

Financing the ICPD Programme of Action:

Data for 2009 Estimates for 2010/2011

"The [ICPD] Programme [of Action] is critical to achieving the Millennium Development Goals. It is especially important for goal number five: to cut maternal mortality and achieve universal access to reproductive health care. . . . To fully carry out the Cairo Programme of Action means providing women with reproductive health services, including family planning."

Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, General Assembly Commemoration of the 15th Anniversary of the International Conference on Population and Development, October 2009

Why Fund Population Activities?

Population dynamics and reproductive health are central to development and must be an integral part of development planning and poverty reduction strategies. The Millennium Development Goals, especially the eradication of extreme poverty and hunger, will not be achieved if issues of population and reproductive health are not adequately addressed. Implementing the ICPD Programme of Action, especially the reproductive health goal, is essential for meeting the Millennium Development Goals directly related to health, including child mortality, maternal health and HIV/AIDS prevention, and social and economic outcomes, including gender equality and poverty eradication.

What Did Cairo Say About Funding To Achieve The ICPD Objectives?

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

What Will It Take To Achieve The ICPD Objectives Today: Revised Cost Estimates

To ensure adequate funding for the implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) reviewed the existing estimates for the four categories of the ICPD costed population package (ICPD para. 13.14) and revised them to meet current needs. These revised estimates are much higher than the original ICPD targets agreed upon in 1994 because they take into account both current needs and current costs and because they include interventions such as AIDS treatment and care, and reproductive cancer screening and treatment, that were not part of the original costed population package. The revised costs are considered minimum estimates required to finance the costed population package which includes interventions in the areas of family planning, reproductive health, STI/HIV/AIDS, and basic research, data and population and development policy analysis.



Revised ICPD Global Cost Estimates

Revised ICPD Global Cost Estimates, 2009-2015

(Millions of US \$)

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

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

Who Funds Population Activities?

Population Assistance by Donor Country and ICPD Category, 2009

(Millions of US \$)

Donor Category	2009	2010 Provisional	2011 Estimated
Developed Countries	9,329	9,423	9,739
United Nations System	36	64	66
Foundations/NGOs	630	636	656
Development Bank Grants	95	45	47
Subtotal	10,090	10,168	10,508
Development Bank Loans	296	296*	296*
Grand Total	10,386	10,464	10,804

Source: Figures for 2009 are provisional; data for 2010 and 2011 are estimates based on information in the Resource Flows Project database.

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

*The 2010 and 2011 figures for development bank loans are estimated at the 2009 level.

Who Funds Population Activities?

Population Assistance by Donor Country and ICPD Category, 2009 (Thousands of US \$)

Donor Country	Family Planning	Reproductive Health	HIV/AIDS	Basic Research	General Contributions	Total
Australia	2,832	54,433	54,156	3,229	4,690	119,340
Austria	0	2,664	3,119	362	3,381	9,526
Belgium	959	17,793	23,231	3,798	24,992	70,773
Canada	1,196	22,322	36,335	430	94,618	154,900
Denmark	31	18,744	11,946	417	126,079	157,217
European Union	0	124,928	39,747	72,489	145	237,309
Finland	123	10,304	2,589	155	74,681	87,853
France	0	19,989	2,859	250	291,803	314,902
Germany	23,133	52,351	56,193	310	32,198	164,185
Greece	0	6,397	9,247	0	269	15,913
Ireland	232	38,371	29,086	3,253	43,769	114,711
Italy	0	985	0	0	4,266	5,250
Japan	56	47,632	3,415	5,391	388,453	444,947
Luxembourg	0	9,524	6,268	4,889	7,999	28,680
Netherlands	617	78,647	271,728	1,364	253,141	605,497
New Zealand	332	5,071	5,387	46	9,358	20,195
Norway	7,377	40,335	51,132	2,720	78,674	180,237
Portugal	0	3,454	9	0	4,807	8,271
Spain	19	4,902	2,518	61	25,206	32,706
Sweden	0	62,239	85,787	1,287	212,501	361,814
Switzerland	0	8,195	4,588	0	32,258	45,042
United Kingdom	0	40,217	664,417	0	278,797	983,430
United States	136,797	113,425	3,802,157	106,777	762,949	4,922,106
Total	365,769	1,273,865	5,634,890	159,169	1,697,721	9,131,415

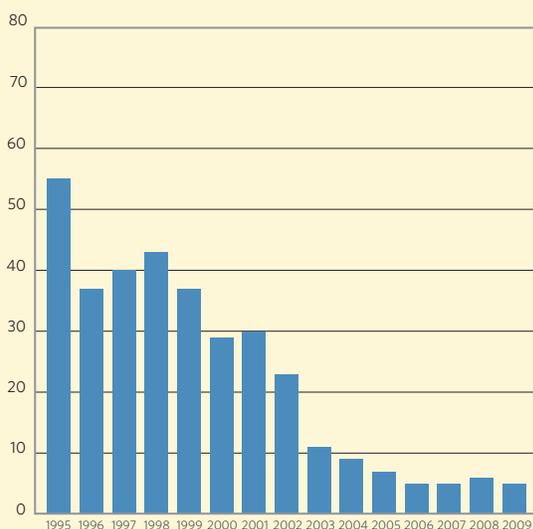
Source: Provisional figures are taken from the Resource Flows Project database.

Where is the Money Going?

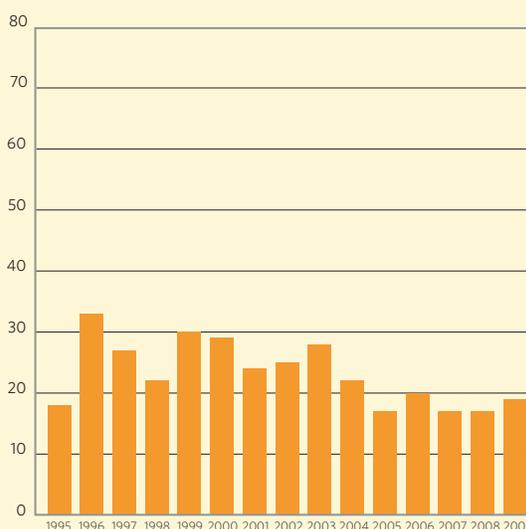
The largest proportion of total population assistance goes to fund HIV/AIDS activities.

Expenditures by ICPD Category as a Percentage of Total Population Assistance, 2000-2009

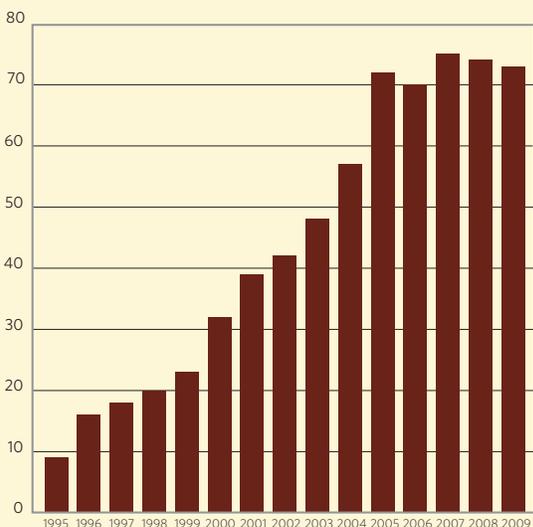
Family planning



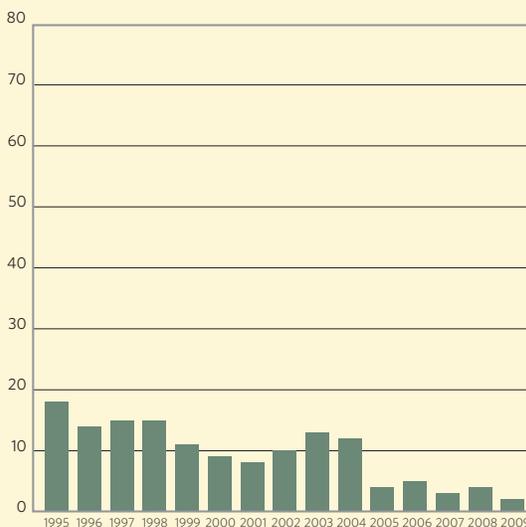
Reproductive Health



STD/HIV/AIDS



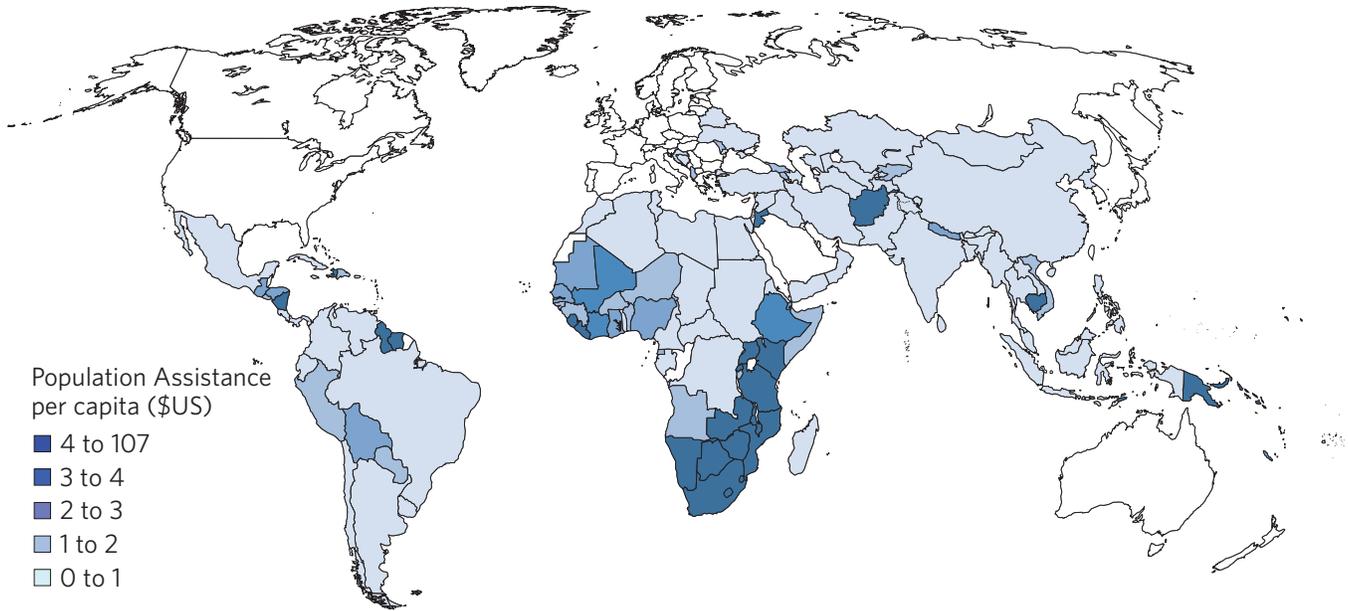
Research, Data & Policy Analysis



Note: Data for 2009 are provisional.

Source: UNFPA, 2010, *Financial Resource Flows for Population Activities in 2008* and Resource Flows Project database. For a complete description of ICPD categories, see ICPD Programme of Action paragraph 13.14.

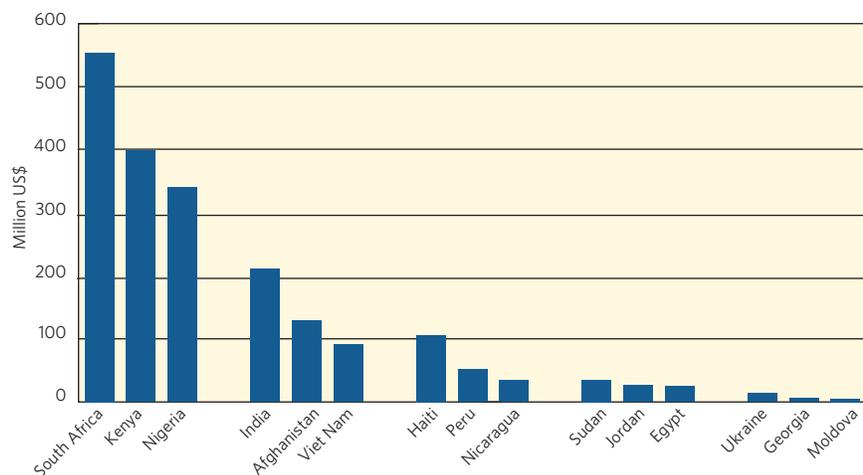
Population Assistance Per Capita, 2009



Which Countries Benefit Most from Population Assistance?

In 2009, 155 countries benefited from population assistance. Of the funds going to the five geographic regions, sub-Saharan Africa received the largest share (65 per cent) followed by Asia and the Pacific (21 per cent), Latin America and the Caribbean (8 per cent), Western Asia and North Africa (4 per cent) and Eastern and Southern Europe (2 per cent).

Top Three Recipients of Population Assistance in Each Region, 2009



How Much Are Countries Mobilizing for Population Activities?

The Resource Flows Project estimates that developing countries and countries in transition mobilized \$29.8 billion for population activities in 2009. Domestic resources include government, national NGO and private out-of-pocket expenditures.

The global figure of domestic expenditures reflects the commitment of developing countries, regardless of the amount mobilized, although it contains significant variations among countries in their ability to mobilize resources for population activities. Many countries, especially those in sub-Saharan Africa and the least developed countries, are not able to generate the necessary resources to finance their own population programmes. Most developing countries rely to a large extent on donor assistance.

It must be pointed out that consumer spending as measured by out-of-pocket expenditures represents the largest part of domestic resources spent on population activities. Indeed, although not easy to track, the role played by consumers in spending for family planning, reproductive health and STD/HIV/AIDS is much larger than usually assumed. In many cases, this exceeds government and NGO expenditures. Although variations exist between regions and countries, if spending on family planning, reproductive health and STD/HIV/AIDS is completely in line with spending on health in general, then it can be assumed that consumers in developing countries pay more than half of the burden of such expenditures. Out-of-pocket spending by consumers, especially the poor, has important implications for policy initiatives aimed at reducing poverty and income inequality in the developing world.

Projection of Global Domestic Expenditures for Population Activities, 2009

(Millions of US\$)

Regions	Source of Funds					
	Government	NGO	Consumers*	Total	Percentage of consumer expenditures	Percentage spent on STD/HIV/AIDS
Africa (sub-Saharan)	2,226,197	129,558	2,424,891	4,780,646	51%	86%
Asia and the Pacific	4,915,659	169,762	12,210,498	17,295,919	71%	17%
Latin America and the Caribbean	2,759,332	96,443	1,828,458	4,684,234	39%	48%
Western Asia and North Africa	995,310	54,565	641,975	1,691,850	38%	11%
Eastern and Southern Europe	876,958	14,749	451,633	1,343,340	34%	91%
Total	11,773,456	465,077	17,557,455	29,795,988	59%	36%

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

Source: Erik Beekink, Projections of Funds for Population and AIDS Activities, 2009-2011, The Hague, 2010.

The Way Forward

Current funding levels are far below what is necessary to meet current needs. Given the global financial crisis and the uncertainty of future funding levels, full implementation of the Cairo agenda may be in jeopardy.

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

The challenge before the international community is to mobilize the additional resources required in all areas of the ICPD costed population package: family planning services, reproductive health services, STI/HIV/AIDS activities and basic research, data and population and development policy analysis. Both international and domestic allocation of resources to population activities must increase from present levels to meet current needs.



For more information, please visit the Resource Flows Web Site at www.resourceflows.org