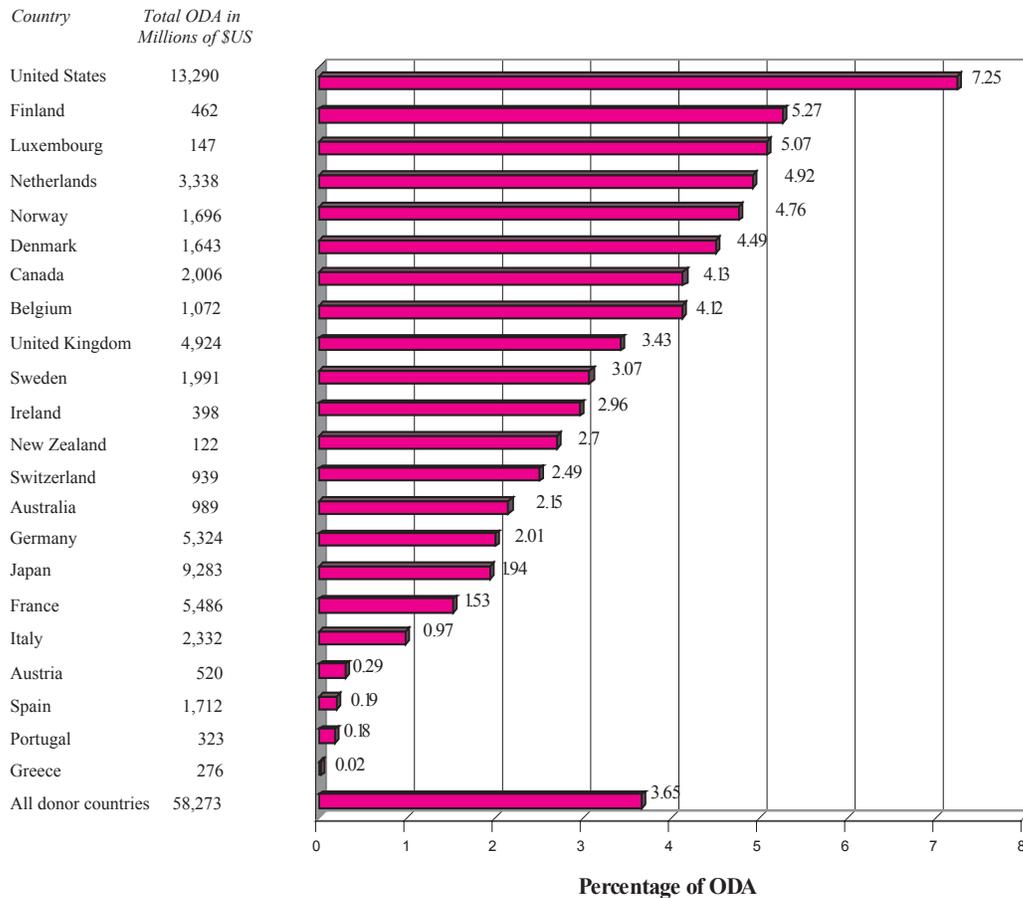
ⁱ United States dollar.

It should be pointed out that a small amount of bilateral resource flows originate 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.

Population Assistance as a Percentage of Official Development Assistance

Donor countries contributed 3.65 per cent of their total official development assistance (ODA) to population assistance in 2002 up from 3.23 per cent in 2001 (Figure 6 and Table A2). Total ODA increased to \$58.3 billion in 2002, increasing from \$52.1 billion in 2001 and above the 1993 level of \$56.3 billion.

FIGURE 5. PRIMARY FUNDS FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE AS A PERCENTAGE OF OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE, BY DONOR COUNTRY, 2002



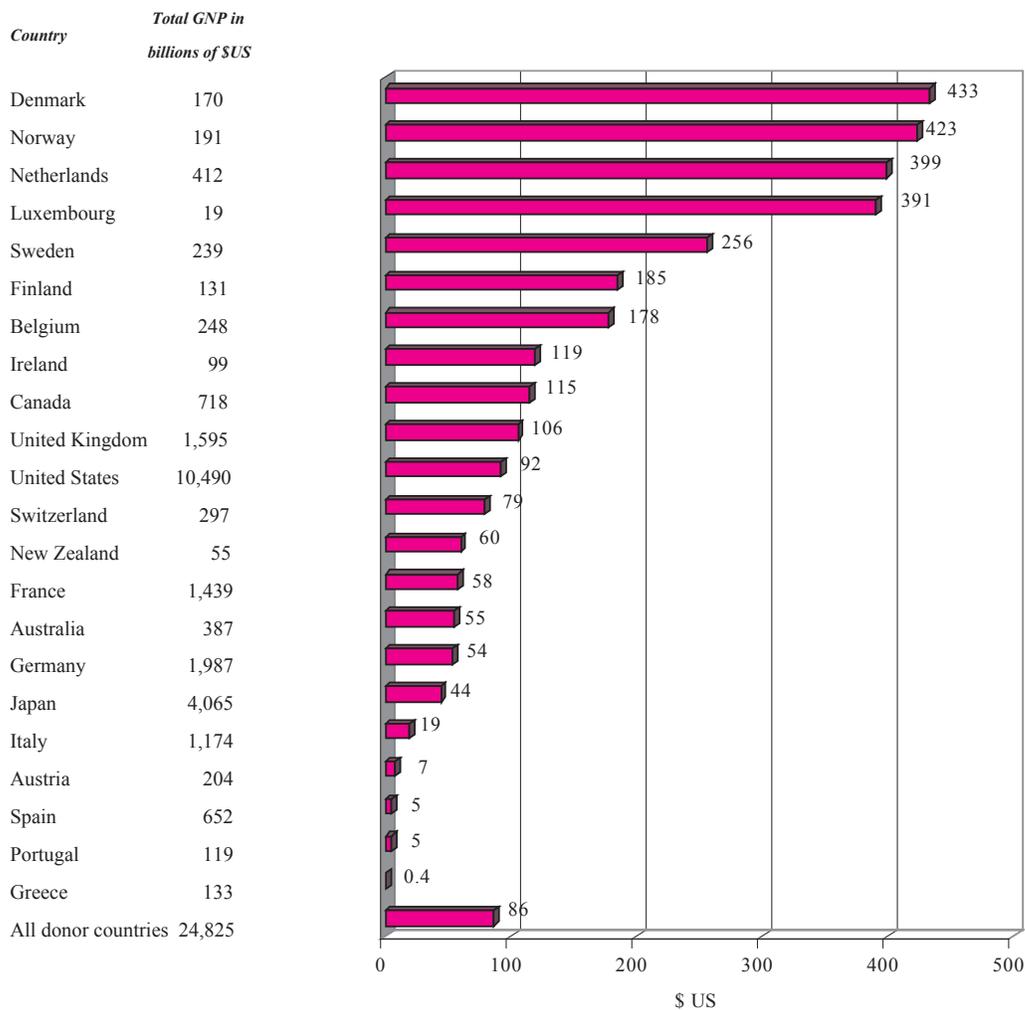
Donor countries vary greatly in the proportion of ODA contributed for population assistance: percentages ranged from 0.02 per cent to 7.25 per cent. Eight countries contributed more than 4 per cent of their total

ODA for population assistance in 2002: the United States, Finland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Denmark, Canada and Belgium. Fourteen countries contributed a larger percentage of ODA for population assistance than they had in 2001. The United States led all the major donor countries, earmarking 7.25 per cent of its total ODA for population assistance in 2002.

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 2002, donor countries contributed, on average, \$86 per million dollars of GNP for population assistance, up from \$71 per million dollars in 2001. (Figure 7 and Table A.3).

FIGURE 6. PRIMARY FUNDS FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE PER MILLION \$US OF GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT, BY DONOR COUNTRY, 2002



The average dollar amount conceals the large variation between countries, from less than \$.50 to \$433 per million dollars of GNP. Ten countries spent over \$100 per million dollars of GNP in 2002, and five countries spent less than \$25 per million dollars of GNP. In 2002, Denmark led all donor countries in the total dollar contributions per million dollars of GNP to population assistance, earmarking \$433 for each million dollars of GNP for population activities. Denmark, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden contributed well over \$100 per million dollars of GNP to population assistance each year in the past decade.

Trends in Multilateral Resource Flows for Population Activities

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

The United Nations System

Multilateral sources originating in the United Nations system are mainly funds from UNAIDS, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Population Fund (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 totalled \$31 million in 2002, decreasing from \$96 million in 2001 (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 2002, \$507 million 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 2002, UNFPA reported a total income of \$373 million as compared to \$396 million in 2001. This includes an income of \$260 million from regular funds, including voluntary contributions of donor governments, and \$113 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 2002, UNFPA provided support to 144 countries: 45 in sub-Saharan Africa, 39 in the Arab States and Eastern Europe, 33 in Asia and the Pacific, and 27 in Latin America and the Caribbean. The largest percentage of UNFPA assistance went to sub-Saharan Africa (\$73.3 million), followed by Asia and the Pacific (\$63.8 million), the Arab States and Europe (\$23.8 million), Latin America and the Caribbean (\$21.8 million) and Interregional and Global (\$20.9 million). Of the total expenditures, UNFPA provided \$129.2 million in assistance to reproductive health and family planning, \$39.8 million for population and development strategies, \$23.3 million for advocacy and \$11.3 million for multisectoral activities.

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.¹

¹ See *UNFPA Annual Report 2002*.

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 \$327 million in 2002 from \$450 million in 2001 (Table 2). Of this amount, 71 per cent, or \$232 million, comprised International Development Association (IDA) loans, made at highly concessional rates, and 29 per cent, or \$95 million, comprised International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) loans, made at rates closer to those prevailing in the market.

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

In addition, the World Bank reported an expenditure of \$2 million to intermediate donors for special grants programmes in population in 2002.

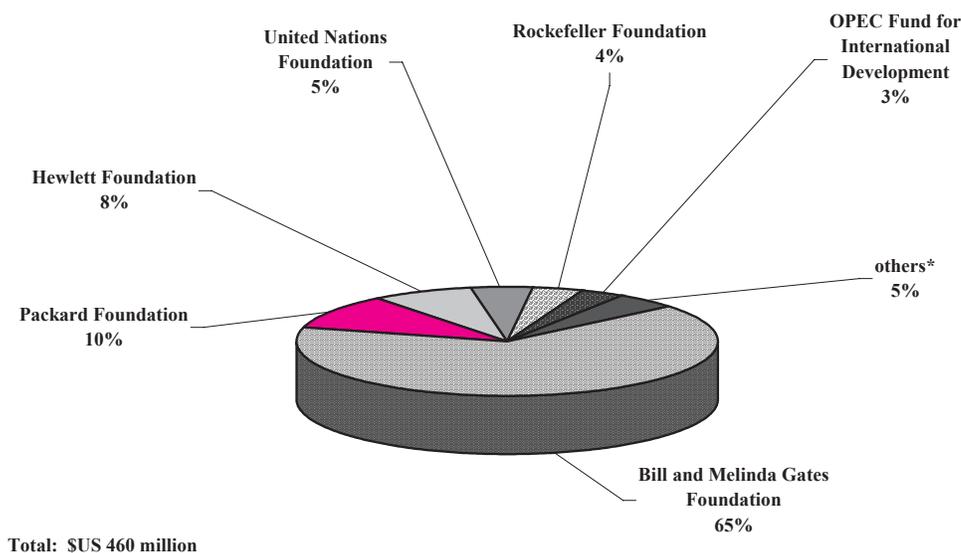
Trends in Resource Flows for Population Activities from Foundations and Non-Governmental Organizations

Foundations, international NGOs and other private organizations are important players in the field of population assistance. Each year, UNFPA/UNAIDS/NIDI seeks to obtain information on the amount of funds originating with the major foundations, international NGOs, research institutions, universities and other organizations that are active in the population field. Although most organizations provide the requested information, there are several foundations whose contributions go unreported because there are no responses to the inquiries. Every effort is made to capture all the funds earmarked for population programmes. Together, foundations and NGOs contributed \$530 million for population assistance in 2002, up from \$241 million in 2001 (Table 2).

Major Foundations

Major foundations provided \$460 million in grants for population activities in 2002. The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation accounted for 65 per cent of the funding that foundations made available for population activities in 2002. Other foundations that provided funds were, in descending order, the David and Lucile Packard Foundation, the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation, the United Nations Foundation, the Rockefeller Foundation and the OPEC Fund for International Development. These 6 major foundations, one of which decreased funding levels since 2001, accounted for 95 per cent of the total population assistance from foundations in 2002 (Figure 8).

FIGURE 7. PRIMARY FUNDS OF FOUNDATIONS FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE, IN PERCENTAGES, 2002

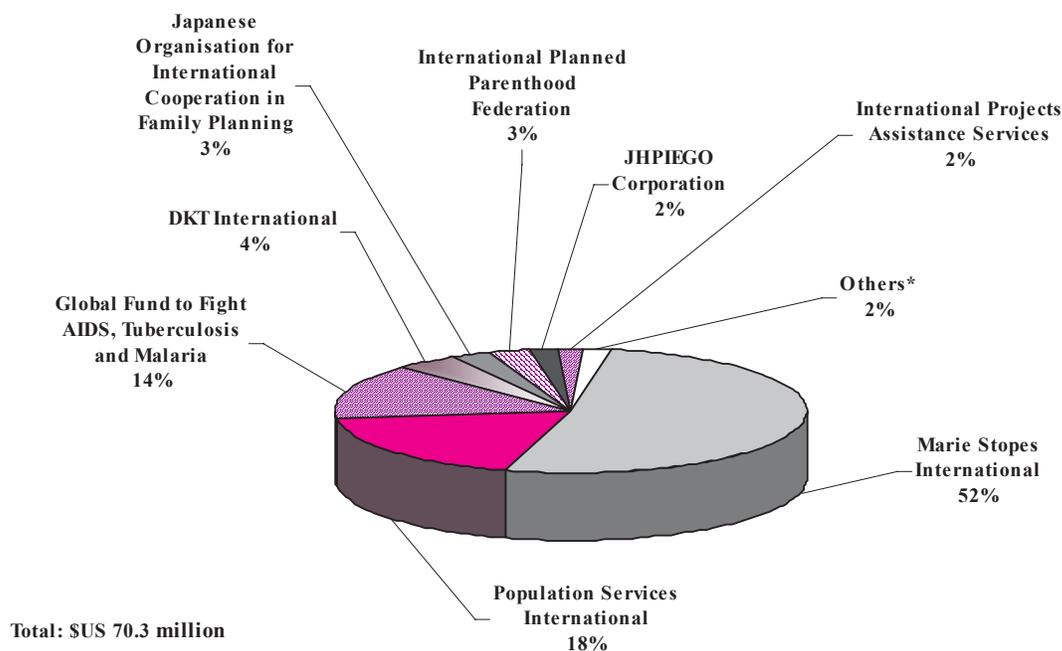


*Others consists of organizations with primary funds not exceeding 3 per cent of the total

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 2002, \$70 million was earmarked for population activities in this way, of which 52 per cent came from Marie Stopes International, 18 per cent from Population Services International, 14 per cent from the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, 4 per cent from DKT International and 3 per cent each from the Japanese Organisation for International Cooperation in Family Planning and the International Planned Parenthood Federation. (Figure 9).

FIGURE 8. PRIMARY FUNDS OF INTERNATIONAL NGOs FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE, IN PERCENTAGES, 2002



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

Final Donor Expenditures for Population Activities

According to the UNFPA/UNAIDS/NIDI survey, a total of 151 countries and territories benefited from the \$3.1 billion in final donor expenditures for population activities in 2002 (Tables A.5-A.9).

Final Donor Expenditures for Population Activities by Region

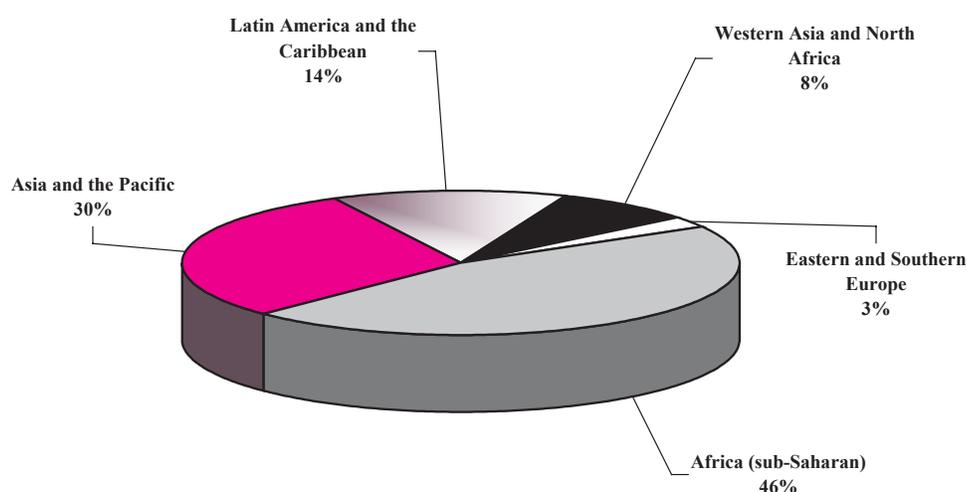
Of the five geographical regions, sub-Saharan Africa was the largest recipient of population assistance in 2002, followed by Asia and the Pacific. The distribution of population assistance among the regions was as follows: sub-Saharan Africa, 46 per cent; Asia and the Pacific, 30 per cent; Latin America and the Caribbean, almost 14 per cent; Western Asia and North Africa, 8 per cent; and Eastern and Southern Europe, almost 3 per cent.

In recent years, global and interregional population activities received an increasingly larger share of total international assistance, from 18 per cent in the pre-ICPD period in 1993 to 40 per cent in 2002. (Table A.4 and Figure 10). Compared with 2001, the 2002 final expenditures by region were as follows:

- Sub-Saharan Africa – \$857 million in 2002, up from the 2001 level of \$605 million;
- Asia and the Pacific – \$562 million in 2002, up from the 2001 level of \$397 million;

- Latin America and the Caribbean – \$254 million in 2002, up from the 2001 level of \$189 million;
- Western Asia and North Africa – \$149 million in 2002, up from the 2001 level of \$114 million;
- Eastern and Southern Europe – \$49 million in 2002, up from the 2001 level of \$35 million; and
- Global and Interregional – almost \$1.3 billion in 2002, up from the 2001 level of \$711 million.

FIGURE 9. FINAL DONOR EXPENDITURES FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE BY REGION, IN PERCENTAGES^a, 2002



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

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 2002, over half was spent by international NGOs, while 18 per cent was channelled through multilateral organizations and 25 per cent was channelled through bilateral programmes (Table 4).

- Final expenditures of bilateral organizations totalled \$781 million in 2002, up from \$375 million in 2001;
- Final expenditures of multilateral organizations and agencies totalled \$573 million in 2002, up from \$455 million in 2001; and
- Final expenditures of NGOs totalled almost \$1.8 billion in 2002, up from \$1.2 billion in 2001.

TABLE 4. FINAL DONOR EXPENDITURES FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE, BY CHANNEL OF DISTRIBUTION, 1992-2002 ^a											
Channel of distribution	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 ^b	2001	2002 ^{c,d}
Bilateral	228	183	271	485	430	373	432	422	398	375	781
% of total	33%	30%	27%	37%	28%	23%	26%	25%	22%	18%	25%
Multilateral^e	184	187	283	278	366	411	406	417	410	455	573
% of total	26%	31%	29%	21%	24%	25%	24%	25%	23%	22%	18%
NGO	284	240	437	562	714	848	843	816	973	1,221	1,768
% of total	41%	39%	44%	42%	47%	52%	50%	49%	55%	60%	57%
Grand total	696	610	991	1,325	1,511	1,632	1,681	1,655	1,781	2,051	3,123

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

^b 2000 data differ from last year's edition, due to additional information received.

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

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

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

Figures 10 to 15 indicate the trends in final donor expenditures for population activities by channel of distribution and region. In 2002, over half of all population assistance went through the NGO channel. This was the predominant channel in every region, with sub-Saharan Africa relying most heavily on the NGO channel – in fact, 51 per cent of population assistance in this region was channelled by NGO sources. Eastern and Southern Europe received 48 per cent of its assistance through the NGO channel, Latin America and the Caribbean received 44 per cent, Western Asia and North Africa received 39 per cent of its assistance through the NGO channel and Asia and the Pacific relied on this channel for 37 per cent of its population assistance. The bilateral channel increased in importance in every region except Latin America and the Caribbean where it declined negligibly in 2002.

- In sub-Saharan Africa, the NGO channel grew in popularity since 1994 when, with the exception of 1995, it provided the most population assistance. It peaked at 63 per cent in 2001. The bilateral channel dominated population assistance in 1992-1993 and 1995. The multilateral channel was strongest in 1993. In 2002, the NGO channel declined to 51 per cent while the bilateral channel increased to 33 per cent.
- In Asia and the Pacific, the NGO channel provided the most population assistance in 1994 and again in 1996-2001. The bilateral channel dominated in 1992 and 1995 and again in 2002. The most assistance provided by the multilateral channel was in 1994 (36 per cent).
- In Latin America and the Caribbean, the NGO channel predominated every year in the past decade except in 1995, when the bilateral channel provided the most population assistance. The multilateral channel fluctuated between a high of 28 per cent of final expenditures for population in 1994 and a low of 15 per cent in 2000.
- In Western Asia and North Africa, the NGO channel fluctuated between a low of 15 per cent in 1994 and a high of 59 per cent in 1998. It decreased to 39 per cent in 2002. The bilateral channel provided

most of the population assistance in 1993-1997 and again in 2002. The multilateral channel fluctuated between a high of 36 per cent in 1994 and a low of 14 per cent in 2002.

- In Eastern and Southern Europe, the NGO channel fluctuated in importance from 31 per cent of population assistance in 1996 to 70 per cent in 1994. It stood at 48 per cent in 2002. The bilateral channel was the least important channel in 1992 and 1993 when it accounted for only 7 per cent of population assistance, and strongest in 1996, when it accounted for 58 per cent of assistance. It accounted for 32 per cent of expenditures in 2002. The multilateral channel dominated population assistance in 1992 at 55 per cent; it subsequently fluctuated in importance, reaching a low of 11 per cent in 1996, then rebounding, with fluctuations, to 20 per cent in 2002.
- Assistance to global and interregional population activities flowed chiefly through NGO channels. The NGO channel accounted for well over half of the total final donor expenditures for global and interregional activities during the 1990s and early 2000s. The percentage decreased to 49 per cent in 1998 and then increased to 74 per cent in 2002. The bilateral channel accounted for a small percentage of expenditures, while the multilateral channel ranged in importance from a low of 18 per cent in 1994 to a high of 43 per cent in 1993.

FIGURE 10. FINAL DONOR EXPENDITURES FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE IN AFRICA (SUB-SAHARAN), BY CHANNEL OF DISTRIBUTION, 1992-2002

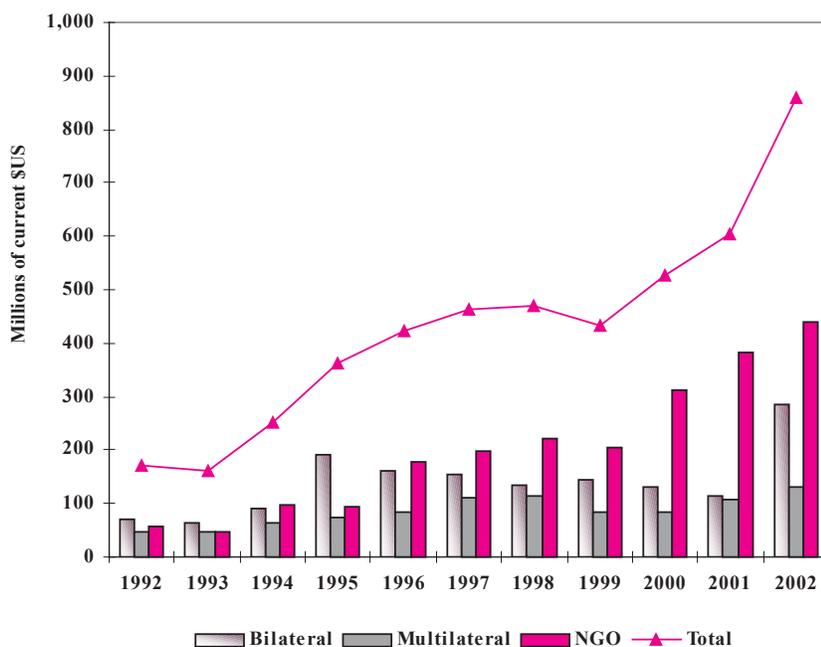


FIGURE 11. FINAL DONOR EXPENDITURES FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC, BY CHANNEL OF DISTRIBUTION, 1992-2002

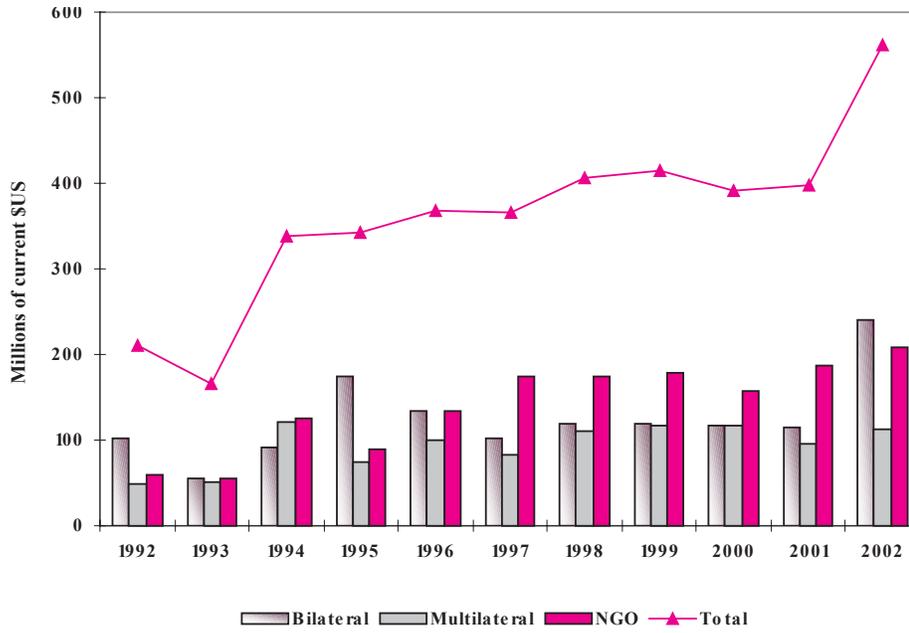


FIGURE 12. FINAL DONOR EXPENDITURES FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN, BY CHANNEL OF DISTRIBUTION, 1992-2002

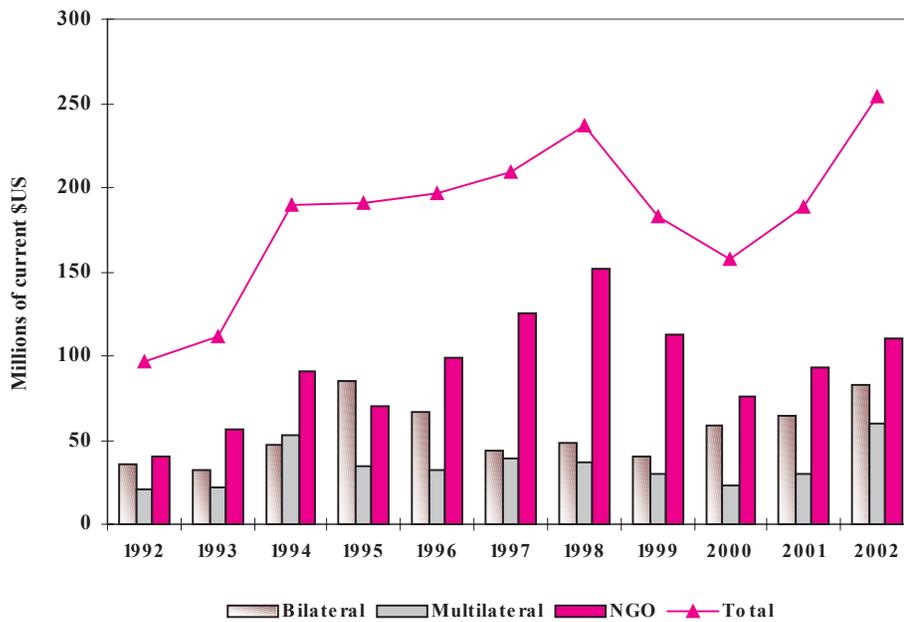


FIGURE 13. FINAL DONOR EXPENDITURES FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE IN WESTERN ASIA AND NORTH AFRICA, BY CHANNEL OF DISTRIBUTION, 1992-2002

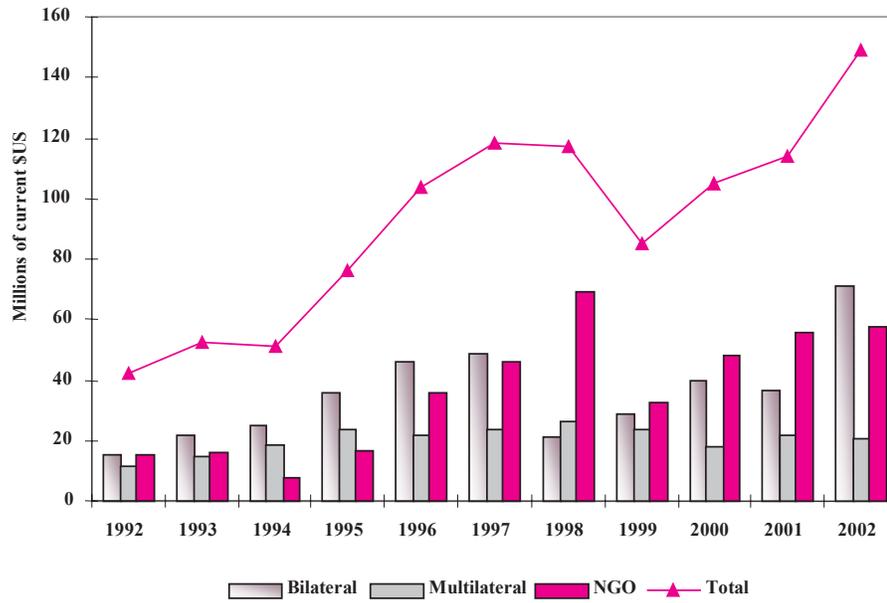


FIGURE 14. FINAL DONOR EXPENDITURES FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE IN EASTERN AND SOUTHERN EUROPE, BY CHANNEL OF DISTRIBUTION, 1992-2002

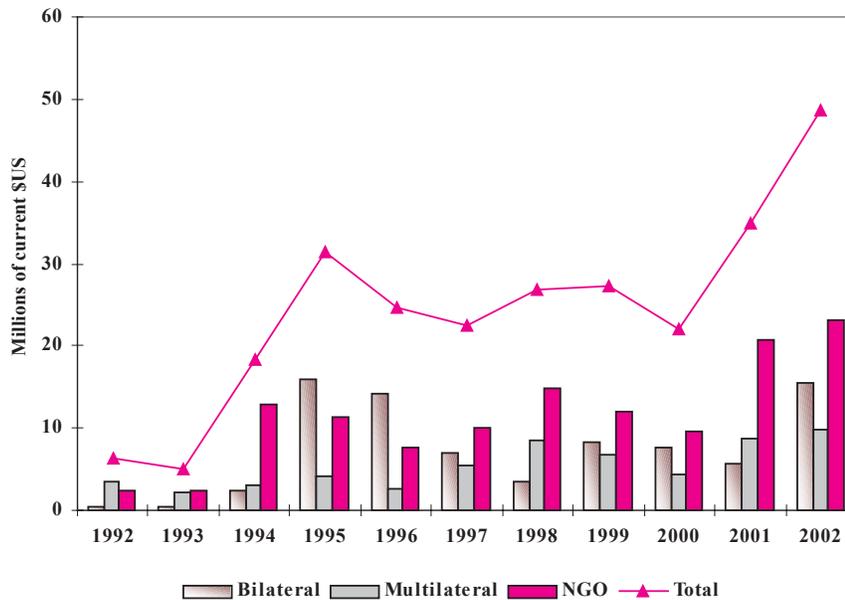
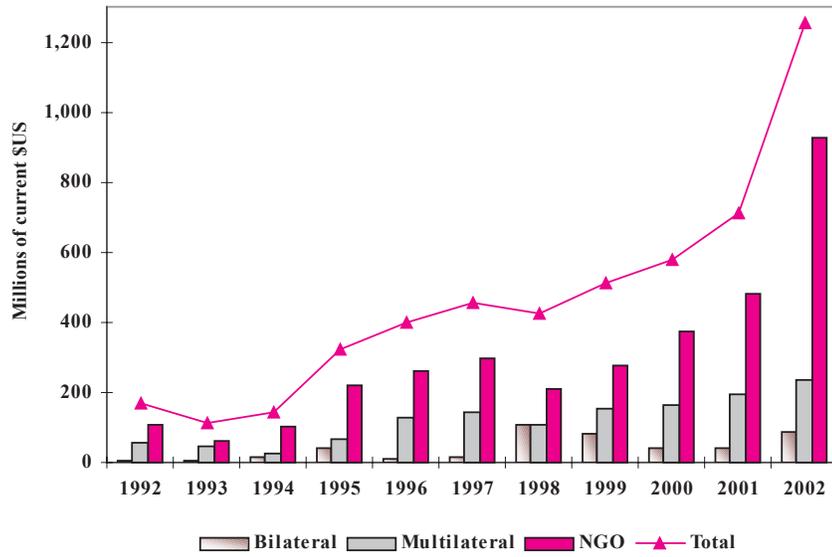


FIGURE 15. FINAL DONOR EXPENDITURES FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE TO GLOBAL/INTERREGIONAL ACTIVITIES, BY CHANNEL OF DISTRIBUTION, 1992-2002



Final Donor Expenditures for Population Activities by Category of Activity

Over 40 per cent of all population assistance in 2002 was expended for STD/HIV/AIDS activities. A total of 23 per cent of population assistance was expended for family planning services, 24 per cent for basic reproductive health services and 10 per cent was spent on basic research, data and population and development policy analysis. Funding for STD/HIV/AIDS increased steadily since 1995, from 9 per cent of total population assistance to 43 per cent in 2002 consistent with the spread of the HIV/AIDS pandemic. Funding for basic research, data and population and development policy analysis decreased steadily from 1995 to 2001, from 18 per cent to 8 per cent of total population assistance, but increased to 10 per cent in 2002. Consistent with the ICPD call for integration of services, funding for family planning services decreased from 55 per cent in 1995 to 23 per cent in 2002. Funding for basic reproductive health services was more erratic, increasing from 18 per cent in 1995 to 33 per cent in 1996, decreasing to 22 per cent in 1998, increasing once again to 30 per cent the following year, then declining to 24 per cent in 2002 (Table 5). It is possible that this fluctuation is due to the difficulty in reporting of separate expenditures for family planning, reproductive health and STD/HIV/AIDS when these activities are part of integrated reproductive health services.

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 ^c	2001	2002 ^{d,e}
Family planning services	55%	37%	40%	43%	37%	29%	30%	23%
Basic reproductive health services	18%	33%	27% ^f	22% ^g	30% ^h	29% ^h	24%	24%
Sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS activities	9%	16%	18%	20%	23%	32%	39%	43%
Basic research, data and population and development policy analysis	18%	14%	15%	15%	11%	9%	8%	10%
Total activities	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
(Millions of current \$US)	1,314	1,511	1,632	1,681	1,655	1,781	2,051	3,123

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

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

^c 2000 data differ from last year's edition, due to additional information received.

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

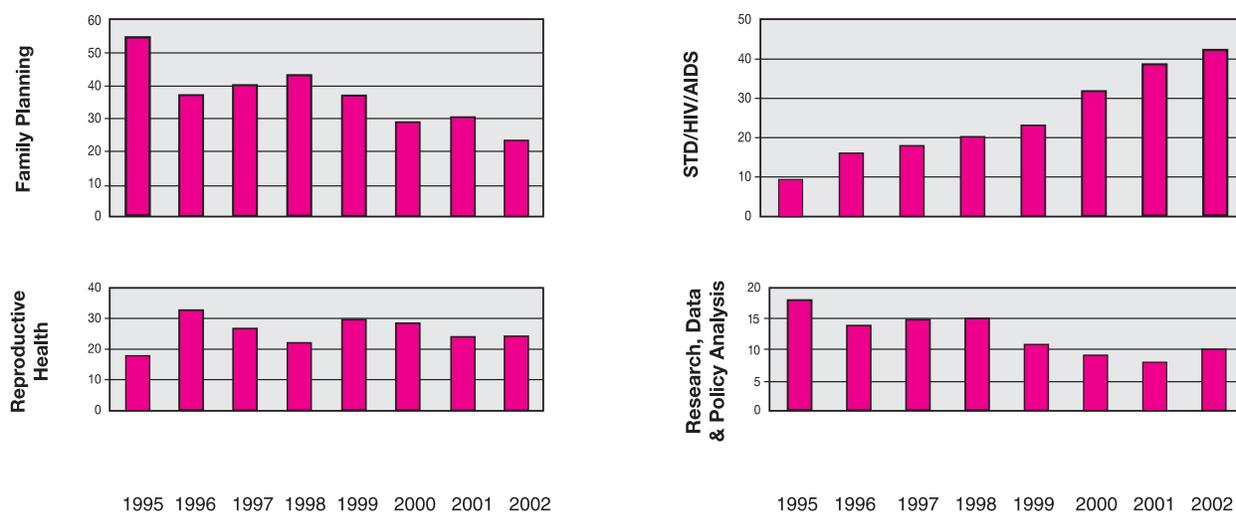
^e Distribution for the European Union has been estimated by NIDI based on data from the European Commission and the DAC Watch of the European Union, IPPF, January 2002.

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

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

^h Basic reproductive health care services for Sweden and the United Kingdom included family planning services.

FIGURE 16. EXPENDITURES FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION ASSISTANCE. 1995-2002



SPECIAL THEME BOX 5

ESTIMATES OF DONOR ASSISTANCE: 2003 AND 2004

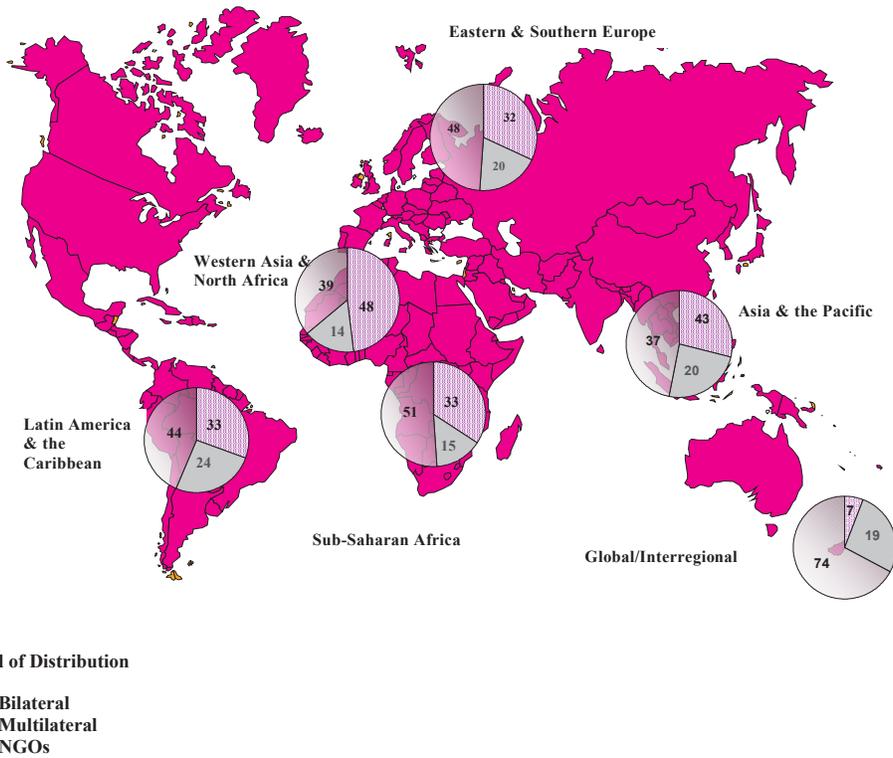
In light of the increasing demands for timely data on population expenditures, the UNFPA/UNAIDS/NIDI Resource Flows Project has begun to produce current estimates to complement existing trend analysis. Real-time estimates have been developed for 2003 and 2004 based on a sample of selected donors that formed part of a pilot exercise to develop a methodology for obtaining current estimates of resource flows. Extrapolations from the sampled data were made to arrive at estimates for all donors.

Results of the estimation exercise show that population assistance, not counting development bank loans, was \$2.9 billion in 2003 and almost \$3.6 billion in 2004. If development bank loans are included - estimated at the 2002 level, the latest year for which data are currently available - then the estimated total international population assistance would be \$3.2 billion in 2003 and \$3.9 billion in 2004.

The trend towards increasing assistance to HIV/AIDS activities continues in 2003 and 2004, with donors indicating a large increase in the share of assistance in that area.

In addition to supplying the information needed by UNFPA and UNAIDS for tracking and reporting purposes, the data for 2003 and 2004 will be 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.

MAP 1. FINAL DONOR EXPENDITURES FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE, BY REGION AND CHANNEL OF DISTRIBUTION, 2002 (IN PERCENTAGES)



Note: Percentages have been rounded off and may not add to 100 per cent.

5 Domestic Financial Resources for Population Activities

Response from Countries

Monitoring domestic financial resource flows for population activities is an important part of the UNFPA/UNAIDS/NIDI resource flows project. The first systematic attempt to gather data on domestic expenditures for population was in 1997, when the resource flows project collected data for fiscal year 1996. Results were encouraging but information received was far from complete. Many countries did not provide the requested data. Subsequent rounds of data collection produced better results in both quality of data and percentage of population covered. However, respondent fatigue, lack of human and financial resources and difficulty in disaggregating the population component in integrated projects resulted in a disappointing response rate, especially from the more heavily populated countries, for fiscal year 2001 (Table 6 and A.10).

Both the 1997 and 1998 rounds of data collection resulted in a coverage of 80 per cent of the population and the 1999 round resulted in a coverage of 81 per cent of the population. In 2001, the responses covered 52 per cent of the population in developing countries: 61 per cent in sub-Saharan Africa; 53 per cent in Asia and the Pacific; 36 per cent in Latin America and the Caribbean; 62 per cent in Western Asia and North Africa; and 47 per cent in Eastern and Southern Europe. The percentage of the population covered declined considerably from the previous survey in sub-Saharan Africa, Asia and the Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean because a number of the more populous countries in each of these regions, including Brazil, China, Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Philippines and South Africa, did not reply. The percentage of the population covered increased in Western Asia and North Africa and Eastern and Southern Europe.

Surveys of domestic resources were initially conducted on an annual basis but, since 1999, to reduce the burden on financial and human resources, countries are surveyed on a two-yearly basis. Thus, no survey was conducted for fiscal year 2000 and 2002. The Resource Flows project is currently in the process of conducting the survey for fiscal year 2003.

The data collection process has become routine in many of the developing countries. Respondents from both governmental and non-governmental sectors are increasingly aware of the importance of monitoring and reporting domestic resource flows. In many countries, national staff are recruited to assist the appropriate government authorities and national NGOs in responding to the UNFPA/UNAIDS/NIDI survey. The staff are instructed to focus on the ICPD costed population package and to ensure that only domestic resources are reported. They are requested not to include international assistance and development bank loans with domestic funding for population programmes.

TABLE 6. PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION COVERED IN SURVEY OF DOMESTIC RESOURCE FLOWS, BY REGION, 1997-2001

Region	1997			1998			1999/2000 ^a			2001/2002 ^b		
	Population covered in the survey	Population of countries that provided data	Percentage	Population covered in the survey	Population of countries that provided data	Percentage	Population covered in the survey	Population of countries that provided data	Percentage	Population covered in the survey	Population of countries that provided data	Percentage
Africa (sub-Saharan)	583	462	79%	599	390	65%	586	408	70%	625	379	61%
Asia and the Pacific	3,243	2,977	92%	3,291	3,054	93%	3,331	3,097	93%	3,409	1,802 ^c	53% ^c
Latin America and the Caribbean	491	176	36%	498	316	64%	510	329	65%	526	188 ^d	36% ^d
Western Asia and North Africa	333	259	78%	341	264	77%	347	204	59%	362	223	62%
Eastern and Southern Europe	348	122	35%	348	58	17%	346	135	39%	342	162	47%
Total	4,998	3,996	80%	5,078	4,082	80%	5,120	4,172	81%	5,264	2,754	52%

^a Please note that no domestic survey was conducted in 2000

^b Please note that no domestic survey was conducted in 2002.

^c China and the Philippines, two of the most populous countries in the region, did not provide expenditure data in 2001.

^d Brazil, the most populous country in the region, did not provide expenditure data in 2001.

SPECIAL THEME BOX 6

THE CHALLENGES OF TRACKING RESOURCE FLOWS

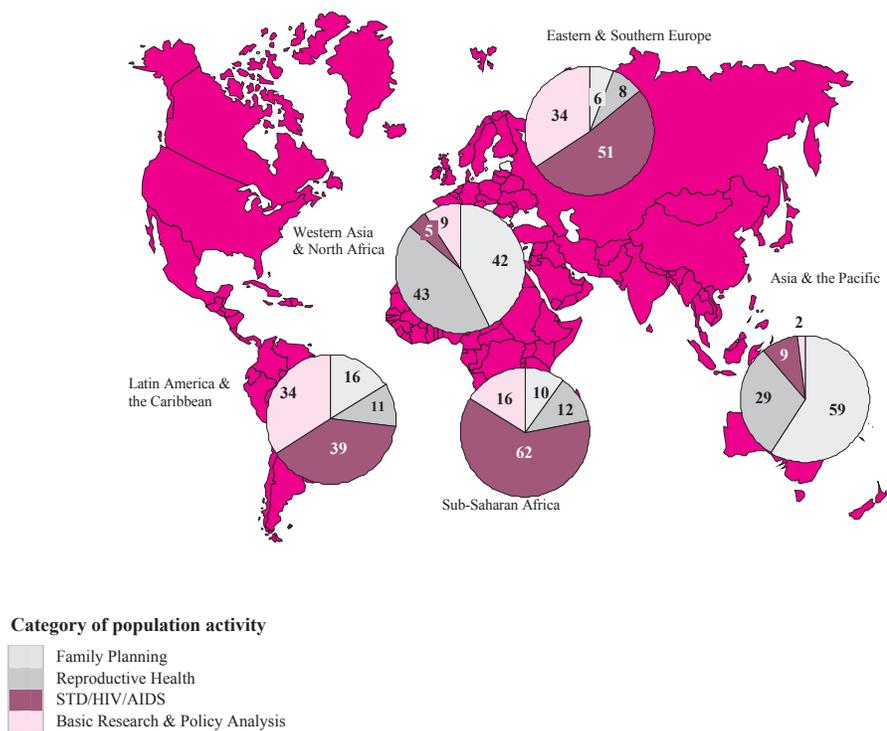
- ⇒ **Collecting data on expenditures at lower administrative levels** – the trend towards decentralization means that it is becoming increasingly difficult to obtain data on resource flows for population activities by contacting government authorities at the national level only. In addition to national budgets and accounting systems for population and health, many countries have separate budgets and monitoring systems at regional and local levels. In such countries, information on resource flows obtained at the national level may represent only part of the total expenditures for population in the country.
- ⇒ **Collecting data on private sector and out-of-pocket expenditures** – case studies and reports of national consultants show that the private sector can play an important role in financing population activities in many countries. This is not captured in the questionnaires sent to governments and national NGOs. Some countries have data on out-of-pocket expenditures for family planning, but few have information on private expenditures for reproductive health and STD/HIV/AIDS services and commodities. There is little information on expenditures by employers and private health insurance companies.
- ⇒ **Estimating the population component in integrated projects and sector-wide approaches (SWAps)** – the growing trend towards integration of services, consistent with the ICPD call for integration of reproductive health with basic health services, and the increasing use of SWAps in development assistance pose a real challenge for monitoring the level of funding going to the ICPD costed population package. Some respondents are not able to provide expenditures for population activities because such activities are part of broader health projects and the resources are pooled.
- ⇒ **Institutionalizing the data collection process** - to ensure sustainability at country level, the data collection process should be institutionalized in-country. Capacity building and advocacy efforts are essential to encourage Governments and national NGOs to collect expenditure information for policy formulation and planning purposes. Ideally, there should be a person in-country who is responsible for the data collection. National Health Accounts and National AIDS Accounts could further the institutionalization of data collection if experts team up with local staff to set up the Accounts.

Government Expenditures by Region and Category of Population Activity

Based on results from the survey, Governments reported spending \$1.4 billion for population activities in 2001 down from almost \$3.5 billion in 1999. The much lower expenditures in 2001 were largely due to the fact that a number of countries with large populations did not reply to the survey for fiscal year 2001. Funding for population in sub-Saharan Africa increased even though a smaller number of countries reported their expenditures than in the previous survey.

Fifty-three per cent of government expenditures in 2001 was allocated to family planning services; 28 per cent to basic reproductive health services; 13 per cent to STD/HIV/AIDS activities; and 6 per cent to basic research, data and population and development policy analysis (Table 7). While the percentages have not changed much since the previous survey (fiscal year 1999), expenditures for family planning services have declined considerably and those earmarked for basic reproductive health services and especially for STD/HIV/AIDS activities have increased as compared to fiscal year 1998. Map 2 provides data on government expenditures by region and category of population activity as reported for fiscal year 2001.

MAP 2. DOMESTIC GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES, BY REGION AND CATEGORY OF ACTIVITY, 2001 (PERCENTAGES)



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

TABLE 7. ESTIMATES OF GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES, BY REGION AND CATEGORY OF ACTIVITY, 1997-2001						
	Family planning services	Basic reproductive health services	STDs and HIV/AIDS activities	Basic research, data and population and development policy analysis	Total	Total expenditures (thousands US\$)
1997						
Africa (sub-Saharan)	24%	17%	39%	19%	100%	62,538
Asia and the Pacific	88%	7%	3%	2%	100%	1,791,245
Latin America and the Caribbean	30%	40%	12%	18%	100%	91,905
Western Asia and North Africa	33%	25%	6%	37%	100%	331,251
Eastern and Southern Europe	22%	27%	26%	25%	100%	39,551
Total	75%	11%	5%	8%	100%	2,316,490
1998						
Africa (sub-Saharan)	17%	21%	16%	46%	100%	28,925
Asia and the Pacific	83%	8%	2%	7%	100%	2,076,836
Latin America and the Caribbean	19%	23%	43%	15%	100%	97,625
Western Asia and North Africa	45%	28%	6%	21%	100%	282,185
Eastern and Southern Europe	46%	15%	23%	16%	100%	18,902
Total	76%	11%	4%	9%	100%	2,504,473
1999/2000^a						
Africa (sub-Saharan)	10%	10%	8%	73%	100%	38,090
Asia and the Pacific	67%	25%	3%	5%	100%	2,719,419
Latin America and the Caribbean	3%	8%	83%	6%	100%	447,632
Western Asia and North Africa	43%	27%	5%	26%	100%	193,543
Eastern and Southern Europe	17%	60%	17%	5%	100%	95,090
Total	55%	24%	14%	7%	100%	3,493,774
2001/2002^b						
Africa (sub-Saharan)	10%	12%	62%	16%	100%	64,599
Asia and the Pacific ^c	59%	29%	9%	2%	100%	1,165,240
Latin America and the Caribbean	16%	11%	39%	34%	100%	76,862
Western Asia and North Africa ^c	42%	43%	5%	9%	100%	120,929
Eastern and Southern Europe	6%	8%	51%	34%	100%	19,674
Total ^c	53%	28%	13%	6%	100%	1,447,303

Note: Figures are based on countries reporting to the UNFPA /UNAIDS/NIDI survey. Percentages have been rounded off and may not add to 100 per cent.

^a Please note that no domestic survey was conducted in 2000.

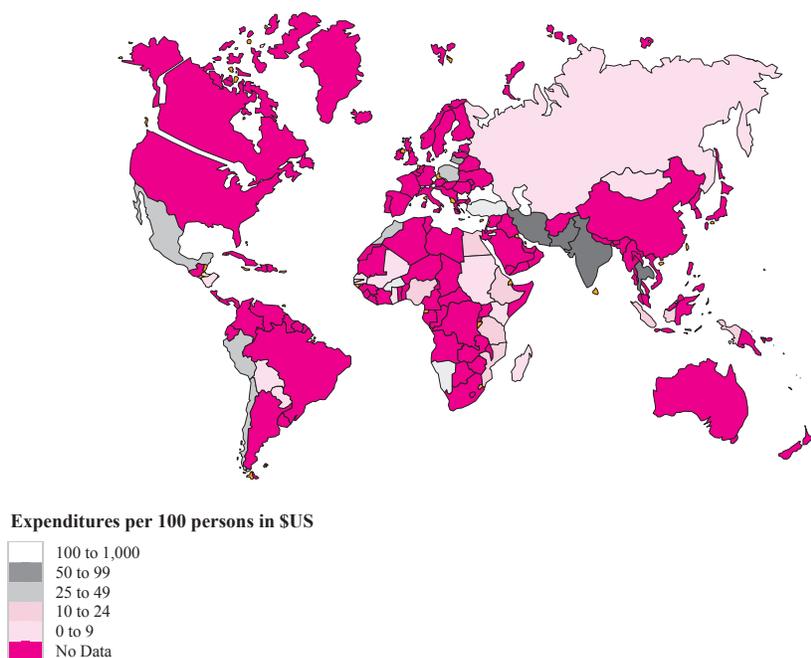
^b Please note that no domestic survey was conducted in 2002.

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

Per Capita Government Expenditures by Region

Governments responding to the survey spent, on average, \$27.94 per 100 persons on population activities in 2001. Government expenditures ranged from \$5.76 per 100 persons in Eastern and Southern Europe to \$34.18 per 100 persons in Asia and the Pacific. Western Asia and North Africa spent \$33.37, Latin America and the Caribbean spent \$14.62 and sub-Saharan Africa spent \$10.33 per 100 persons on population activities (Map 3).

MAP 3. DOMESTIC GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES PER 100 PERSONS, 2001 (US\$)



Governments spent almost \$15 per 100 persons for family planning services, \$8 for reproductive health services, \$4 for STD/HIV/AIDS activities and almost \$2 for basic research, data, and population and development policy analysis. Countries in sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean and Eastern and Southern Europe reported spending most of their funding, per 100 persons, on HIV/AIDS activities. Asia and the Pacific spent most of its funding on family planning services and Western Asia and North Africa spent almost an equal amount for basic reproductive health and family planning services.

Source of Income of Non-Governmental Organizations by Region

Results from the 2001 UNFPA/UNAIDS/NIDI survey show that 78 per cent of NGO income comes from international sources; and 3 per cent from domestic sources; 19 per cent is self-generated income. The importance of international sources has increased over the years.

Case studies conducted by the Resource Flows project confirm that most national NGOs are highly dependent on external sources. For example, approximately one third of the income of national NGOs in Brazil, Egypt, India and Peru was self-generated. However, in China, two thirds of the income originated with the Government.

Non-Governmental Organization Expenditures by Region and Category of Population Activity

National NGOs reported spending \$126 million for population activities in fiscal year 2001. In sub-Saharan Africa, NGOs reported spending \$38 million; in Asia and the Pacific, \$40 million; in Latin America and the Caribbean, \$42 million; in Western Asia and North Africa, \$7 million; and in Eastern and Southern Europe, less than \$1 million. Despite the fact that less countries replied to the survey in 2001, the NGO expenditures reported increased in two regions: sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean.

In 2001, national NGOs distributed their funds as follows: 35 per cent for family planning services; 34 per cent for basic reproductive health services; 24 per cent for STD/HIV/AIDS activities; and 7 per cent for basic research, data and population and development policy analysis. Expenditures for HIV/AIDS activities and basic reproductive health services increased, while funding for family planning decreased. In 1997 NGOs spent 15 per cent of their funding for population on STD/HIV/AIDS activities. This percentage increased to 19 per cent in 1998, 20 per cent in 1999 and 24 per cent in 2001. Funding for reproductive health also increased from 28 per cent in 1997 and 1998 to 30 per cent in 1999 and 34 per cent in 2001. At the same time, funding for family planning, which increased from 42 per cent in 1997 to 43 per cent in 1998 and 44 per cent in 1999, decreased to 35 per cent in 2001. Based on responses received, NGOs in sub-Saharan Africa spent most of their funding for HIV/AIDS activities while NGOs in Latin America and the Caribbean and in Eastern and Southern Europe spent most of their funds for family planning services. NGOs in Western Asia and North Africa spent most of their funds for basic reproductive health services while NGOs in Asia and the Pacific spent an almost equal amount on family planning and basic reproductive health services (Table 8).

TABLE 8. ESTIMATES OF NATIONAL NGO EXPENDITURES FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES, BY REGION AND CATEGORY OF ACTIVITY, 1997-2001						
	<i>Family planning services</i>	<i>Basic reproductive health services</i>	<i>STDs and HIV/AIDS activities</i>	<i>Basic research, data and population and development policy analysis</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Total expenditures (thousands \$US)</i>
1997						
Africa (sub-Saharan)	36%	33%	23%	8%	100%	34,391
Asia and the Pacific	48%	33%	12%	8%	100%	33,458
Latin America and the Caribbean	40%	15%	8%	37%	100%	22,152
Western Asia and North Africa	47%	30%	9%	14%	100%	8,436
Eastern and Southern Europe	39%	32%	27%	3%	100%	1,248
Total	42%	28%	15%	15%	100%	99,685
1998						
Africa (sub-Saharan)	36%	29%	27%	8%	100%	33,508
Asia and the Pacific	51%	23%	19%	7%	100%	46,946
Latin America and the Caribbean	36%	37%	15%	12%	100%	22,634
Western Asia and North Africa	43%	28%	8%	21%	100%	11,012
Eastern and Southern Europe	26%	18%	35%	21%	100%	1,118
Total	43%	28%	19%	10%	100%	115,218

Table 8. continued						
	<i>Family planning services</i>	<i>Basic reproductive health services</i>	<i>STDs and HIV/AIDS activities</i>	<i>Basic research, data and population and development policy analysis</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Total expenditures (thousands \$US)</i>
1999/2000^a						
Africa (sub-Saharan)	36%	34%	27%	4%	100%	36,888
Asia and the Pacific	50%	26%	18%	6%	100%	49,573
Latin America and the Caribbean	43%	32%	18%	7%	100%	33,285
Western Asia and North Africa	46%	30%	7%	17%	100%	6,745
Eastern and Southern Europe	39%	19%	40%	2%	100%	2,193
Total	44%	30%	20%	6%	100%	128,684
2001/2002^b						
Africa (sub-Saharan)	29%	28%	37%	6%	100%	37,876
Asia and the Pacific	32%	33%	25%	9%	100%	39,799
Latin America and the Caribbean	43%	37%	14%	6%	100%	41,692
Western Asia and North Africa	26%	48%	14%	13%	100%	6,580
Eastern and Southern Europe	48%	7%	40%	5%	100%	334
Total	35%	34%	24%	7%	100%	126,282

Note: Figures are based on countries reporting to the UNFPA /UNAIDS/NIDI survey. Percentages have been rounded off and may not add to 100 per cent.

^a Please note that no domestic survey was conducted in 2000.

^b Please note that no domestic survey was conducted in 2002.

Most domestic resources for population originate with the Government, which plays a major role in financing population programmes in developing countries. However, in some countries, government contributions are mainly in the form of personnel costs and other recurrent expenses such as electricity, water and telephone costs. Other project expenses are funded by international sources. National NGOs continue to play a key role in advocacy, pioneering activities and reaching people at the grass-roots level.

The results of this survey should be treated with caution. Although every effort is made during the data collection to guard against including external assistance from donors, reporting allocations instead of expenditures, and including non-costed population-related activities, the data that are available at the government and national NGO level do not always meet these criteria. As a result, some estimates are either understated or overstated. Among the problems encountered by Governments and national NGOs responding to the survey are the following: defining population activities, estimating figures for population components embedded in integrated development programmes, distinguishing between international and domestic funds, and providing data at regional and local levels. The Resource Flows project staff is working closely with respondents to ensure complete, accurate and timely reporting of data.

Case Studies

The Resource Flows project conducted case studies in select countries to fine-tune data-collection procedures for estimating financial resource flows for population activities, to provide a better understanding of how resource flows are directed to population activities, to act as a benchmark to study the quality of data gathered through mail surveys in other countries, to monitor the implementation of ICPD goals and to further develop analytical frameworks and indicators for population and development programmes.

The selection of case study countries was made after careful consideration of such criteria as population size, regional balance, role of the private sector and availability of information on resource flows at project headquarters. One or two members of the resource flows team spent an average of three weeks conducting the case study, assisted by a national consultant contracted for this purpose for a period of four weeks. To the extent possible, arrangements were made to meet government authorities within the Ministries of Planning, Population, Health, Finance and other relevant ministries to discuss population policy and expenditures for population programmes. Similar meetings were conducted with major national NGOs. UNFPA Country Offices were instrumental in identifying national consultants and the relevant government authorities and NGO representatives as well as providing logistical support in most cases.

To date, case studies have been conducted in the following countries: Brazil, China, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Senegal, South Africa, Thailand and the United Republic of Tanzania.

The reports of the case studies describe the country's population policy and summarize government and NGO expenditures on population programmes by category of population activity. They also address such issues as the extent to which the policy reflects ICPD recommendations and the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS, the role of the private sector and major constraints encountered. It is the policy of the Resource Flows project to present the results of the case studies to the appropriate authorities for approval before making them available on the resource flows web site.

A significant issue to arise from the case studies was the effect of decentralization on monitoring domestic resource flows. Some countries, such as Egypt, Senegal and the United Republic of Tanzania, are more centralized, and information on government expenditures for population activities is readily available at the national level. Others, such as Brazil, China, Ethiopia, India, Nigeria, South Africa and Thailand, are decentralized and have separate budgets and monitoring systems at lower government levels. In these countries, resource flow information obtained at the national level may represent a small part of total expenditures for population in the country. Expenditure data must be obtained from each region and locality within the country to get a complete picture of domestic resource flows for population activities. Current funding, time and staff constraints make this impossible.

Case studies and reports of national consultants showed that the private sector⁴ can play an important role in financing population activities in many countries. The UNFPA/UNAIDS/NIDI project does not

⁴The private sector is defined in the survey as for-profit providers of population services, including commodities (private hospitals; clinics; laboratories; pharmacies and shops; private practitioners, midwives and other health workers charging commercial rates for their services, including commodities). Individual private expenditures include out-of-pocket expenditures for contraceptive commodities paid at commercial outlets; fees for prenatal care; delivery or STD treatment paid at private clinics; employers who fund population programmes and services for their own employees; and private health-insurance companies that pay providers for population services supplied to individuals.

collect data on private-sector expenditures in its survey. Attempts at collecting these data have been made while conducting case studies; any information gathered has been incorporated into the case study reports.

Some countries have data on out-of-pocket expenditures for family planning, but few have information on private expenditures for reproductive health and STD/HIV/AIDS services and commodities. Expenditure information does not always fall clearly into one of the four costed population categories; for example, condom purchase can either be for family planning purposes or for the prevention of STD/HIV/AIDS. Moreover, it is often difficult to distinguish clearly between contraceptives supplied by the Government, by donors and by private sources. There is little information on expenditures by employers and private health-insurance companies; in most countries, these constitute only a small part of total private expenditures.

Global Estimate of Domestic Resource Flows

UNFPA calculated a rough estimate of the global domestic resource flows for population activities based on the information obtained from the countries that responded to the UNFPA/UNAIDS/NIDI survey, reports of the case studies and supplementary data for a few large countries that either had not responded or had provided incomplete data.⁵ This estimate, which should be treated with caution yielded a crude global figure of almost \$6.2 billion. An existing estimate of the proportion of private resources in the domestic total (14 per cent), or \$862 million, was added to reflect private resources. This brings the global total for domestic resource flows for population activities in 2001 to \$7 billion.

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. Case studies confirm that, to a large extent, developing countries are dependent on the international donor community to finance population activities.

UNFPA/NIDI continue to work on refining and fine-tuning the methodology used in preparing the global estimate. One of the greatest challenges to obtaining a more accurate picture of domestic resource flows in a country is to capture population expenditures at lower administrative levels. The figures presented here are based on actual responses to the surveys as reported by Governments and NGOs themselves. In many cases, information on expenditures at lower administrative levels was simply not available. It is therefore extremely difficult to estimate a global figure on domestic resource flows with any degree of accuracy. Given the concerns of under- and over-reporting, the methodological problems in gathering accurate information, the sensitivity of the data, and the different recording practices, it is not prudent to generalize results obtained from a survey to all developing countries. It cannot be overemphasized that the domestic figures presented in this report, especially the global total, should be treated as crude estimates.

⁵A simple estimation method was used to calculate the global figure of domestic resource flows. Results of the 2001 UNFPA/UNAIDS/NIDI survey were supplemented by reports of the UNFPA/NIDI case studies and other sources, as available, including data from previous rounds of questionnaires, resulting in a coverage of 90 per cent of the population. Regional estimates of domestic resource flows were extrapolated based on 2001 population data and summed to yield a global total of government and NGO expenditures for population activities.

6 Conclusion

*F*inancial Resource Flows for Population Activities in 2002 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 prevention 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. 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. As a result, each year fewer respondents, especially from developing countries, provide the information required to adequately monitor progress towards achieving the financial targets. More external and domestic resources are provided for population activities than are reported here because respondents cannot supply the information requested. UNFPA/UNAIDS/NIDI reviewed its data collection methodology and, beginning with the survey for fiscal year 2003, is trying to ease the reporting burden by concentrating on a selected number of core donors and developing countries that account for most resource flows in population and HIV/AIDS activities, with data to be supplemented with estimates.

Progress in Resource Mobilization

The ICPD goal of mobilizing \$17 billion for population activities by the year 2000 has not been met. The international community has not mobilized the required \$5.7 billion in 2000 for population assistance in developing countries and developing countries have not generated the required \$11.3 billion in domestic funding for their population programmes.

International population assistance increased to \$3.2 billion in 2002 but it is still not close to reaching the Cairo target. However, it is encouraging to note that, although the gap between the level of resources required and that actually made available remains wide, ODA levels increased by 5 per cent over 2001 levels, donor assistance to population represented 3.65 per cent of ODA as compared to 3.23 per cent in 2001 and eight donors provided over 4 per cent of ODA to population as compared to only three donors in 2001. 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 UNFPA global estimate of domestic resource flows conceals the great variation that exists among countries in their ability to mobilize resources for population activities. Most domestic resource flows originate in a few large countries. Most developing countries cannot be expected to generate the required funds to implement their population programmes. In the least developed countries and other low-income countries, a relatively larger part of the total required resources will have to come from external sources.

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

SPECIAL THEME BOX 7

UNFPA GLOBAL SURVEY HIGHLIGHTS

Results from the UNFPA Global Survey conducted as part of the ten-year review of the implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action and the ICPD+5 Key Actions, show that donors are facing constraints in mobilizing resources in their own countries to support international assistance programmes, including implementation of the Programme of Action. The greatest constraint is the high demand for donor funds and other financial constraints on donors' international aid budgets. Nevertheless, many donors reported that there have been changes in their development assistance strategies since the ICPD to include gender issues, HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment and increased dialogue with beneficiaries and civil society. In support of further implementation of the Programme of Action, especially in strengthening international assistance to population and reproductive health, a number of donors reviewed their policies and priorities and/or modified their development assistance strategies.

The majority of developing countries reported taking some action to increase domestic resources for population and reproductive health programmes. But most countries were able to make only incremental increases in funding due to the difficult economic circumstances that many of them face. Most developing countries reported that available resources did not meet their country's reproductive health needs. They also indicated that their absorptive capacities were often inadequate to maximize the available resources. Many countries are looking to innovative strategies to increase available resources, reduce costs and optimize available resources, including establishing partnerships with civil society, the private sector and the international community; formulating multi-year costing plans; implementing monitoring and evaluation schemes; and establishing cost-recovery and cost sharing schemes.

See UNFPA, *Investing in People: National Progress in Implementing the ICPD Programme of Action 1994-2004*. New York, 2004.

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 of \$17 billion. Among the population-related activities that countries supported include: 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.

Centrality of Population vis-à-vis Development

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

New Modalities for Resource Mobilization

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

Future Resource Requirements

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

The Programme of Action specified the financial resources, both domestic and donor funds, necessary to implement the population and reproductive health package over the next twenty years. It estimated that in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, the implementation of programmes in the area of reproductive health, including those related to family planning, maternal health and the prevention of STDs, as well as programmes that address the collection and analysis of population data, will cost \$17 billion by the year 2000. Approximately two thirds of the projected costs in developing countries were expected to come from domestic sources and one third, or \$5.7 billion, from the international donor community.

The actual resources mobilized were far below the agreed targets. Although considerable progress has been made and funding for population has increased since Cairo, the financial resource target for 2000 has not been met. Action is required on the part of both donor and developing countries to fulfil their financial commitments and to mobilize additional resources needed to fully implement the ICPD goals.

It is important that funding for all 4 ICPD population categories increase. Of particular concern is the decreasing proportion of funding for family planning services which, if not reversed, may have serious implications for countries’ ability to address unmet need for such services and could undermine efforts to prevent unintended pregnancies and reduce maternal and infant mortality.

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

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

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

SPECIAL THEME BOX 8

FINANCIAL RESOURCES REQUIRED TO ADDRESS DEMOGRAPHIC CHALLENGES, 2000-2015

(Billions of \$US)

Year	Domestic Resources	External Assistance	Total Resources
2000	\$ 11.3	\$ 5.7	\$ 17.0
2005	\$ 12.4	\$ 6.1	\$ 18.5
2010	\$ 13.7	\$ 6.8	\$ 20.5
2015	\$ 14.5	\$ 7.2	\$ 21.7

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

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TABLE A1. PRIMARY FUNDS OF DONOR COUNTRIES FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE, BY CHANNEL OF DISTRIBUTION, 1992-2002^a
(Thousands of current US\$)

Country	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Australia											
Total SUS	7,827	6,347	17,966	26,939	32,558	45,235	44,562	30,530 ^b	14,673	13,088 ^c	21,257
% by Channel											
Bilateral	41%	17%	44%	65%	26%	62%	73%	59%	56%	56%	54%
MultiBi	-	-	-	-	-	7%	4%	16%	14%	14%	16%
Multilateral	50%	54%	47%	19%	42%	8%	7%	10%	12%	13%	8%
NGO	10%	29%	9%	16%	32%	23%	16%	15%	18%	17%	21%
Austria											
Total SUS	1,104	803	746	2,869	861	577	1,784	1,449 ^d	870	979 ^e	1,520
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	29%	0%	68%	11%	0%	-7%	0%	8%	7%	19%
MultiBi	-	-	-	-	-	0%	0%	0%	8%	7%	10%
Multilateral	100%	71%	100%	28%	89%	97%	107%	100%	80%	83%	34%
NGO	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%	3%	0%	0%	4%	4%	38%
Belgium											
Total SUS	879	2,281	2,869	5,594	5,475	9,814	10,148	10,443	15,768	19,138 ^e	44,101
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	58%	22%	40%	42%	50%	3%	34%	10%
MultiBi	-	-	-	-	-	6%	1%	0%	44%	19%	39%
Multilateral	100%	95%	78%	39%	69%	43%	54%	49%	51%	37%	26%
NGO	0%	5%	22%	3%	9%	10%	3%	1%	2%	10%	26%
Canada											
Total SUS	28,111	24,728	22,796	37,309	36,497	34,520	38,568	37,212	37,441	12,689	82,845
% by Channel											
Bilateral	21%	22%	26%	59%	58%	25%	1%	9%	13%	5%	21%
MultiBi	-	-	-	-	-	10%	12%	16%	23%	18%	28%
Multilateral	40%	53%	46%	36%	27%	27%	30%	30%	24%	68%	18%
NGO	39%	25%	28%	5%	14%	38%	56%	45%	40%	8%	33%
Denmark											
Total SUS	28,247	29,473	32,588	49,654	63,038	46,990	60,114	54,877	44,640	48,852	73,830
% by Channel											
Bilateral	*%	0%	0%	0%	*%	N/A	2%	4%	0%	13%	10%
MultiBi	-	-	-	-	-	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	14%
Multilateral	75%	74%	73%	71%	75%	73%	72%	71%	75%	67%	43%
NGO	24%	26%	27%	29%	25%	27%	26%	25%	24%	19%	33%
European Union											
Total SUS	NA	NA	3,743 ^f	3,583 ^g	14,021 ^h	79,387 ⁱ	79,387 ^j	33,400 ^k	28,883 ^l	28,054 ^m	184,891 ⁿ
% by Channel											
Bilateral	NA	NA	0%	0%	100%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	91%
MultiBi	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0%
Multilateral	NA	NA	3%	0%	0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0%
NGO	NA	NA	97%	100%	0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	9%

Table A1. (continued)

Country	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Finland											
Total SUS	20,863	8,781	7,765	22,461	19,828	17,335	23,114	19,957	19,766	23,730	24,353
% by Channel											
Bilateral	2%	0%	3%	42%	13%	3%	23%	6%	6%	7%	11%
MultiBi	-	-	-	-	-	10%	2%	7%	8%	5%	4%
Multilateral	97%	99%	96%	54%	74%	77%	67%	75%	75%	81%	77%
NGO	2%	1%	1%	4%	14%	11%	9%	12%	11%	7%	9%
France											
Total SUS	9,497	13,422	13,422 ^o	13,422 ^p	16,500	16,500 ^q	16,500 ^r	7,977 ^d	12,360	8,242	83,687
% by Channel											
Bilateral	7%	10%	10%	10%	67%	67%	67%	0%	43%	51%	24%
MultiBi	-	-	-	-	-	4%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Multilateral	14%	12%	12%	12%	9%	5%	5%	100%	54%	46%	11%
NGO	78%	78%	78%	78%	23%	24%	24%	0%	3%	3%	65%
Germany											
Total SUS	62,862	50,657	114,777	145,344 ^s	96,033 ^t	122,460 ^u	124,806	119,764	96,398	108,660	106,763
% by Channel											
Bilateral	42%	37%	72%	74%	59%	44%	70%	61%	82%	81%	70%
MultiBi	-	-	-	-	-	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Multilateral	50%	52%	23%	22%	32%	52%	26%	25%	15%	16%	18%
NGO	8%	11%	5%	4%	9%	4%	4%	14%	2%	3%	12%
Greece											
Total SUS										13 ^e	58
% by Channel											
Bilateral										0%	0%
MultiBi										0%	0%
Multilateral										100%	100%
NGO										0	0%
Ireland											
Total SUS	NA	NA	215	2,931	728	0	0	2,673	4,240	6,255	11,787
% by Channel											
Bilateral	NA	NA	0%	62%	45%	-	-	39%	47%	69%	41%
MultiBi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10%	6%	0%	0%
Multilateral	NA	NA	100%	26%	55%	-	-	41%	34%	31%	49%
NGO	NA	NA	0%	12%	0%	-	-	9%	13%	0%	10%
Italy											
Total SUS	2,878	17,547	17,547 ^o	4,437	3,607	2,203	6,385	10,042 ^v	24,921	25,038 ^e	22,641 ^{w,x}
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	8%	8%	72%	27%	26%	11%	26%	32%	31%	34%
MultiBi	-	-	-	-	-	0%	4%	5%	35%	34%	38%
Multilateral	100%	80%	80%	28%	54%	53%	52%	55%	31%	33%	26%
NGO	0%	12%	12%	0%	19%	21%	32%	14%	3%	3%	3%

Table A1. (continued)

Country	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Japan											
Total SUS	74,752	83,227	82,697	93,760 ^y	93,760 ^z	93,760 ^{aa}	88,879	111,691	130,674	115,346	180,167
% by Channel											
Bilateral	20%	14%	15%	17%	17%	17%	25%	20%	10%	20%	28%
MultiBi	-	-	-	-	-	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	4%
Multilateral	58%	62%	61%	59%	60%	60%	75%	59%	53%	63%	34%
NGO	23%	24%	24%	24%	23%	23%	0%	17%	37%	16%	34%
Luxembourg											
Total SUS	NA	792	122	929	1,176	1,176 ^q	4,257	3,313	10,726	5,627 ^r	7,458 ^{ab}
% by Channel											
Bilateral	NA	0%	0%	0%	54%	54%	74%	50%	78%	67%	42%
MultiBi	-	-	-	-	-	0%	0%	3%	10%	18%	11%
Multilateral	NA	100%	100%	100%	22%	22%	24%	29%	9%	10%	18%
NGO	NA	0%	0%	0%	24%	24%	2%	18%	3%	5%	29%
Netherlands											
Total SUS	43,007	37,490	43,849	86,601	111,707 ^{ac}	146,428	119,230	115,781	170,077	132,032	164,310
% by Channel											
Bilateral	12%	8%	5%	25%	11%	13%	36%	35%	17%	11%	34%
MultiBi	-	-	-	-	-	8%	11%	6%	30%	1%	0%
Multilateral	77%	79%	83%	62%	78%	55%	46%	50%	46%	82%	61%
NGO	11%	13%	12%	13%	11%	24%	7%	9%	7%	6%	5%
New Zealand											
Total SUS	889	756	753	1,153	1,222	1,806	2,316	2,316	2,308	2,150	3,288
% by Channel											
Bilateral	15%	30%	0%	0%	0%	8%	0%	2%	0%	0%	1%
MultiBi	-	-	-	-	-	0%	10%	6%	1%	19%	12%
Multilateral	48%	39%	47%	57%	56%	48%	40%	42%	59%	49%	54%
NGO	37%	30%	53%	43%	43%	44%	50%	50%	40%	33%	33%
Norway											
Total SUS	54,940	42,852	40,739	47,308	46,125	54,296	71,394	61,671	59,957	42,960	80,793
% by Channel											
Bilateral	26%	17%	*%	0%	0%	2%	3%	2%	7%	1%	8%
MultiBi	-	-	-	-	-	32%	19%	10%	8%	9%	13%
Multilateral	57%	65%	86%	86%	85%	52%	64%	68%	66%	78%	49%
NGO	16%	18%	14%	14%	15%	14%	15%	19%	20%	12%	30%
Portugal											
Total SUS	NA	NA	59	0	249	414	1,244	440	400	689	571
% by Channel											
Bilateral	NA	NA	0%	-	85%	63%	16%	54%	51%	67%	28%
MultiBi	-	-	-	-	-	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Multilateral	NA	NA	100%	-	10%	10%	80%	46%	49%	33%	72%
NGO	NA	NA	0%	-	5%	28%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Table A1. (continued)

Country	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Spain											
Total SUS	NA	578	578 ^o	578 ^p	7,438	7,438 ^q	4,320	9,466	6,208	14,380	3,291
% by Channel											
Bilateral	NA	0%	0%	0%	45%	45%	30%	50%	82%	92%	0%
MultiBi	-	-	-	-	-	55%	70%	50%	0%	1%	28%
Multilateral	NA	100%	100%	100%	55%	0%	0%	0%	18%	7%	0%
NGO	NA	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	72%
Sweden											
Total SUS	62,739	37,005	44,686	44,686 ^{ad}	57,923 ^{ac}	53,177	78,270	61,602	73,142	56,270	61,107
% by Channel											
Bilateral	3%	9%	21%	21%	27%	37%	51%	30%	6%	10%	38%
MultiBi	-	-	-	-	-	0%	7%	6%	25%	16%	1%
Multilateral	62%	54%	44%	44%	41%	40%	28%	47%	41%	48%	49%
NGO	35%	37%	35%	35%	32%	24%	15%	17%	28%	26%	12%
Switzerland											
Total SUS	7,106	6,146	8,225	17,098	16,212	16,626	17,818	17,796	16,074	23,534	23,403
% by Channel											
Bilateral	*%	0%	0%	51%	10%	9%	15%	24%	22%	15%	17%
MultiBi	-	-	-	-	-	3%	3%	4%	2%	3%	3%
Multilateral	94%	95%	82%	48%	57%	64%	72%	68%	71%	57%	62%
NGO	6%	5%	18%	1%	33%	25%	11%	4%	4%	25%	18%
United Kingdom											
Total SUS	50,665	47,177	57,998	98,212	106,422	117,431	125,934	95,703	169,602	80,971	168,803
% by Channel											
Bilateral	25%	31%	52%	47%	24%	62%	40%	29%	36%	18%	61%
MultiBi	-	-	-	-	-	3%	8%	3%	1%	0%	7%
Multilateral	42%	37%	29%	26%	30%	24%	16%	34%	40%	82%	20%
NGO	33%	32%	19%	27%	46%	11%	37%	34%	23%	0%	12%
United States											
Total SUS	309,994	366,562	462,946	667,086 ^{af}	637,696	662,360	619,729	603,003	658,614	951,012	962,969
% by Channel											
Bilateral	44%	32%	48%	40%	37%	20%	20%	32%	24%	18%	22%
MultiBi	-	-	-	-	-	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Multilateral	*%	4%	9%	9%	7%	7%	6%	3%	6%	5%	2%
NGO	56%	64%	43%	51%	56%	73%	74%	65%	70%	78%	75%
TOTAL SUS											
Total SUS	766,358	776,624	977,087	1,371,953	1,369,075	1,529,936	1,538,760	1,411,106	1,597,743	1,719,708 ^e	2,313,893
% by Channel^{ag}											
Bilateral	30%	24%	39%	39%	31%	24% ^{ah}	28% ^{ah}	30% ^{ah}	25%	22%	34%
MultiBi	-	-	-	-	-	3%	3%	3%	7%	2%	4%
Multilateral	34%	34%	31%	27%	31%	26%	25%	27%	28%	27%	18%
NGO	36%	42%	30%	33%	38%	41%	39%	38%	40%	48%	44%

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

- ^b The 1999 figure for Australia only includes expenditures for projects exclusively dedicated to population activities and excludes expenditures for the population component in integrated development projects.
- ^c 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.
- ^d Austria and France only reported information on contributions to multilateral donors in 1999. No information on project, expenditures was reported.
- ^e 2001 data differ from the figures in the 2001 report, due to additional data received. The 2001 figure for Greece was reported after the 2001 report was published.
- ^f The European Union did not provide information on expenditures for population assistance in 1994; the figure reported for 1994 was obtained from data provided by other respondents.
- ^g Figures provided for 1995 represented multiple-year assistance. The 1995 figures reported here were obtained from data provided by other respondents.
- ^h Data provided by the European Union exclude NGO co-financed projects.
- ⁱ Data for the European Union are a global estimate based on known payment credits for population, reproductive health and AIDS activities.
- ^j Figures on expenditures for population assistance for 1998 were not provided. As a result, 1998 figures are estimated at the 1997 level.
- ^k Data for the European Union are a global estimate based only on the European Commission's commitments for reproductive health and AIDS activities.
- ^l Figures on expenditures for population assistance for 2000 were not provided. As a result, 2000 figures are estimated at the 1999 level.
- ^m Figures on expenditures for population assistance for 2001 were not provided. As a result, 2001 figures are estimated at the 1999 level.
- ⁿ 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.
- ^o Figures on expenditures for population assistance for 1994 were not provided. As a result, 1994 figures are estimated at the 1993 level.
- ^p Figures on expenditures for population assistance for 1995 were not provided. As a result, 1995 figures are estimated at the 1993 level, the latest year for which figures were reported.
- ^q Figures on expenditures for population assistance for 1997 were not provided. As a result, 1997 figures are estimated at the 1996 level.
- ^r Figures on expenditures for population assistance for 1998 were not provided. As a result, 1998 figures are estimated at the 1996 level, the latest year for which figures were reported.
- ^s Family planning assistance is included on the basis of reported commitments; for other population activities, expenditure figures were available.
- ^t Commitments for bilateral projects for Germany in 1996 amount to 168.3 million DM (\$US 111,842,082).
- ^u The figure for Germany only includes expenditures for population projects and programmes and excludes expenditures for the population component in integrated development projects.
- ^v 1999 data for Italy differ from the figures in the 1999 report, due to revised figures received.
- ^w Since 2002 exchange rates are not available, the respective 2001 rates are used.
- ^x Project/programme expenditures and channels are estimated based on 2000 data.
- ^y Japan used a broader definition of population assistance than the one used in this report, including funding in basic education. In the interest of comparability, the figures provided were re-calculated to conform to the definition of population assistance used in this report. If Japan's broader definition of population assistance were used, primary funds for this donor would amount to more than \$US 324 million.
- ^z Figures on expenditures for population assistance for 1996 were not provided. As a result, 1996 figures are estimated at the 1995 level.
- ^{aa} Figures on expenditures for population assistance for 1997 were not provided. As a result, 1997 figures are estimated at the 1995 level, the latest year for which figures were reported.
- ^{ab} Project/programme expenditures for 2002 have been estimated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Luxembourg. Channels are estimated based on 2001 data.
- ^{ac} Expenditures for the Netherlands are without contributions to national NGOs that receive core funding for development activities (so called "MFOs"), and without payment to experts working in the field of population activities overseas (so called "suppletie deskundigen").
- ^{ad} Figures on expenditures for population assistance for 1995 were not provided. As a result, 1995 figures are estimated at the 1994 level.
- ^{ae} Sweden has a much broader definition of population activities. If financial flows would be measured according to this definition, Sweden's contribution would be double.
- ^{af} The information provided did not always allow the unequivocal determination of the channel of distribution.
- ^{ag} Figures have been rounded off and may not add to totals.
- ^{ah} The total percentages do not add up to 100 per cent because the European Union expenditure data were not available by channel of distribution.

TABLE A2. PRIMARY FUNDS OF DONOR COUNTRIES FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE AS A PERCENTAGE OF OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE, 1992-2002^a

Country	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Australia	0.77	0.67	1.65	2.26	2.98	4.26	4.64	3.11 ^b	1.49	1.50 ^c	2.15
Austria	0.21	0.15	0.11	0.37	0.13	0.11	0.39	0.27 ^d	0.21	0.18 ^c	0.29
Belgium	0.10	0.28	0.40	0.54	0.58	1.28	1.15	2.20	1.92	2.21 ^q	4.12
Canada	1.12	1.04	1.01	1.80	2.05	1.69	2.28	0.83	2.15	0.83	4.13
Denmark	2.01	2.20	2.25	3.06	3.56	2.87	3.53	2.99	2.68	2.99	4.49
Finland	3.24	2.47	2.68	5.79	4.85	4.57	5.84	6.10	5.33	6.10	5.27
France	0.11	0.17	0.16 ^f	0.16 ^g	0.22	0.26 ^h	0.29 ⁱ	0.14 ^d	0.30	0.20	1.53
Germany	0.83	0.73	1.68	1.93	1.28	2.09	2.24	2.18	1.92	2.18	2.01
Greece										0.01 ^e	0.02
Ireland ^d	NA	NA	0.20	1.92	0.41	0.00	0.00	2.18	1.80	2.18	2.96
Italy	0.08	0.58	0.65 ^f	0.27	0.15	0.17	0.28	0.56	1.81	1.54 ^c	0.97 ^k
Japan	0.67	0.74	0.62	0.65	0.99 ^l	1.00 ^m	0.84	1.17	0.97	1.17	1.94
Luxembourg ^j	NA	1.58	0.21	1.43	1.53	1.24 ^h	3.80	3.99	8.45	3.99 ^e	5.07 ⁿ
Netherlands	1.57	1.48	1.74	2.68	3.38 ^o	4.97	3.92	4.16	5.43	4.16	4.92
New Zealand	0.92	0.77	0.68	0.94	1.00	1.17	1.78	1.92	2.04	1.92	2.70
Norway	4.32	4.22	3.58	3.80	3.52	4.16	5.40	3.19	4.74	3.19	4.76
Portugal ^j	NA	NA	0.02	0.0	0.11	0.17	0.48	0.26	0.15	0.26	0.18
Spain ⁱ	NA	0.05	0.04 ^f	0.04 ^g	0.59	0.60 ^h	0.31	0.83	0.52	0.83	0.19
Sweden	2.55	2.09	2.46	2.62 ^p	2.94	3.07	4.98	3.38	4.07	3.38	3.07
Switzerland	0.62	0.78	0.84	1.58	1.59	1.83	1.98	2.59	1.81	2.59	2.49
United Kingdom	1.58	1.62	1.81	3.11	3.34	3.42	3.26	1.77	3.77	1.77	3.43
United States	2.66	3.77	4.66	9.06	7.04	9.63	7.05	8.32	6.62	8.32	7.25
All donor countries	1.26	1.40	1.65	2.32	2.46	3.18	2.82	2.45	2.93	3.23 ^q	3.65

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

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

^c 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.

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

^e The 2001 figure for Greece was reported after the 2001 report was published.

^f Figures on expenditures for population assistance for 1994 were not provided. As a result, 1994 figures are estimated at the 1993 level.

^g Figures on expenditures for population assistance for 1995 were not provided. As a result, 1995 figures are estimated at the 1993 level, the latest year for which figures were reported.

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

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

^j NA indicates no report for the country in that year.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TABLE A.3. PRIMARY FUNDS OF DONOR COUNTRIES FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE PER MILLION \$US OF GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT, 1992-2002^a (\$US)

Country	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Australia	27	23	57	80	86	119	126	80 ^b	40	38 ^c	55
Austria	6	4	4	12	4	3	8	7 ^d	5	5 ^c	7
Belgium	4	11	13	21	20	40	40	42	69	81 ^q	178
Canada	52	46	43	68	63	57	67	60	54	18	115
Denmark	206	227	232	294	370	278	351	319	284	308	433
Finland	208	114	83	184	165	151	185	157	165	197	185
France	7	11	10 ^f	9 ^g	11	12 ^h	11 ⁱ	6 ^d	10	6	58
Germany	35	27	56	60	41	59	58	57	52	59	54
Greece										* ^{e,j}	* ^j
Ireland ^k	NA	NA	5	54	12	0	0	34	54	72	119
Italy	2	18	17 ^f	4	3	2	5	9	24	23 ^c	19 ^j
Japan	20	20	18	18	20 ^m	22 ⁿ	23	25	27	27	44
Luxembourg ^k	NA	57	8	52	63	68 ^h	247	184	600	328 ^c	391 ^o
Netherlands	135	121	132	218	281	402	313	292	456	342	399
New Zealand	22	19	16	21	21	30	47	46	51	49	60
Norway	503	427	377	329	299	358	493	409	379	264	423
Portugal ^k	NA	NA	1	* ^j	2	4	12	4	4	6	5
Spain ^k	NA	1	1 ^f	1 ^g	13	14 ^h	8	16	11	25	5
Sweden	262	206	237	200 ^p	241	243	356	264	325	273	256
Switzerland	28	25	30	54	54	62	64	65	61	88	79
United Kingdom	48	50	56	88	90	89	89	66	121	57	106
United States	52	57	69	92	84	87	73	65	66	94	92
All donor countries	44	42	49	62	61	72	67	59	66	71 ^q	86

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

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

^c 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.

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

^e The 2001 figure for Greece was reported after the 2001 report was published.

^f Figures on expenditures for population assistance for 1994 were not provided. As a result, 1994 figures are estimated at the 1993 level.

^g Figures on expenditures for population assistance for 1995 were not provided. As a result, 1995 figures are estimated at the 1993 level, the latest year for which figures were reported.

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

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

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

^k NA indicates no report and/or no GNP for the country in that year.

^l Project/programme expenditures are estimated based on 2000 data.

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

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

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

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

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

TABLE A4. FINAL DONOR EXPENDITURES FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE, BY REGION AND CHANNEL OF DISTRIBUTION, 1992-2002^a
(Thousands of current \$US)

Region	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 ^b	2001	2002 ^{c,d}
Africa (sub-Saharan)											
Total \$US	172,453	161,500	252,418	360,901	421,580	463,855	468,618	431,968	528,024	605,466	857,438
% by Channel											
Bilateral	40%	40%	36%	53%	38%	33%	28%	33%	25%	19%	33%
Multilateral	27%	30%	25%	20%	20%	24%	24%	19%	16%	18%	15%
NGO	34%	30%	39%	26%	42%	43%	48%	47%	59%	63%	51%
Asia and the Pacific											
Total \$US	210,520	165,574	337,790	342,302	367,478	365,118	405,287	415,124	391,829	396,994	561,751
% by Channel											
Bilateral	49%	34%	27%	51%	36%	28%	29%	29%	30%	29%	43%
Multilateral	23%	31%	36%	22%	27%	23%	28%	28%	30%	24%	20%
NGO	28%	34%	37%	26%	37%	48%	43%	43%	40%	47%	37%
Latin America and the Caribbean											
Total \$US	96,821	111,310	189,856	190,252	196,575	208,676	237,075	182,603	156,534	188,603	254,063
% by Channel											
Bilateral	37%	29%	25%	45%	34%	21%	20%	22%	37%	34%	33%
Multilateral	21%	20%	28%	18%	16%	19%	16%	16%	15%	16%	24%
NGO	42%	51%	48%	37%	50%	60%	64%	62%	48%	49%	44%
Western Asia and North Africa											
Total \$US	41,977	52,510	51,100	76,217	103,755	118,098	116,967	85,322	105,009	114,072 ^e	148,880
% by Channel											
Bilateral	36%	42%	49%	47%	44%	41%	18%	33%	38%	32%	48%
Multilateral	27%	28%	36%	31%	21%	20%	23%	28%	17%	19%	14%
NGO	37%	30%	15%	22%	34%	39%	59%	39%	46%	49%	39%
Eastern and Southern Europe											
Total \$US	6,269	4,975	18,246	31,399	24,588	22,533	26,859	27,196	22,089	35,259	48,580
% by Channel											
Bilateral	7%	7%	13%	51%	58%	31%	13%	31%	35%	16%	32%
Multilateral	55%	46%	17%	13%	11%	24%	32%	25%	20%	25%	20%
NGO	39%	47%	70%	36%	31%	45%	55%	44%	44%	59%	48%
Global/Interregional											
Total \$US	167,605	111,364	141,681	324,264	396,796	453,774	425,714	512,925	577,259	710,668	1,252,061
% by Channel											
Bilateral	2%	4%	10%	12%	3%	3%	25%	16%	7%	6%	7%
Multilateral	33%	43%	18%	20%	32%	32%	26%	30%	28%	27%	19%
NGO	65%	53%	72%	68%	66%	65%	49%	54%	65%	68%	74%
TOTAL \$US											
Total \$US	595,646	610,411 ^f	991,091	1,325,334	1,510,771	1,632,053	1,680,520	1,655,138	1,780,743	2,051,062 ^e	3,122,773
% by Channel											
Bilateral	33%	30% ^g	27%	41%	28%	23%	26%	25%	22%	18%	25%
Multilateral	26%	31%	29%	21%	24%	25%	24%	25%	23%	22%	18%
NGO	41%	39%	44%	38%	47%	52%	50%	49%	55%	60%	57%

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

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

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

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

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

^f The figure for 1993 total final expenditures includes \$US 3,178,000 reported by Sweden as a lump sum for all its bilateral expenditures in 1993.

**TABLE A5. FINAL DONOR EXPENDITURES FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE IN COUNTRIES OF AFRICA (SUB-SAHARAN),
BY CHANNEL OF DISTRIBUTION, 1992-2002^a**
(Thousands of current \$US)

Country	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 ^b	2001	2002 ^{c,d}
Africa (sub-Saharan) Total^e											
Total \$US	172,453	161,500	252,418	360,901	421,580	463,855	468,618	431,968	528,024	605,466	857,438
% by Channel											
Bilateral	40%	40%	36%	53%	38%	33%	28%	33%	25%	19%	33%
Multilateral	27%	30%	25%	20%	20%	24%	24%	19%	16%	18%	15%
NGO	34%	30%	39%	26%	42%	43%	48%	47%	59%	63%	51%
Regional											
Total \$US	27,108	15,816	70,675	31,240	46,472	65,986	64,131	62,872	103,548	122,832	240,320
% by Channel											
Bilateral	40%	17%	2%	46%	31%	15%	19%	24%	14%	9%	44%
Multilateral	18%	28%	12%	21%	15%	25%	17%	9%	19%	13%	8%
NGO	42%	54%	86%	34%	54%	60%	64%	67%	67%	79%	48%
Angola											
Total \$US	1,531	1,281	1,080	683	4,290	5,443	6,778	5,569	7,015	8,057	9,519
% by Channel											
Bilateral	28%	0%	0%	0%	50%	35%	45%	46%	33%	30%	28%
Multilateral	63%	89%	100%	100%	45%	46%	52%	50%	26%	28%	28%
NGO	9%	11%	0%	0%	5%	20%	4%	4%	41%	42%	43%
Benin											
Total \$US	2,117	1,663	1,336	4,363	4,221	5,808	6,469	5,929	5,390	7,766	10,107
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	21%	19%	44%	30%	13%	33%	38%	19%	6%	17%
Multilateral	72%	34%	61%	19%	24%	51%	41%	24%	13%	28%	43%
NGO	28%	45%	20%	38%	46%	36%	27%	38%	67%	66%	40%
Botswana											
Total \$US	1,529	1,212	2,136	3,187	3,617	2,505	1,590	1,075	1,159	2,692	11,449
% by Channel											
Bilateral	22%	22%	38%	61%	60%	2%	3%	29%	7%	42%	1%
Multilateral	40%	46%	41%	32%	25%	36%	69%	68%	80%	52%	15%
NGO	38%	32%	21%	6%	15%	61%	28%	3%	13%	6%	84%
Burkina Faso											
Total \$US	3,025	3,409	3,594	6,742	10,319	9,133	9,078	5,796	7,306	6,691	6,236
% by Channel											
Bilateral	30%	45%	23%	65%	33%	27%	36%	47%	62%	50%	51%
Multilateral	28%	20%	47%	33%	39%	36%	41%	46%	31%	34%	34%
NGO	42%	35%	30%	2%	28%	37%	22%	7%	7%	16%	15%
Burundi											
Total \$US	2,306	3,984	3,443	2,109	2,121	5,530	1,601	740	1,146	2,255	2,090
% by Channel											
Bilateral	21%	49%	48%	35%	20%	48%	23%	-40%	10%	21%	11%
Multilateral	59%	36%	35%	63%	58%	26%	90%	127%	77%	74%	80%
NGO	21%	15%	16%	2%	22%	26%	-13%	13%	13%	5%	9%
Cameroon											
Total \$US	2,457	3,098	3,591	5,822	5,096	6,647	4,175	1,759	4,541	3,343	4,610
% by Channel											
Bilateral	12%	38%	61%	59%	39%	10%	13%	8%	14%	19%	41%
Multilateral	15%	22%	25%	17%	26%	27%	34%	38%	36%	45%	55%
NGO	73%	40%	14%	24%	36%	64%	53%	54%	50%	36%	4%
Cape Verde											
Total \$US	526	568	596	2,584	517	1,197	1,920	1,159	771	1,373	1,051
% by Channel											
Bilateral	13%	29%	23%	55%	16%	25%	17%	27%	39%	30%	32%
Multilateral	84%	63%	73%	45%	58%	74%	51%	59%	61%	70%	68%
NGO	3%	8%	4%	0%	26%	1%	32%	13%	0%	0%	0%

Table A5. (continued)

Country	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 ^b	2001	2002 ^{c,d}
Central African Republic											
Total \$US	2,284	1,721	1,544	2,203	2,739	2,546	1,211	1,429	833	982	1,406
% by Channel											
Bilateral	26%	4%	6%	21%	43%	31%	59%	23%	-4%	-1%	22%
Multilateral	51%	58%	62%	45%	32%	37%	41%	77%	90%	101%	78%
NGO	23%	38%	32%	34%	25%	33%	0%	1%	14%	0%	0%
Chad											
Total \$US	1,320	1,501	845	1,367	3,745	4,024	2,602	2,984	3,044	2,675	2,902
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	6%	1%	6%	25%	34%	50%	51%	62%	58%	0%
Multilateral	87%	81%	99%	81%	40%	33%	47%	45%	34%	35%	93%
NGO	13%	13%	0%	13%	36%	32%	3%	5%	4%	7%	7%
Comoros											
Total \$US	291	274	472	57	1,697	585	834	502	473	780	626
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Multilateral	100%	95%	69%	100%	90%	94%	100%	100%	100%	63%	100%
NGO	0%	4%	31%	0%	10%	6%	0%	0%	0%	37%	0%
Congo											
Total \$US	862	1,108	354	602	1,479	1,021	1,244	2,217	863	928	4,715
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	55%	0%	15%	55%	75%	46%	84%	15%	25%	8%
Multilateral	73%	21%	100%	85%	42%	22%	54%	12%	27%	38%	18%
NGO	27%	25%	0%	0%	3%	3%	0%	4%	58%	37%	74%
Congo, Democratic Republic of the											
Total \$US	4,203	453	117	2,034	1,770	1,945	1,006	1,837	3,182	8,783	5,536
% by Channel											
Bilateral	85%	*%	0%	96%	32%	59%	52%	62%	15%	10%	20%
Multilateral	7%	53%	45%	4%	39%	7%	41%	27%	23%	25%	31%
NGO	8%	47%	55%	0%	30%	34%	7%	11%	62%	65%	49%
Cote d'Ivoire											
Total \$US	2,735	5,292	5,309	2,912	6,632	8,279	5,874	4,667	3,276	4,014	3,170
% by Channel											
Bilateral	26%	53%	63%	14%	38%	47%	55%	57%	57%	59%	11%
Multilateral	19%	17%	15%	47%	19%	23%	38%	33%	41%	40%	73%
NGO	54%	31%	22%	38%	43%	30%	7%	10%	1%	1%	16%
Equatorial Guinea											
Total \$US	519	290	596	972	997	1,006	699	440	508	1,025	550
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	49%	0%
Multilateral	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	51%	100%
NGO	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Eritrea											
Total \$US	NA	209	136	5,572	3,189	4,459	4,043	3,518	3,028	6,774	9,345
% by Channel											
Bilateral	NA	1%	0%	66%	38%	22%	15%	48%	42%	21%	24%
Multilateral	NA	86%	98%	18%	49%	46%	56%	49%	28%	45%	32%
NGO	NA	12%	2%	15%	13%	32%	29%	4%	30%	34%	44%
Ethiopia											
Total \$US	4,628	9,269	7,152	20,284	32,569	29,130	22,209	24,731	31,619	43,125	52,334
% by Channel											
Bilateral	17%	41%	17%	46%	57%	14%	38%	40%	16%	20%	23%
Multilateral	35%	31%	58%	23%	19%	28%	16%	7%	15%	12%	12%
NGO	47%	28%	25%	30%	24%	58%	47%	53%	69%	68%	65%

Table A5. (continued)

Country	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 ^b	2001	2002 ^{c,d}
Gabon											
Total \$US	720	260	57	520	246	677	555	683	435	3,069	710
% by Channel											
Bilateral	47%	0%	0%	0%	76%	28%	34%	0%	18%	2%	64%
Multilateral	53%	100%	100%	100%	24%	72%	66%	68%	55%	8%	36%
NGO	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	32%	27%	89%	0%
Gambia											
Total \$US	1,540	3,045	821	813	1,203	1,802	1,339	1,321	801	690	614
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	50%	2%	3%	48%	34%	43%	39%	48%	41%	2%
Multilateral	64%	35%	76%	66%	39%	59%	28%	50%	46%	59%	98%
NGO	35%	15%	22%	30%	14%	7%	30%	12%	6%	0%	0%
Ghana											
Total \$US	7,347	6,631	18,231	14,518	14,818	16,050	17,551	22,323	17,485	21,753	30,975
% by Channel											
Bilateral	57%	50%	61%	46%	35%	49%	9%	27%	18%	13%	46%
Multilateral	17%	26%	16%	16%	17%	18%	34%	16%	16%	19%	12%
NGO	26%	23%	23%	38%	48%	33%	57%	57%	66%	68%	42%
Guinea											
Total \$US	3,567	3,593	7,352	11,012	7,179	10,443	5,325	9,574	7,187	6,176	8,623
% by Channel											
Bilateral	27%	9%	47%	83%	43%	52%	20%	36%	44%	29%	23%
Multilateral	17%	21%	10%	13%	19%	10%	17%	9%	8%	14%	8%
NGO	56%	70%	43%	4%	38%	39%	63%	55%	48%	57%	69%
Guinea-Bissau											
Total \$US	776	574	859	590	1,634	1,802	1,272	157	574	562	1,045
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	19%	0%	48%	18%	76%	55%	32%	10%	33%
Multilateral	85%	78%	81%	100%	25%	55%	22%	45%	34%	90%	67%
NGO	15%	22%	0%	0%	27%	27%	2%	0%	34%	0%	0%
Kenya											
Total \$US	16,814	16,909	25,886	40,780	25,747	29,270	29,047	35,108	33,697	38,134	48,161
% by Channel											
Bilateral	53%	63%	60%	50%	49%	55%	35%	34%	26%	33%	30%
Multilateral	10%	8%	17%	9%	11%	10%	7%	13%	6%	8%	12%
NGO	37%	29%	23%	41%	39%	35%	58%	53%	68%	59%	58%
Lesotho											
Total \$US	1,114	2,467	497	939	955	1,050	984	381	753	967	1,577
% by Channel											
Bilateral	15%	53%	4%	0%	8%	20%	71%	18%	73%	67%	19%
Multilateral	46%	23%	53%	60%	39%	71%	9%	71%	24%	25%	28%
NGO	39%	24%	43%	40%	53%	9%	20%	11%	3%	8%	53%
Liberia											
Total \$US	301	428	51	140	144	934	994	1,591	2,433	1,626	1,961
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	12%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	23%	15%	0%	37%
Multilateral	36%	53%	100%	100%	100%	7%	69%	70%	30%	63%	29%
NGO	64%	36%	0%	0%	0%	93%	30%	8%	54%	37%	34%
Madagascar											
Total \$US	1,901	6,471	6,302	10,798	12,895	11,162	9,625	9,159	7,386	10,208	12,424
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	56%	51%	69%	37%	54%	41%	11%	29%	11%	22%
Multilateral	54%	32%	21%	17%	16%	15%	29%	24%	23%	21%	17%
NGO	46%	12%	29%	14%	47%	30%	29%	66%	47%	68%	61%

Table A5. (continued)

Country	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 ^b	2001	2002 ^{c,d}
Malawi											
Total \$US	2,662	2,376	4,748	22,000	25,334	22,654	22,148	16,516	25,616	22,230	35,532
% by Channel											
Bilateral	46%	36%	49%	72%	31%	46%	26%	33%	48%	19%	52%
Multilateral	45%	52%	30%	12%	12%	21%	25%	17%	7%	17%	11%
NGO	9%	12%	21%	15%	57%	33%	49%	50%	45%	64%	37%
Mali											
Total \$US	3,381	6,485	4,856	12,411	13,247	12,779	14,660	16,851	11,804	14,171	20,358
% by Channel											
Bilateral	12%	63%	78%	62%	59%	49%	56%	28%	50%	40%	45%
Multilateral	36%	15%	17%	15%	12%	18%	12%	7%	9%	17%	11%
NGO	52%	22%	5%	23%	29%	33%	32%	65%	42%	43%	44%
Mauritania											
Total \$US	502	760	1,282	933	541	1,045	1,045	862	1,965	2,061	5,095
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	7%	0%	43%	0%	0%	0%	5%	5%	7%
Multilateral	89%	88%	82%	100%	57%	97%	89%	100%	79%	63%	86%
NGO	11%	12%	11%	0%	0%	3%	11%	0%	16%	32%	7%
Mauritius											
Total \$US	813	616	596	568	321	324	254	72	91	193	157
% by Channel											
Bilateral	25%	10%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Multilateral	22%	35%	85%	79%	88%	90%	97%	100%	97%	100%	100%
NGO	53%	55%	15%	21%	12%	10%	3%	0%	3%	0%	0%
Mozambique											
Total \$US	1,603	2,744	4,235	12,052	13,411	22,119	20,853	17,790	23,388	29,800	41,172
% by Channel											
Bilateral	6%	27%	13%	77%	48%	29%	23%	42%	30%	27%	39%
Multilateral	73%	60%	49%	18%	25%	30%	39%	33%	26%	28%	22%
NGO	21%	12%	38%	6%	27%	41%	38%	25%	44%	45%	38%
Namibia											
Total \$US	1,139	1,156	1,132	3,447	2,648	2,265	2,498	2,583	3,571	4,080	4,774
% by Channel											
Bilateral	1%	19%	0%	39%	19%	6%	11%	44%	24%	20%	18%
Multilateral	89%	76%	82%	56%	74%	93%	81%	52%	37%	36%	32%
NGO	10%	4%	18%	5%	7%	1%	8%	4%	39%	44%	50%
Niger											
Total \$US	6,899	5,504	6,286	9,839	5,620	6,473	8,814	4,291	2,827	3,979	3,480
% by Channel											
Bilateral	47%	48%	49%	71%	34%	37%	33%	23%	56%	35%	15%
Multilateral	17%	30%	24%	19%	41%	42%	50%	48%	39%	62%	82%
NGO	36%	22%	27%	10%	25%	21%	17%	29%	5%	3%	3%
Nigeria											
Total \$US	15,539	12,899	18,288	19,021	29,862	18,678	21,698	16,693	39,741	35,933	51,039
% by Channel											
Bilateral	56%	46%	54%	5%	27%	44%	3%	15%	11%	4%	20%
Multilateral	11%	22%	24%	26%	9%	15%	20%	23%	10%	19%	19%
NGO	32%	31%	22%	70%	64%	41%	77%	62%	79%	77%	61%
Reunion											
Total \$US	NA	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	NA	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral	NA	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NGO	NA	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table A5. (continued)

Country	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 ^b	2001	2002 ^{c,d}
Rwanda											
Total \$US	7,055	3,904	4,457	2,604	4,456	5,586	7,886	8,266	11,007	14,044	10,695
% by Channel											
Bilateral	59%	51%	90%	76%	20%	41%	54%	72%	41%	11%	12%
Multilateral	24%	36%	12%	24%	16%	27%	12%	23%	11%	13%	17%
NGO	17%	13%	-2%	1%	64%	33%	34%	5%	48%	76%	71%
Sao Tome and Principe											
Total \$US	1,839	114	256	380	253	479	259	528	327	974	427
% by Channel											
Bilateral	79%	0%	0%	0%	6%	2%	4%	2%	15%	11%	18%
Multilateral	21%	100%	100%	100%	94%	98%	96%	98%	85%	60%	66%
NGO	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	29%	16%
Senegal											
Total \$US	3,024	3,787	5,099	14,021	18,811	9,571	14,762	15,198	12,603	17,082	11,654
% by Channel											
Bilateral	8%	41%	56%	57%	41%	18%	47%	34%	13%	33%	19%
Multilateral	40%	36%	30%	20%	18%	32%	7%	13%	9%	14%	20%
NGO	52%	23%	15%	22%	41%	51%	46%	53%	78%	52%	60%
Seychelles											
Total \$US	111	194	138	170	293	101	111	86	72	59	50
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Multilateral	100%	95%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	72%	100%	100%
NGO	0%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	28%	0%	0%
Sierra Leone											
Total \$US	921	1,094	483	855	1,129	400	1,579	481	1,120	889	2,373
% by Channel											
Bilateral	2%	0%	4%	18%	10%	23%	26%	22%	36%	0%	25%
Multilateral	37%	54%	61%	55%	41%	67%	40%	41%	20%	63%	48%
NGO	61%	46%	35%	27%	48%	10%	34%	37%	44%	37%	27%
South Africa											
Total \$US	211	169	872	9,693	15,588	20,263	21,286	19,449	28,171	29,267	39,387
% by Channel											
Bilateral	70%	10%	21%	86%	59%	18%	57%	19%	22%	21%	14%
Multilateral	0%	0%	3%	7%	6%	6%	4%	8%	4%	8%	10%
NGO	30%	90%	76%	7%	35%	76%	39%	73%	74%	70%	76%
Swaziland											
Total \$US	992	1,535	1,970	4,354	1,185	1,190	722	597	557	635	2,180
% by Channel											
Bilateral	45%	32%	74%	66%	15%	31%	39%	4%	27%	1%	2%
Multilateral	20%	18%	17%	20%	40%	57%	54%	95%	62%	77%	48%
NGO	35%	50%	9%	14%	45%	12%	7%	1%	11%	22%	50%
Tanzania, United Republic of											
Total \$US	12,874	8,336	9,901	27,102	29,517	35,037	42,070	30,502	27,746	31,019	38,435
% by Channel											
Bilateral	43%	43%	52%	56%	33%	42%	45%	42%	39%	29%	45%
Multilateral	21%	35%	24%	16%	15%	17%	18%	20%	11%	21%	20%
NGO	37%	22%	24%	27%	52%	41%	37%	38%	50%	50%	35%
Togo											
Total \$US	1,835	959	1,695	4,971	3,586	2,073	2,964	1,540	1,601	2,695	2,719
% by Channel											
Bilateral	4%	30%	43%	27%	33%	38%	24%	4%	18%	5%	45%
Multilateral	32%	16%	19%	23%	26%	35%	38%	54%	40%	56%	54%
NGO	64%	54%	38%	50%	40%	28%	38%	42%	42%	39%	1%

Table A5. (continued)

Country	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 ^b	2001	2002 ^{c,d}
Uganda											
Total \$US	6,940	9,270	10,524	22,856	28,402	31,133	43,324	37,394	37,590	42,399	53,940
% by Channel											
Bilateral	26%	23%	34%	55%	36%	40%	5%	35%	25%	14%	17%
Multilateral	44%	31%	55%	21%	14%	16%	28%	24%	12%	14%	12%
NGO	30%	45%	11%	24%	50%	44%	67%	40%	63%	72%	71%
Zambia											
Total \$US	3,450	3,707	4,849	11,449	14,431	19,954	17,636	17,092	28,041	29,312	43,214
% by Channel											
Bilateral	3%	23%	40%	78%	28%	49%	15%	38%	33%	28%	33%
Multilateral	41%	23%	30%	6%	11%	16%	13%	7%	14%	9%	7%
NGO	56%	54%	30%	16%	60%	36%	72%	55%	53%	63%	60%
Zimbabwe											
Total \$US	9,142	4,349	7,717	9,338	16,655	23,301	21,891	17,659	21,733	17,364	18,699
% by Channel											
Bilateral	82%	44%	59%	36%	30%	30%	23%	45%	31%	5%	48%
Multilateral	11%	44%	37%	31%	43%	35%	32%	15%	6%	14%	9%
NGO	7%	12%	5%	33%	27%	34%	44%	39%	63%	81%	43%

^a Percentages have been rounded off and may not add to 100 per cent. Totals have been rounded off and may not add to Africa (sub-Saharan) Total. An asterisk in the percentage row indicates final expenditures of less than 0.5 per cent. An asterisk in the Total \$US row indicates final expenditures of less than \$US 500. A zero indicates no final expenditures. NA indicates no report for the country or region in that year. Negative numbers are due to adjustments made to the preceding year's figures and indicate that the amount of adjustment exceeded actual expenditure.

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

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

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

^e 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 A6. FINAL DONOR EXPENDITURES FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE IN COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES OF ASIA AND THE PACIFIC, BY CHANNEL OF DISTRIBUTION, 1992-2002^a
(Thousands of current US\$)

Country/Territory	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 ^b	2001	2002 ^{c,d}
Asia and the Pacific											
Total^e											
Total US\$	210,520	165,574	337,790	342,302	367,478	365,118	405,287	415,124	391,829	396,994	561,751
% by Channel											
Bilateral	49%	34%	27%	51%	36%	28%	29%	29%	30%	29%	43%
Multilateral	23%	31%	36%	22%	27%	23%	28%	28%	30%	24%	20%
NGO	28%	34%	37%	26%	37%	48%	43%	43%	40%	47%	37%
Regional											
Total US\$	10,561	11,716	84,584	22,451	34,908	30,034	37,686	33,060	19,473	36,815	151,033
% by Channel											
Bilateral	6%	4%	4%	21%	28%	5%	17%	20%	5%	3%	75%
Multilateral	38%	39%	8%	39%	22%	29%	23%	41%	55%	37%	9%
NGO	56%	57%	88%	40%	50%	66%	60%	39%	40%	60%	16%
Afghanistan											
Total US\$	760	206	6	10	88	1,060	813	1,937	1,928	1,491	12,739
% by Channel											
Bilateral	51%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	16%	0%	30%	4%
Multilateral	28%	99%	100%	100%	4%	61%	42%	26%	39%	52%	71%
NGO	21%	*%	0%	0%	96%	39%	58%	57%	61%	19%	25%
Armenia											
Total US\$	NA	6	*	2,042	2,483	2,040	3,164	520	1,876	3,721	3,871
% by Channel											
Bilateral	NA	0%	0%	97%	80%	0%	85%	4%	37%	30%	48%
Multilateral	NA	100%	0%	1%	19%	24%	11%	33%	6%	7%	8%
NGO	NA	0%	100%	2%	1%	76%	4%	62%	57%	63%	44%
Azerbaijan											
Total US\$	NA	*	527	870	1,437	1,247	1,160	941	1,473	1,887	1,876
% by Channel											
Bilateral	NA	0%	0%	102%	56%	2%	0%	4%	37%	38%	35%
Multilateral	NA	100%	100%	-2%	29%	57%	61%	52%	42%	41%	40%
NGO	NA	0%	0%	0%	15%	41%	39%	45%	21%	21%	25%
Bangladesh											
Total US\$	74,568	39,575	100,853	65,404	87,360	93,145	87,699	89,494	84,736	75,909	64,627
% by Channel											
Bilateral	72%	61%	36%	82%	46%	31%	16%	16%	29%	35%	48%
Multilateral	8%	14%	52%	13%	20%	11%	36%	31%	44%	22%	16%
NGO	20%	25%	13%	5%	34%	59%	48%	53%	28%	43%	35%
Bhutan											
Total US\$	306	231	748	770	667	1,076	924	1,274	1,431	632	529
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%
Multilateral	95%	78%	98%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	99%	100%
NGO	5%	22%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Brunei Darussalam											
Total US\$	*	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral	100%	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NGO	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia											
Total US\$	847	27	3,752	18,755	11,048	19,756	21,806	21,362	20,117	24,787	28,519
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	63%	78%	55%	49%	30%	52%	41%	12%	21%
Multilateral	8%	76%	6%	6%	19%	21%	37%	17%	18%	14%	15%
NGO	92%	24%	31%	15%	26%	30%	32%	30%	41%	74%	64%

Table A6. (continued)											
Country/Territory	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 ^b	2001	2002 ^{c,d}
China											
Total SUS	10,041	13,694	11,323	11,394	4,030	4,110	6,693	11,465	12,305	22,176	15,590
% by Channel											
Bilateral	5%	*%	10%	2%	40%	7%	17%	11%	13%	46%	36%
Multilateral	41%	55%	58%	48%	1%	3%	7%	63%	35%	26%	37%
NGO	55%	45%	32%	50%	59%	90%	77%	26%	52%	28%	27%
Cook Islands											
Total SUS	92	123	92	190	39	77	81	105	55	50	69
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Multilateral	94%	79%	86%	100%	100%	100%	100%	95%	100%	100%	100%
NGO	6%	21%	14%	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%	0%	0%	0%
Fiji											
Total SUS	444	291	352	400	381	1,322	810	274	112	152	312
% by Channel											
Bilateral	1%	1%	4%	0%	0%	14%	0%	0%	0%	0%	7%
Multilateral	66%	62%	61%	100%	100%	85%	100%	100%	97%	76%	69%
NGO	33%	37%	35%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	3%	24%	25%
French Polynesia											
Total SUS	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NGO	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guam											
Total SUS	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NGO	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
India											
Total SUS	31,962	21,884	33,706	60,233	44,623	45,648	58,134	57,247	78,993	57,199	69,594
% by Channel											
Bilateral	41%	19%	52%	54%	16%	37%	33%	35%	37%	31%	20%
Multilateral	34%	45%	35%	23%	34%	19%	15%	14%	19%	21%	22%
NGO	25%	36%	13%	23%	50%	44%	52%	51%	44%	48%	58%
Indonesia											
Total SUS	18,732	13,442	24,085	26,286	29,081	32,152	32,848	38,285	33,099	34,244	47,720
% by Channel											
Bilateral	55%	37%	14%	23%	24%	27%	35%	31%	14%	21%	25%
Multilateral	21%	17%	25%	4%	10%	15%	17%	24%	29%	21%	21%
NGO	24%	46%	62%	73%	66%	58%	47%	44%	58%	58%	54%
Iran, Islamic Republic of											
Total SUS	292	2,087	1,822	3,050	2,625	1,791	2,127	1,249	1,539	2,276	9,111
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Multilateral	79%	98%	100%	100%	88%	100%	95%	99%	89%	100%	100%
NGO	21%	2%	0%	0%	12%	0%	5%	1%	11%	0%	0%
Kazakhstan											
Total SUS	NA	600	1,188	2,292	2,916	1,270	2,418	2,809	3,047	6,169	4,193
% by Channel											
Bilateral	NA	0%	39%	79%	47%	29%	10%	37%	15%	22%	7%
Multilateral	NA	100%	50%	10%	44%	18%	53%	15%	32%	17%	24%
NGO	NA	0%	10%	11%	9%	53%	37%	48%	53%	62%	69%

Table A6. (continued)											
Country/Territory	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 ^b	2001	2002 ^{c,d}
Kiribati											
Total \$US	243	350	33	217	14	65	62	102	75	12	48
% by Channel											
Bilateral	40%	66%	33%	49%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Multilateral	60%	34%	67%	51%	100%	100%	100%	92%	96%	84%	100%
NGO	0%	0%	*%	0%	0%	0%	0%	8%	4%	16%	0%
Korea, Democratic People's Republic of											
Total \$US	738	1,079	761	831	497	2,337	676	561	354	1,198	3,261
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	11%	0%	40%	4%
Multilateral	91%	88%	100%	100%	80%	100%	92%	82%	100%	60%	40%
NGO	9%	12%	0%	0%	20%	0%	8%	8%	0%	0%	56%
Korea, Republic of											
Total \$US	1,233	1,237	77	45	26	119	203	0	0	0	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	28%	-	-	-	-
Multilateral	10%	7%	91%	0%	28%	0%	72%	-	-	-	-
NGO	90%	93%	9%	100%	72%	100%	0%	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyzstan											
Total \$US	NA	365	678	1,468	1,661	1,730	1,324	1,402	1,518	2,593	8,494
% by Channel											
Bilateral	NA	0%	25%	38%	32%	17%	0%	7%	0%	3%	70%
Multilateral	NA	100%	56%	38%	56%	61%	56%	42%	29%	18%	7%
NGO	NA	0%	19%	24%	11%	24%	44%	51%	71%	80%	23%
Lao People's Democratic Republic											
Total \$US	251	300	1,240	982	2,095	3,409	3,542	2,104	2,490	2,244	3,964
% by Channel											
Bilateral	34%	0%	0%	1%	17%	24%	67%	17%	19%	0%	6%
Multilateral	58%	62%	92%	75%	51%	13%	32%	66%	79%	100%	53%
NGO	8%	38%	8%	23%	32%	63%	2%	16%	2%	0%	41%
Malaysia											
Total \$US	1,965	1,333	1,299	731	1,059	843	251	670	206	156	441
% by Channel											
Bilateral	9%	13%	15%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	42%
Multilateral	27%	12%	15%	46%	35%	29%	57%	37%	75%	91%	34%
NGO	64%	75%	70%	54%	65%	71%	41%	63%	25%	9%	24%
Maldives											
Total \$US	360	356	146	231	564	942	497	622	861	733	503
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Multilateral	57%	81%	100%	100%	100%	100%	98%	100%	100%	100%	100%
NGO	43%	19%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Marshall Islands											
Total \$US	44	174	310	330	59	250	60	107	105	50	52
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Multilateral	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
NGO	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Table A6. (continued)											
Country/Territory	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 ^b	2001	2002 ^{c,d}
Micronesia, Federated States of											
Total \$US	385	599	926	159	15	183	103	83	58	66	86
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	35%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Multilateral	79%	40%	38%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
NGO	21%	60%	27%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Mongolia											
Total \$US	1,006	1,062	1,543	1,177	794	971	3,229	3,956	2,372	3,989	3,334
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	10%	45%	14%	10%	17%
Multilateral	100%	100%	93%	100%	100%	88%	76%	45%	60%	55%	60%
NGO	0%	0%	7%	0%	0%	12%	14%	10%	25%	35%	23%
Myanmar											
Total \$US	327	1,201	61	427	1,425	884	2,424	1,886	3,135	4,688	13,097
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	20%	8%	1%	0%	55%
Multilateral	82%	56%	100%	47%	72%	58%	41%	55%	31%	45%	25%
NGO	18%	44%	0%	53%	28%	39%	39%	37%	67%	55%	20%
Nepal											
Total \$US	5,082	6,726	9,586	17,994	23,270	16,948	22,051	25,073	18,189	19,820	26,472
% by Channel											
Bilateral	22%	23%	47%	29%	24%	22%	22%	23%	24%	23%	40%
Multilateral	43%	36%	43%	21%	30%	29%	34%	30%	24%	27%	14%
NGO	35%	41%	10%	50%	47%	50%	45%	46%	52%	50%	46%
Niue											
Total \$US	NA	NA	5	20	9	18	4	15	0	0	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	NA	NA	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	-	-	-
Multilateral	NA	NA	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	14%	-	-	-
NGO	NA	NA	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	86%	-	-	-
Pakistan											
Total \$US	18,771	15,028	12,670	15,761	33,508	15,967	28,561	28,144	23,089	13,415	20,520
% by Channel											
Bilateral	56%	66%	37%	60%	58%	50%	52%	42%	25%	4%	40%
Multilateral	16%	9%	44%	28%	36%	41%	27%	34%	33%	27%	22%
NGO	29%	25%	19%	12%	6%	9%	21%	25%	42%	69%	38%
Palau											
Total \$US	NA	NA	NA	120	10	44	8	0	0	0	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	NA	NA	NA	0%	0%	0%	0%	-	-	-	-
Multilateral	NA	NA	NA	100%	100%	100%	100%	-	-	-	-
NGO	NA	NA	NA	0%	0%	0%	0%	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea											
Total \$US	678	617	2,222	3,675	5,058	5,158	6,312	7,288	6,955	6,157	4,770
% by Channel											
Bilateral	36%	14%	78%	83%	83%	63%	88%	89%	89%	89%	83%
Multilateral	21%	36%	20%	15%	16%	36%	11%	9%	10%	9%	16%
NGO	43%	50%	3%	3%	1%	0%	1%	2%	1%	2%	1%
Philippines											
Total \$US	14,941	15,901	23,958	47,271	45,669	47,906	46,625	47,144	45,899	46,523	31,104
% by Channel											
Bilateral	59%	59%	66%	53%	35%	21%	35%	30%	51%	53%	34%
Multilateral	16%	16%	12%	17%	28%	20%	12%	15%	7%	7%	11%
NGO	26%	25%	23%	30%	37%	59%	53%	55%	41%	41%	55%

Table A6. (continued)											
Country/Territory	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 ^b	2001	2002 ^{c,d}
Samoa											
Total SUS	242	209	128	154	89	62	56	80	28	50	99
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	38%
Multilateral	67%	58%	100%	97%	86%	84%	77%	100%	86%	100%	62%
NGO	33%	42%	*%	0%	14%	16%	23%	0%	14%	0%	0%
Singapore											
Total SUS	101	125	0	7	300	8	0	0	0	0	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	-	0%	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral	4%	14%	-	0%	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-
NGO	96%	86%	-	100%	100%	100%	-	-	-	-	-
Solomon Islands											
Total SUS	250	277	366	280	85	376	365	644	239	280	120
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	66%	0%	0%	0%	3%	2%
Multilateral	56%	55%	96%	100%	100%	30%	18%	48%	24%	28%	64%
NGO	44%	44%	4%	0%	0%	4%	82%	52%	76%	69%	34%
Sri Lanka											
Total SUS	3,691	1,888	1,633	1,973	4,614	2,186	3,942	2,804	3,139	2,074	3,664
% by Channel											
Bilateral	38%	9%	8%	19%	0%	19%	16%	13%	5%	0%	14%
Multilateral	23%	54%	81%	51%	79%	67%	68%	58%	43%	69%	36%
NGO	39%	37%	11%	30%	21%	15%	16%	29%	53%	31%	50%
Tajikistan											
Total SUS	NA	285	367	1,151	1,527	943	568	892	369	805	4,072
% by Channel											
Bilateral	NA	0%	*%	76%	69%	9%	0%	15%	0%	0%	1%
Multilateral	NA	74%	99%	17%	13%	81%	69%	78%	100%	78%	55%
NGO	NA	26%	1%	7%	18%	10%	31%	6%	0%	22%	43%
Thailand											
Total SUS	4,294	4,342	1,513	6,736	8,236	8,490	4,249	11,039	2,841	2,466	5,167
% by Channel											
Bilateral	34%	28%	5%	49%	53%	29%	31%	23%	3%	2%	46%
Multilateral	19%	25%	62%	8%	25%	43%	5%	7%	33%	68%	12%
NGO	46%	47%	33%	43%	22%	29%	64%	71%	64%	31%	42%
Tokelau											
Total SUS	158	35	15	0	12	21	11	0	0	0	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	-	0%	0%	0%	-	-	-	-
Multilateral	100%	100%	100%	-	100%	100%	100%	-	-	-	-
NGO	0%	0%	0%	-	0%	0%	0%	-	-	-	-
Tonga											
Total SUS	126	715	144	140	39	69	45	16	48	36	116
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	*%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Multilateral	35%	22%	100%	100%	100%	77%	91%	81%	96%	67%	100%
NGO	65%	78%	0%	0%	0%	23%	9%	19%	4%	33%	0%
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands											
Total SUS	94	106	92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral	32%	100%	87%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NGO	68%	0%	13%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table A6. (continued)											
Country/Territory	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 ^b	2001	2002 ^{c,d}
Turkmenistan											
Total \$US	NA	248	499	653	302	1,012	730	719	684	1,027	843
% by Channel											
Bilateral	NA	0%	9%	54%	60%	4%	0%	0%	0%	6%	1%
Multilateral	NA	100%	75%	40%	39%	95%	94%	74%	62%	68%	75%
NGO	NA	0%	16%	6%	1%	1%	6%	26%	38%	27%	24%
Tuvalu											
Total \$US	108	68	27	80	12	22	27	64	35	2	112
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Multilateral	79%	65%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	-3%	90%
NGO	21%	35%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	103%	10%
Uzbekistan											
Total \$US	NA	600	1,535	972	3,527	2,849	2,350	2,592	1,444	4,624	6,056
% by Channel											
Bilateral	NA	0%	29%	67%	73%	71%	23%	52%	23%	17%	7%
Multilateral	NA	99%	66%	11%	15%	22%	62%	35%	38%	16%	9%
NGO	NA	*%	6%	22%	12%	7%	15%	13%	39%	68%	83%
Vanuatu											
Total \$US	254	159	590	601	188	202	32	56	80	86	86
% by Channel											
Bilateral	9%	0%	0%	55%	81%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%
Multilateral	75%	68%	20%	45%	7%	45%	88%	93%	99%	83%	100%
NGO	16%	32%	80%	0%	12%	55%	12%	7%	1%	13%	0%
Viet Nam											
Total \$US	6,271	6,000	12,328	23,967	11,127	16,358	20,616	17,039	17,433	16,392	15,485
% by Channel											
Bilateral	9%	*%	2%	38%	19%	33%	49%	40%	34%	46%	19%
Multilateral	74%	70%	82%	38%	40%	33%	37%	43%	39%	31%	20%
NGO	17%	29%	16%	24%	41%	34%	14%	18%	27%	23%	60%

^a Percentages have been rounded off and may not add to 100 per cent. Totals have been rounded off and may not add to Asia and the Pacific Total. An asterisk in the percentage row indicates final expenditures of less than 0.5 per cent. An asterisk in the Total \$US row indicates final expenditures of less than \$US 500. A zero indicates no final expenditures. NA indicates no report for the country or region in that year. Negative numbers are due to adjustments made to the preceding year's figure and indicate that the amount of adjustment exceeded actual expenditure.

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

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

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

^e 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 A7. FINAL DONOR EXPENDITURES FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE IN COUNTRIES OF LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN, BY CHANNEL OF DISTRIBUTION, 1992-2002^a
(Thousands of current SUS)

Country	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 ^b	2001	2002 ^{c,d}
Latin America and the Caribbean Total^e											
Total SUS	96,821	111,310	189,856	190,252	196,575	208,676	237,075	182,603	156,534	188,603	254,063
% by Channel											
Bilateral	37%	29%	25%	45%	34%	21%	20%	22%	37%	34%	33%
Multilateral	21%	20%	28%	18%	16%	19%	16%	16%	15%	16%	24%
NGO	42%	51%	48%	37%	50%	60%	64%	62%	48%	49%	44%
Regional											
Total SUS	17,916	33,550	63,741	13,950	29,102	33,081	39,548	23,605	15,694	21,208	60,609
% by Channel											
Bilateral	13%	5%	1%	28%	26%	10%	20%	21%	11%	4%	46%
Multilateral	27%	19%	23%	46%	30%	29%	23%	29%	30%	16%	8%
NGO	60%	76%	76%	26%	44%	60%	57%	50%	59%	80%	47%
Anguilla											
Total SUS	0	*	4	0	0	0	0	0	116	44	20
% by Channel											
Bilateral	-	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	100%	100%	100%
Multilateral	-	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	0%	0%	0%
NGO	-	100%	100%	-	-	-	-	-	0%	0%	0%
Antigua and Barbuda											
Total SUS	170	72	234	20	10	13	13	20	0	0	50
% by Channel											
Bilateral	1%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	-	-	100%
Multilateral	15%	4%	16%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	-	-	0%
NGO	84%	93%	84%	0%	0%	100%	100%	100%	-	-	0%
Argentina											
Total SUS	518	573	490	1,603	2,300	1,652	1,239	1,558	1,045	865	570
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	74%	51%	75%	92%	95%	84%	57%	2%
Multilateral	14%	7%	8%	12%	9%	4%	4%	4%	16%	40%	98%
NGO	86%	93%	92%	14%	39%	21%	4%	2%	0%	3%	0%
Aruba											
Total SUS	26	26	31	0	0	6	63	153	170	208	166
% by Channel											
Bilateral	8%	0%	10%	-	-	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Multilateral	0%	0%	0%	-	-	0%	0%	0%	0%	24%	0%
NGO	92%	100%	90%	-	-	100%	100%	100%	100%	76%	100%
Bahamas											
Total SUS	82	51	108	0	0	17	2	0	0	0	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	-	-	0%	0%	-	-	-	-
Multilateral	0%	0%	39%	-	-	0%	0%	-	-	-	-
NGO	100%	100%	61%	-	-	100%	100%	-	-	-	-
Barbados											
Total SUS	285	140	152	30	4	55	241	1	0	0	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	1%	2%	3%	33%	0%	0%	0%	0%	-	-	-
Multilateral	39%	7%	13%	67%	100%	69%	100%	100%	-	-	-
NGO	61%	90%	84%	0%	0%	31%	0%	0%	-	-	-
Belize											
Total SUS	129	187	312	73	93	79	112	205	122	278	325
% by Channel											
Bilateral	21%	2%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	18%	0%
Multilateral	18%	49%	59%	41%	60%	83%	81%	92%	100%	79%	84%
NGO	61%	49%	40%	59%	40%	17%	19%	8%	0%	2%	16%

Table A7. (continued)											
Country	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 ^b	2001	2002 ^{cd}
Bolivia											
Total SUS	2,869	3,591	9,190	14,606	16,455	21,718	28,818	19,230	17,015	25,576	24,840
% by Channel											
Bilateral	5%	17%	40%	59%	55%	49%	36%	21%	51%	54%	56%
Multilateral	66%	51%	49%	18%	7%	13%	8%	10%	12%	11%	13%
NGO	29%	32%	11%	23%	38%	39%	56%	69%	37%	35%	31%
Brazil											
Total SUS	8,329	7,786	14,937	17,054	18,441	20,543	17,684	12,595	10,602	7,545	12,256
% by Channel											
Bilateral	9%	19%	9%	3%	3%	2%	10%	31%	17%	2%	4%
Multilateral	15%	13%	30%	13%	9%	11%	14%	11%	8%	19%	8%
NGO	75%	68%	61%	84%	88%	88%	76%	58%	75%	79%	88%
British Virgin Islands											
Total SUS	7	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral	100%	-	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NGO	0%	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chile											
Total SUS	1,645	1,807	2,803	2,161	1,438	4,354	1,091	415	108	112	183
% by Channel											
Bilateral	5%	16%	48%	1%	28%	1%	0%	0%	11%	1%	3%
Multilateral	14%	10%	5%	15%	27%	72%	24%	12%	57%	99%	95%
NGO	82%	74%	46%	84%	45%	27%	76%	88%	32%	-0%	2%
Colombia											
Total SUS	4,239	4,600	4,637	8,913	5,135	2,559	2,297	2,181	1,652	1,427	1,308
% by Channel											
Bilateral	23%	18%	14%	23%	10%	38%	38%	32%	39%	21%	2%
Multilateral	14%	17%	13%	8%	11%	31%	19%	17%	23%	68%	85%
NGO	64%	66%	73%	68%	79%	31%	43%	51%	38%	11%	13%
Costa Rica											
Total SUS	1,494	2,359	1,729	920	597	520	239	313	419	344	378
% by Channel											
Bilateral	51%	67%	25%	45%	38%	0%	3%	12%	47%	31%	7%
Multilateral	24%	18%	52%	36%	41%	50%	84%	57%	38%	69%	93%
NGO	25%	15%	23%	19%	21%	50%	13%	31%	15%	0%	0%
Cuba											
Total SUS	841	1,476	1,119	1,648	1,890	935	782	540	455	1,469	1,382
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	41%	19%	2%
Multilateral	74%	76%	100%	100%	99%	98%	100%	77%	59%	78%	93%
NGO	26%	24%	0%	0%	1%	2%	0%	23%	0%	3%	5%
Dominica											
Total SUS	77	112	108	70	84	12	18	14	0	0	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	5%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	-	-	-
Multilateral	12%	17%	14%	100%	100%	10%	-28%	0%	-	-	-
NGO	88%	78%	85%	0%	0%	90%	128%	100%	-	-	-
Dominican Republic											
Total SUS	3,553	3,486	5,843	9,437	8,297	6,772	7,061	8,163	6,909	8,135	8,264
% by Channel											
Bilateral	30%	65%	38%	64%	51%	43%	36%	30%	39%	36%	13%
Multilateral	22%	10%	33%	18%	14%	22%	24%	11%	10%	16%	16%
NGO	46%	25%	29%	18%	35%	35%	40%	59%	51%	48%	70%

Table A7. (continued)											
Country	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 ^b	2001	2002 ^{cd}
Ecuador											
Total SUS	3,474	2,759	7,569	6,881	3,986	5,446	7,640	7,555	6,600	9,697	5,132
% by Channel											
Bilateral	61%	50%	52%	45%	49%	42%	9%	8%	71%	76%	36%
Multilateral	19%	29%	17%	30%	18%	32%	17%	11%	10%	10%	29%
NGO	20%	21%	31%	25%	33%	25%	74%	81%	19%	14%	35%
El Salvador											
Total SUS	5,491	4,486	6,358	8,852	4,025	5,872	7,045	9,105	5,057	7,760	6,268
% by Channel											
Bilateral	79%	70%	70%	78%	52%	17%	59%	42%	55%	52%	50%
Multilateral	11%	16%	20%	10%	19%	22%	12%	7%	15%	14%	17%
NGO	10%	14%	10%	12%	29%	61%	29%	50%	30%	33%	33%
Grenada											
Total SUS	132	99	239	70	51	76	33	0	0	0	21
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	-	-	-	100%
Multilateral	11%	3%	25%	100%	100%	79%	46%	-	-	-	0%
NGO	89%	96%	75%	0%	0%	21%	54%	-	-	-	0%
Guatemala											
Total SUS	10,589	7,326	9,098	10,568	9,612	5,568	9,980	10,411	7,578	12,474	25,482
% by Channel											
Bilateral	86%	69%	75%	73%	73%	44%	13%	17%	44%	48%	15%
Multilateral	7%	10%	10%	7%	4%	10%	9%	12%	7%	11%	71%
NGO	7%	20%	15%	20%	23%	45%	78%	71%	49%	40%	15%
Guyana											
Total SUS	304	254	434	183	220	132	169	215	482	1,064	1,315
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	8%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	91%	0%	0%	0%
Multilateral	16%	18%	46%	77%	80%	11%	100%	9%	58%	23%	22%
NGO	84%	73%	54%	23%	20%	89%	0%	0%	42%	77%	77%
Haiti											
Total SUS	4,560	2,340	10,715	15,036	25,121	16,137	20,144	20,222	11,419	16,621	17,647
% by Channel											
Bilateral	78%	34%	49%	72%	41%	32%	18%	18%	30%	31%	20%
Multilateral	7%	32%	43%	17%	9%	13%	16%	12%	28%	23%	19%
NGO	15%	33%	9%	11%	50%	55%	65%	71%	42%	47%	61%
Honduras											
Total SUS	3,310	4,215	5,104	11,471	6,562	7,422	8,118	8,864	13,256	13,853	14,049
% by Channel											
Bilateral	58%	67%	60%	74%	40%	39%	18%	34%	48%	38%	44%
Multilateral	27%	23%	29%	11%	19%	20%	20%	13%	11%	13%	16%
NGO	15%	10%	10%	15%	41%	41%	62%	53%	41%	49%	40%
Jamaica											
Total SUS	2,000	1,691	2,603	3,536	4,663	5,088	5,588	4,209	5,066	3,534	6,544
% by Channel											
Bilateral	64%	51%	62%	61%	52%	40%	31%	51%	30%	25%	56%
Multilateral	12%	17%	24%	7%	10%	9%	9%	12%	4%	3%	4%
NGO	24%	31%	15%	32%	38%	50%	59%	37%	66%	73%	40%
Mexico											
Total SUS	12,388	14,490	19,068	22,268	19,522	23,326	28,948	14,924	16,214	9,849	16,318
% by Channel											
Bilateral	25%	26%	11%	10%	12%	10%	1%	7%	7%	1%	9%
Multilateral	24%	17%	32%	15%	9%	8%	9%	14%	7%	17%	29%
NGO	51%	56%	57%	75%	78%	82%	90%	80%	85%	82%	62%

Table A7. (continued)											
Country	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 ^b	2001	2002 ^{c,d}
Montserrat											
Total SUS	87	40	67	0	*	7	0	0	0	0	181
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	2%	1%	-	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	100%
Multilateral	0%	0%	5%	-	100%	0%	-	-	-	-	0%
NGO	100%	98%	94%	-	0%	100%	-	-	-	-	0%
Netherlands Antilles											
Total SUS	52	9	53	0	0	25	134	127	133	217	123
% by Channel											
Bilateral	13%	100%	19%	-	-	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Multilateral	0%	0%	0%	-	-	0%	9%	0%	0%	46%	0%
NGO	87%	0%	81%	-	-	100%	91%	100%	100%	54%	100%
Nicaragua											
Total SUS	2,925	2,462	5,108	10,853	13,444	11,529	15,974	9,954	11,888	16,685	18,477
% by Channel											
Bilateral	30%	52%	36%	68%	50%	45%	47%	32%	47%	25%	36%
Multilateral	45%	24%	47%	18%	29%	30%	20%	33%	15%	18%	30%
NGO	25%	24%	17%	13%	22%	25%	32%	35%	38%	57%	35%
Panama											
Total SUS	478	577	1,036	350	294	388	382	244	318	474	688
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	17%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	33%	16%	22%
Multilateral	50%	51%	50%	89%	100%	89%	90%	100%	67%	84%	78%
NGO	50%	49%	34%	11%	0%	11%	10%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Paraguay											
Total SUS	1,112	1,517	1,503	6,063	2,539	1,994	3,392	4,292	2,306	3,761	3,554
% by Channel											
Bilateral	1%	14%	9%	56%	17%	2%	8%	7%	30%	63%	42%
Multilateral	49%	20%	64%	21%	25%	48%	20%	11%	24%	17%	19%
NGO	50%	66%	27%	22%	59%	50%	72%	82%	47%	19%	39%
Peru											
Total SUS	6,100	7,404	12,921	22,659	21,273	29,564	28,296	22,112	20,085	23,635	26,158
% by Channel											
Bilateral	55%	54%	53%	46%	26%	5%	9%	15%	54%	44%	29%
Multilateral	12%	20%	21%	11%	12%	11%	9%	15%	8%	8%	26%
NGO	34%	27%	26%	43%	62%	84%	83%	70%	38%	48%	45%
Puerto Rico											
Total SUS	112	139	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NGO	100%	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Kitts and Nevis											
Total SUS	51	43	47	0	0	7	8	0	0	0	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	6%	-	-	0%	0%	-	-	-	-
Multilateral	6%	0%	0%	-	-	0%	0%	-	-	-	-
NGO	94%	100%	94%	-	-	100%	100%	-	-	-	-
Saint Lucia											
Total SUS	115	167	289	60	25	48	22	5	104	26	51
% by Channel											
Bilateral	5%	2%	8%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Multilateral	19%	41%	47%	100%	100%	10%	36%	0%	0%	0%	100%
NGO	76%	57%	46%	0%	0%	90%	64%	100%	100%	100%	0%

Table A7. (continued)											
Country	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 ^b	2001	2002
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines											
Total SUS	48	69	116	50	9	35	4	5	0	0	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	2%	3%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	-	-	-
Multilateral	8%	28%	53%	100%	100%	60%	100%	100%	-	-	-
NGO	90%	69%	45%	0%	0%	40%	0%	0%	-	-	-
Suriname											
Total SUS	186	148	405	218	170	2,820	365	220	824	139	336
% by Channel											
Bilateral	1%	*%	7%	0%	13%	2%	93%	71%	31%	0%	51%
Multilateral	4%	3%	26%	60%	87%	7%	6%	29%	69%	100%	49%
NGO	95%	96%	68%	40%	0%	91%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Trinidad and Tobago											
Total SUS	395	436	410	47	18	59	175	234	331	530	370
% by Channel											
Bilateral	9%	11%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Multilateral	3%	6%	8%	0%	0%	0%	71%	100%	100%	100%	100%
NGO	89%	83%	91%	100%	100%	100%	29%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Turks and Caicos Islands											
Total SUS	16	*	3	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	67
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	-	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	100%
Multilateral	100%	100%	100%	-	100%	100%	-	-	-	-	0%
NGO	0%	0%	0%	-	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	0%
Uruguay											
Total SUS	484	562	594	100	558	314	832	461	107	193	154
% by Channel											
Bilateral	5%	2%	17%	0%	33%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%
Multilateral	30%	11%	24%	100%	49%	88%	69%	100%	100%	95%	91%
NGO	65%	87%	59%	0%	18%	12%	31%	0%	0%	5%	4%
Venezuela											
Total SUS	232	262	669	500	635	497	619	448	459	879	779
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	5%	2%	0%	41%	0%	0%	0%	0%	7%	3%
Multilateral	26%	23%	66%	100%	59%	93%	94%	97%	94%	93%	97%
NGO	74%	72%	32%	0%	0%	7%	6%	3%	6%	0%	0%

^a Percentages have been rounded off and may not add to 100 per cent. Totals have been rounded off and may not add to Latin America and the Caribbean Total. An asterisk in the percentage row indicates final expenditures of less than 0.5 per cent. An asterisk in the Total SUS row indicates final expenditures of less than \$US 500. A zero indicates no final expenditures. NA indicates no report for the country or region on that year. Negative numbers are due to adjustments made to the preceding year's figures and indicate that the amount of adjustment exceeded actual expenditure.

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

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

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

^e 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 A8. FINAL DONOR EXPENDITURES FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE IN COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES OF WESTERN ASIA AND NORTH AFRICA, BY CHANNEL OF DISTRIBUTION, 1992-2002^a
(Thousands of current US\$)

Country/Territory	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 ^b	2001	2002 ^{c,d}
Western Asia and North Africa Total ^e											
Total SUS	41,977	52,510	51,100	76,217	103,755	118,098	116,967	85,322	105,009	114,072 ^f	148,880
% by Channel											
Bilateral	36%	42%	49%	47%	44%	41%	18%	33%	38%	32%	48%
Multilateral	27%	28%	36%	31%	21%	20%	23%	28%	17%	19%	14%
NGO	37%	30%	15%	22%	34%	39%	59%	39%	46%	49%	39%
Regional											
Total SUS	5,156	6,259	5,103	3,029	3,065	5,431	13,158	6,999	1,990	4,877	43,523
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	8%	18%	5%	17%	0%	0%	0%	1%	-0%	76%
Multilateral	38%	35%	54%	30%	38%	43%	27%	39%	41%	14%	2%
NGO	62%	57%	28%	65%	45%	57%	72%	60%	59%	86%	21%
Algeria											
Total SUS	1,109	1,503	1,205	1,157	1,620	1,354	852	2,644	3,005	3,492	3,574
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	52%	69%	60%	56%
Multilateral	80%	47%	95%	100%	100%	97%	100%	38%	23%	33%	37%
NGO	20%	52%	5%	0%	0%	3%	0%	10%	8%	6%	7%
Bahrain											
Total SUS	40	61	0	0	0	27	15	14	1	9	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	-	-	-	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	-
Multilateral	0%	0%	-	-	-	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	-
NGO	100%	100%	-	-	-	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	-
Cyprus											
Total SUS	89	101	9	20	0	0	19	1,571	0	0	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	0%	-	-	0%	0%	-	-	-
Multilateral	32%	35%	100%	100%	-	-	97%	100%	-	-	-
NGO	68%	65%	0%	0%	-	-	3%	0%	-	-	-
Djibouti											
Total SUS	36	133	90	1,038	1,224	933	833	437	448	621	579
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	77%	80%	60%	53%	0%	38%	13%	1%
Multilateral	100%	100%	100%	23%	20%	40%	47%	100%	62%	87%	99%
NGO	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Egypt											
Total SUS	13,118	12,730	12,496	23,462	32,836	36,092	35,510	31,821	55,162	58,528 ^f	46,754
% by Channel											
Bilateral	69%	72%	69%	81%	53%	43%	17%	58%	43%	30%	32%
Multilateral	9%	4%	18%	11%	8%	9%	5%	13%	5%	5%	4%
NGO	22%	24%	13%	8%	38%	48%	77%	30%	53%	64%	64%

Table A8. (continued)											
Country/Territory	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 ^b	2001	2002 ^{c,d}
Iraq											
Total SUS	148	138	3	850	-50	481	1,004	313	326	268	378
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	19%	0%	5%	4%
Multilateral	12%	16%	100%	100%	100%	29%	100%	81%	100%	95%	96%
NGO	88%	84%	0%	0%	0%	71%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Israel											
Total SUS	171	103	0	66	0	28	21	22	0	0	150
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	-	0%	-	79%	0%	0%	-	-	0%
Multilateral	33%	8%	-	0%	-	0%	0%	0%	-	-	0%
NGO	67%	92%	-	100%	-	21%	100%	100%	-	-	100%
Jordan											
Total SUS	2,837	1,591	2,300	3,143	5,214	7,869	10,911	9,856	11,573	14,233	16,321
% by Channel											
Bilateral	44%	6%	39%	52%	48%	0%	13%	19%	44%	43%	53%
Multilateral	20%	36%	43%	24%	21%	14%	2%	6%	4%	6%	5%
NGO	36%	58%	18%	24%	32%	86%	85%	75%	52%	51%	42%
Kuwait											
Total SUS	18	243	0	178	0	304	341	12	9	0	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	-	0%	-	0%	0%	0%	0%	-	-
Multilateral	100%	100%	-	100%	-	100%	100%	100%	100%	-	-
NGO	0%	0%	-	0%	-	0%	0%	0%	0%	-	-
Lebanon											
Total SUS	1,059	568	593	944	990	608	1,134	2,278	1,902	1,885	1,383
% by Channel											
Bilateral	63%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	19%	18%	17%	23%
Multilateral	0%	4%	100%	100%	77%	91%	94%	59%	73%	74%	76%
NGO	37%	96%	0%	0%	23%	9%	6%	21%	9%	9%	1%
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya											
Total SUS	7	21	11	10	13	11	0	0	0	0	69
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	0%
Multilateral	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	-	-	-	-	0%
NGO	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	100%
Morocco											
Total SUS	3,897	8,475	15,415	16,460	29,247	31,192	22,489	8,121	7,156	9,699	12,818
% by Channel											
Bilateral	7%	50%	68%	55%	47%	77%	14%	8%	57%	68%	59%
Multilateral	34%	32%	24%	27%	15%	6%	22%	27%	18%	9%	7%
NGO	58%	17%	8%	17%	38%	17%	64%	65%	25%	24%	34%

Table A8. (continued)											
Country/Territory	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 ^b	2001	2002 ^{c,d}
Oman											
Total SUS	196	351	253	708	374	352	*	10	18	77	36
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	26%	0%	9%	0%	-	0%	0%	0%	0%
Multilateral	74%	61%	33%	0%	2%	20%	-	100%	100%	100%	100%
NGO	26%	39%	40%	100%	89%	80%	-	0%	0%	0%	0%
Palestine											
Total SUS	NA	339	26	70	1,215	3,869	2,101	2,354	4,772	2,385	3,728
% by Channel											
Bilateral	NA	0%	0%	0%	43%	24%	20%	16%	9%	10%	26%
Multilateral	NA	0%	5%	100%	39%	46%	37%	63%	29%	85%	37%
NGO	NA	100%	95%	0%	18%	30%	44%	22%	63%	5%	36%
Qatar											
Total SUS	2	13	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-
Multilateral	100%	100%	-	-	-	-	-	100%	-	-	-
NGO	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia											
Total SUS	612	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	25
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	0%
Multilateral	1%	76%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%	100%
NGO	99%	24%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	0%
Somalia											
Total SUS	6	312	104	1,219	674	2,906	2,328	773	1,268	304	1,256
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	59%	78%	0%	29%	6%	1%	35%	19%
Multilateral	100%	100%	8%	34%	2%	21%	41%	89%	73%	49%	58%
NGO	0%	0%	92%	8%	20%	79%	30%	4%	26%	16%	22%
Sudan											
Total SUS	906	2,597	1,250	2,672	3,699	3,931	4,081	4,255	3,347	5,261	6,044
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	5%	17%	1%	0%	3%	13%	12%	6%	12%	12%
Multilateral	65%	79%	72%	98%	76%	59%	63%	71%	53%	51%	37%
NGO	35%	16%	11%	1%	24%	38%	24%	17%	41%	37%	51%
Syrian Arab Republic											
Total SUS	1,665	2,334	2,698	3,574	1,390	2,678	3,463	1,968	840	3,063	4,062
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	16%	0%
Multilateral	81%	82%	96%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	99%	84%	100%
NGO	19%	18%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Table A8. (continued)											
Country/Territory	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 ^b	2001	2002 ^{c,d}
Tunisia											
Total \$US	1,668	3,268	1,924	3,960	5,139	2,797	2,636	1,272	2,528	1,069	888
% by Channel											
Bilateral	5%	43%	21%	38%	53%	66%	46%	42%	0%	4%	55%
Multilateral	63%	34%	72%	53%	46%	33%	53%	56%	29%	92%	45%
NGO	32%	23%	6%	8%	1%	1%	1%	2%	71%	4%	0%
Turkey											
Total \$US	6,807	8,959	4,651	10,092	8,252	6,725	8,235	6,480	3,523	2,650	2,605
% by Channel											
Bilateral	55%	65%	39%	16%	29%	27%	23%	30%	4%	0%	0%
Multilateral	16%	9%	16%	8%	9%	11%	15%	12%	26%	27%	34%
NGO	29%	25%	45%	75%	62%	62%	62%	58%	71%	73%	66%
United Arab Emirates											
Total \$US	*	395	0	0	0	0	7	0	8	0	4
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%
Multilateral	100%	100%	-	-	-	-	100%	-	100%	-	100%
NGO	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%
Yemen											
Total \$US	2,418	1,975	2,929	3,552	8,852	10,508	7,830	5,690	7,136	5,647	4,684
% by Channel											
Bilateral	4%	25%	59%	25%	53%	34%	68%	40%	51%	37%	34%
Multilateral	42%	25%	34%	59%	25%	34%	21%	47%	42%	55%	60%
NGO	54%	50%	6%	15%	22%	32%	11%	13%	7%	8%	6%

^a Percentages have been rounded off and may not add to 100 per cent. Totals have been rounded off and may not add to Western Asia and North Africa Total. An asterisk in the percentage row indicates final expenditures of less than 0.5 per cent. An asterisk in the Total \$US row indicates final expenditures of less than \$US 500. A zero indicates no final expenditures. NA indicates no report for the country or region in that year. Negative numbers are due to adjustments made to the preceding year's figures and indicate that the amount of adjustment exceeded actual expenditure.

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

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

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

^e 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.

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

**TABLE A9. FINAL DONOR EXPENDITURES FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE IN COUNTRIES OF EASTERN AND SOUTHERN EUROPE,
BY CHANNEL OF DISTRIBUTION, 1992-2002 ^a**
(Thousands of current SUS)

Country	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 ^b	2001	2002 ^{c,d}
Eastern and Southern Europe Total^f											
Total SUS	6,269	4,975	18,246	31,399	24,588	22,533	26,859	27,196	22,089	35,259	48,580
% by Channel											
Bilateral	7%	7%	13%	51%	58%	31%	13%	31%	35%	16%	32%
Multilateral	55%	46%	17%	13%	11%	24%	32%	25%	20%	25%	20%
NGO	39%	47%	70%	36%	31%	45%	55%	44%	44%	59%	48%
Regional											
Total SUS	3,066	2,016	13,084	8,213	5,293	5,771	12,112	5,310	2,971	4,747	12,140
% by Channel											
Bilateral	1%	0%	5%	67%	34%	23%	12%	19%	0%	1%	28%
Multilateral	55%	34%	10%	28%	21%	24%	35%	63%	49%	24%	22%
NGO	44%	66%	84%	6%	45%	53%	53%	17%	51%	75%	50%
Albania											
Total SUS	883	897	646	2,781	501	1,426	2,515	3,342	1,363	1,928	3,806
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	78%	14%	25%	39%	60%	67%	46%	29%
Multilateral	100%	93%	100%	21%	66%	17%	23%	19%	16%	27%	12%
NGO	0%	7%	0%	1%	21%	58%	37%	21%	16%	27%	59%
Belarus											
Total SUS	NA	*	8	72	86	25	125	15	19	148	224
% by Channel											
Bilateral	NA	0%	0%	100%	84%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Multilateral	NA	100%	100%	0%	16%	100%	98%	100%	16%	100%	86%
NGO	NA	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	84%	0%	14%
Bosnia and Herzegovina											
Total SUS	NA	332	0	1,829	211	635	736	317	189	175	216
% by Channel											
Bilateral	NA	100%	-	0%	0%	3%	5%	0%	32%	66%	0%
Multilateral	NA	0%	-	0%	92%	38%	22%	91%	68%	34%	50%
NGO	NA	0%	-	100%	8%	59%	73%	9%	0%	0%	50%
Bulgaria											
Total SUS	39	111	-*	54	72	362	361	275	74	155	302
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	NA	44%	100%	0%	24%	39%	0%	14%	9%
Multilateral	91%	63%	NA	56%	0%	87%	76%	61%	100%	86%	73%
NGO	9%	37%	NA	0%	0%	13%	0%	0%	0%	0%	18%
Croatia											
Total SUS	NA	*	106	140	1,688	116	0	0	0	0	184
% by Channel											
Bilateral	NA	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	7%
Multilateral	NA	100%	0%	100%	6%	0%	-	-	-	-	0%
NGO	NA	0%	0%	0%	94%	100%	-	-	-	-	93%

Table A9. (continued)

Country	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 ^b	2001	2002 ^{cd}
Czech Republic											
Total SUS	NA ^f	69	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	197	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	NA	3%	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	100%	-
Multilateral	NA	6%	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	0%	-
NGO	NA	91%	-	-	-	100%	-	-	-	0%	-
Estonia											
Total SUS	NA	57	3	50	1	0	38	30	67	50	66
% by Channel											
Bilateral	NA	0%	0%	0%	0%	-	33%	17%	0%	0%	39%
Multilateral	NA	100%	100%	100%	100%	-	67%	83%	37%	100%	61%
NGO	NA	0%	0%	0%	0%	-	0%	0%	63%	0%	0%
Georgia											
Total SUS	NA	298	-19	1,172	1,469	1,018	205	746	1,448	2,991	2,751
% by Channel											
Bilateral	NA	0%	-	95%	92%	0%	1%	22%	37%	16%	51%
Multilateral	NA	99%	-	4%	0%	88%	77%	28%	6%	10%	12%
NGO	NA	1%	-	1%	8%	12%	22%	50%	57%	74%	37%
Hungary											
Total SUS	308	63	46	0	0	78	0	0	0	0	32
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	100%
Multilateral	97%	0%	99%	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	0%
NGO	3%	100%	1%	-	-	100%	-	-	-	-	0%
Latvia											
Total SUS	NA	*	0	422	650	768	285	31	51	93	229
% by Channel											
Bilateral	NA	0%	-	81%	96%	0%	82%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Multilateral	NA	100%	-	19%	4%	13%	18%	100%	100%	100%	100%
NGO	NA	0%	-	0%	0%	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Lithuania											
Total SUS	NA	5	0	60	18	24	42	24	48	85	104
% by Channel											
Bilateral	NA	0%	-	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	39%	0%	0%
Multilateral	NA	81%	-	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	61%	100%	100%
NGO	NA	19%	-	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Malta											
Total SUS	12	12	39	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral	0%	22%	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NGO	100%	78%	100%	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table A9 (continued)

Country	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 ^b	2001	2002 ^{ca}
Moldova, Republic of											
Total SUS	NA	NA	5	423	390	583	1,126	422	1,514	768	1,412
% by Channel											
Bilateral	NA	NA	0%	17%	64%	42%	0%	50%	10%	0%	40%
Multilateral	NA	NA	100%	73%	24%	39%	4%	12%	11%	22%	12%
NGO	NA	NA	0%	9%	13%	19%	96%	38%	79%	78%	47%
Poland											
Total SUS	15	72	83	190	142	226	187	205	113	109	85
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	18%	0%	0%	0%
Multilateral	74%	8%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	82%	100%	100%	90%
NGO	26%	92%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	10%
Romania											
Total SUS	1,360	587	2,247	410	1,122	2,740	1,986	1,952	1,697	4,414	3,778
% by Channel											
Bilateral	31%	0%	60%	0%	2%	2%	0%	12%	56%	45%	49%
Multilateral	27%	47%	39%	46%	33%	41%	57%	40%	18%	24%	13%
NGO	42%	53%	2%	54%	65%	57%	43%	48%	26%	31%	37%
Russian Federation											
Total SUS	229	260	455	8,797	9,749	6,783	2,927	10,025	6,618	12,226	13,696
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	58%	77%	81%	64%	21%	34%	32%	6%	28%
Multilateral	0%	5%	0%	0%	3%	5%	33%	7%	11%	15%	13%
NGO	100%	95%	42%	23%	16%	30%	46%	59%	57%	79%	59%
Slovakia											
Total SUS	NA ^d	62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	NA	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	-
Multilateral	NA	1%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	-
NGO	NA	99%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%	-
Slovenia											
Total SUS	NA	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
% by Channel											
Bilateral	NA	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral	NA	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NGO	NA	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine											
Total SUS	NA	*	20	6,785	3,196	1,956	4,140	3,702	2,436	4,658	7,106
% by Channel											
Bilateral	NA	0%	0%	0%	66%	31%	0%	32%	19%	19%	45%
Multilateral	NA	23%	0%	0%	0%	10%	14%	9%	12%	21%	12%
NGO	NA	77%	100%	100%	34%	59%	86%	59%	69%	61%	43%

Table A9. (continued)											
Country	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 ^b	2001	2002 ^{c,d}
Yugoslavia											
Total SUS	52	23	1,521	0	0	18	75	800	3,478	1,780	2,225
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	-	-	0%	0%	0%	75%	9%	4%
Multilateral	18%	67%	0%	-	-	0%	0%	0%	24%	88%	87%
NGO	82%	33%	100%	-	-	100%	100%	100%	2%	3%	9%

^a Percentages have been rounded off and may not add to 100 per cent. Totals have been rounded off and may not add to Eastern and Southern Europe Total. An asterisk in the percentage row indicates final expenditures of less than 0.5 per cent. An asterisk in the Total SUS row indicates final expenditures of less than \$US 500. A zero indicates no final expenditures. NA indicates no report for the country or region in that year. Negative numbers are due to adjustments made to the preceding year's figures and indicate that the amount of adjustment exceeded actual expenditure.

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

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

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

^e Eastern and Southern Europe Total is composed of the sum of final expenditures for population activities conducted in more than one country (Regional) plus the final expenditures for the individual countries in the region.

^f Includes 1992 expenditure of \$US 78,000 for Czechoslovakia. This expenditure was channelled 100 per cent through NGOs.

TABLE A10. COUNTRIES RESPONDING TO UNFPA/UNAIDS/NIDI DOMESTIC RESOURCE FLOWS SURVEY, BY REGION, 1997 - 2001

	1997		1998		1999		2001	
	Countries that provided government data	Countries that provided NGO data	Countries that provided government data	Countries that provided NGO data	Countries that provided government data	Countries that provided NGO data	Countries that provided government data	Countries that provided NGO data
Africa (sub-Saharan)								
Angola	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bénin	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-
Botswana	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	Y	Y
Burundi	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Cameroon	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape Verde	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-
Central African Republic	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-
Chad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comoros	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congo, Dem. Rep. of the	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	-
Equatorial Guinea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eritrea	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	Y	Y
Ethiopia	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Gabon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gambia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Guinea	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-
Guinea-Bissau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Lesotho	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-
Liberia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madagascar	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Malawi	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Mali	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Mauritania	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-
Mauritius	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y
Namibia	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Niger	Y	Y	-	-	Y	Y	-	-
Nigeria	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Reunion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Sao Tome and Principe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Seychelles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-
South Africa	Y	Y	-	-	Y	Y	-	-
Swaziland	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table A10. (continued)								
	1997		1998		1999		2001	
	Countries that provided government data	Countries that provided NGO data	Countries that provided government data	Countries that provided NGO data	Countries that provided government data	Countries that provided NGO data	Countries that provided government data	Countries that provided NGO data
Tanzania, United Republic of	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Togo	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-
Zambia	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y
Zimbabwe	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Africa (sub-Saharan)	27	27	19	20	20	20	16	16
Asia and the Pacific								
Afghanistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Armenia	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-
Azerbaijan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Bhutan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brunei Darussalam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
China	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-
Cook Islands	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fiji	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French Polynesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
India	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Indonesia	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Iran, Islamic Republic of	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Kazakhstan	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kiribati	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Korea, Dem. People's Rep. of	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Korea, Republic of	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyzstan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lao People's Dem. Rep.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Maldives	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Micronesia, Fed. States of	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mongolia	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Myanmar	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Niue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Palau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-
Samoa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solomon Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table A10. (continued)								
	1997		1998		1999		2001	
	Countries that provided government data	Countries that provided NGO data	Countries that provided government data	Countries that provided NGO data	Countries that provided government data	Countries that provided NGO data	Countries that provided government data	Countries that provided NGO data
Sri Lanka	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tajikistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Tokelau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tonga	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuvalu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vanuatu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Viet Nam	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Total Asia and the Pacific	20	16	13	14	14	14	11	11
Latin America and the Caribbean								
Anguilla	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Antigua and Barbuda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Argentina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aruba	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bahamas	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	-
Barbados	-	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	-
Belize	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bermuda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bolivia	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Brazil	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-
British Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chile	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y
Colombia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Costa Rica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cuba	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-
Dominica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ecuador	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grenada	Y	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y
Guyana	-	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	-
Haiti	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y
Honduras	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Jamaica	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Montserrat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands Antilles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table A10. (continued)								
	1997		1998		1999		2001	
	Countries that provided government data	Countries that provided NGO data	Countries that provided government data	Countries that provided NGO data	Countries that provided government data	Countries that provided NGO data	Countries that provided government data	Countries that provided NGO data
Nicaragua	Y	Y	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y
Panama	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	Y	Y
Peru	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Kitts and Nevis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Lucia	Y	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-
Suriname	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	-	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	-
Turks and Caicos Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uruguay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Latin America and the Caribbean	12	12	8	13	8	8	9	9
Western Asia and North Africa								
Algeria	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-
Bahrain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cyprus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Djibouti	Y	Y	-	-	Y	Y	-	-
Egypt	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Iraq	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Israel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	Y	Y
Kuwait	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Oman	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palestine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Qatar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somalia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	Y	Y
Syrian Arab Republic	Y	-	Y	Y	-	Y	-	-
Tunisia	Y	-	Y	-	Y	-	-	-
Turkey	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
United Arab Emirates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Total Western Asia and North Africa	9	8	9	8	6	6	6	6

Table A10. (continued)								
	1997		1998		1999		2001	
	Countries that provided government data	Countries that provided NGO data	Countries that provided government data	Countries that provided NGO data	Countries that provided government data	Countries that provided NGO data	Countries that provided government data	Countries that provided NGO data
Eastern and Southern Europe								
Albania	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-
Belarus	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bulgaria	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	-
Croatia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estonia	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Georgia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latvia	Y	-	Y	Y	-	-	Y	Y
Lithuania	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Macedonia, the former Yugoslav Rep. of	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Moldova, Republic of	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-
Poland	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-
Romania	Y	Y	-	-	Y	Y	-	-
Russian Federation	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-
Slovakia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovenia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	-	Y	-	-	Y	Y	-	-
Yugoslavia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Eastern and Southern Europe	5	5	6	6	8	8	5	3
TOTAL	73	68	55	61	56	56	47	45



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