



FINANCIAL RESOURCE FLOWS FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES IN 2004





FINANCIAL RESOURCE FLOWS FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES IN 2004

Foreword

Each year, the United Nations Population Fund monitors progress towards achieving the financial targets of the ICPD Programme of Action. For the first few years after the Cairo Conference, there was unfortunately very little progress to report. Indeed, between 1995 and 1999, the increase in funding for population activities was negligible. In fact, funding levels even declined slightly. We were all very concerned that the ICPD goal of \$17 billion for 2000 had not been met. Both donors and developing countries fell short of the agreed targets. The international community did not mobilize the required \$5.7 billion for population assistance in developing countries, and developing countries did not raise the required \$11.3 billion in domestic funding for their population programmes. Since then, there was a slow, but steady upward trend in the direction of a concerted response to bridging the funding gap. By 2003, donor funding stood at \$4.7 billion and domestic resources were estimated at around \$11 billion.

It is encouraging to note that the gap between the level of resources required and that actually made available continues to narrow. The present report shows that population assistance increased to \$5.6 billion in 2004 and domestic resources are estimated at \$14.5 billion. Donor assistance to population represented 5.5 per cent of ODA, the highest percentage ever. Developing countries, as a group, also increased funding for population activities. If the trend continues, it appears that we will reach the target of \$18.5 billion for 2005.

But before we get too complacent, we must remember that our work is far from complete. Increased population assistance originates with a few major donors and the majority of domestic resources are mobilized in a few large developing countries. We need more donors to provide their fair share of assistance and we need more developing countries to pull their own weight and not rely so heavily on external assistance. Most developing countries are still not able to generate sufficient domestic resources to implement their population programmes and are heavily dependent upon international assistance.

The largest share of funding for ICPD activities is going to HIV/AIDS and there are concerns that this may be at the expense of the other equally critical components of the ICPD population package, especially family planning and reproductive health. If the trend is not reversed, this could undermine efforts to prevent unintended pregnancies, reduce maternal and infant mortality, and affect the progress of the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.

Another major concern is that the ICPD financial targets were fixed over ten years ago, with cost estimates based on experiences as of 1993. Since that time, the population and health situation in the world has changed dramatically, especially the HIV/AIDS pandemic. Health-care costs have skyrocketed. And the value of the US dollar today is far lower than it was in 1993. The question is whether the 2005 ICPD target will be sufficient to meet the growing needs of developing countries. We know that the increases in funding are still not adequately addressing the growing AIDS crisis. And we need additional resources for family planning and reproductive health services.

The challenge for the international community is to continue to mobilize adequate resources to implement the Cairo agenda and to meet today's growing needs.

We wish to express our sincere gratitude to the donor Governments, the Governments and relevant agencies and organizations of developing countries, as well as NGOs, foundations, multilateral organizations and agencies in developed countries, for providing the information contained in this report. We also wish to thank the United Nations Population Fund (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.

THORAYA AHMED OBAID
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Table of Contents

◆	<i>Foreword</i>	iii
◆	<i>List of Abbreviations</i>	x
◆	<i>Glossary of Terms</i>	xi
◆	Chapter 1 INTRODUCTION	1
◆	Chapter 2 HIGHLIGHTS OF THE REPORT	3
◆	Chapter 3 METHODOLOGY	5
	How the Study was Conducted.....	5
	The Costed Population Package.....	5
	The International Population Assistance Network.....	7
◆	Chapter 4 INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL RESOURCE FLOWS FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES	8
	<i>Overview of International Population Assistance</i>	8
	Primary Funds.....	8
	Trends in Population Assistance in Current and Constant Dollars.....	8
	Final Donor Expenditures.....	10
	<i>Trends in Bilateral Resource Flows</i>	10
	Overall Primary Funds.....	10
	Population Assistance as a Percentage of Official Development Assistance.....	13
	Population Assistance in Relation to Gross National Product.....	14
	<i>Trends in Multilateral Resource Flows for Population Activities</i>	15
	The United Nations System.....	15
	Development Banks.....	16
	<i>Trends in Resource Flows for Population Activities from Foundations and Non-Governmental Organizations</i>	16
	Major Foundations.....	16
	Non-Governmental Organizations.....	17
	<i>Final Donor Expenditures for Population Activities</i>	18
	Final Donor Expenditures for Population Activities by Region.....	18
	Final Donor Expenditures for Population Activities by Channel of Distribution.....	18
	Final Donor Expenditures for Population Activities by Category of Activity.....	25
◆	Chapter 5 DOMESTIC FINANCIAL RESOURCES FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES	27
	Global Estimate of Domestic Resource Flows.....	27
◆	Chapter 6 CONCLUSION	29
	Progress in Resource Mobilization.....	29
	Resource Flows for Other Population-Related Activities.....	30

Population and the Millennium Development Goals	30
New Modalities for Resource Mobilization	31
Future Resource Requirements	31

Figures

1. Major flows of funds for population assistance to developing countries	7
2. Primary funds for population assistance, in current and constant dollars, with percentage change, 1994-2004	10
3. Primary funds for population assistance, by type of source, in percentages, 2004	10
4. Primary funds of donor countries for population assistance, in percentages, 2004.....	11
5. Primary funds for population assistance as a percentage of official development assistance, by donor country, 2004.....	13
6. Primary funds for population assistance per million \$US of gross national product, by donor country, 2004	14
7. Primary funds of foundations for population assistance, in percentages, 2004	17
8. Primary funds of international NGOs for population assistance, in percentages, 2004.....	18
9. Final donor expenditures for population assistance by region, in percentages, 2004	19
10. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in Africa (sub-Saharan), by channel of distribution, 1994-2004	21
11. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in Asia and the Pacific, by channel of distribution, 1994-2004	22
12. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in Latin America and the Caribbean, by channel of distribution, 1994-2004.....	22
13. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in Western Asia and North Africa, by channel of distribution, 1994-2004	23
14. Final donor expenditures for population assistance in Eastern and Southern Europe, by channel of distribution, 1994-2004	23
15. Final donor expenditures for population assistance to global/interregional activities, by channel of distribution, 1994-2004	24
16. Expenditures for population activities as a percentage of total population assistance, 1995-2004	26

Tables

1.	Primary funds and final donor expenditures for population assistance, 1994-2004.....	8
2.	Primary funds for population assistance, by major donor category, 1994-2004.....	9
3.	Primary funds of donor countries for population assistance, in local currency, 1997-2004	12
4.	Final donor expenditures for population assistance, by channel of distribution, 1994-2004.....	20
5.	Final donor expenditures for population assistance, by category of population activity, 1995-2004.....	25
6.	Estimate of global domestic expenditures for population activities, 2004.....	28

Appendix Tables

A.1.	Primary funds of donor countries for population assistance, by channel of distribution, 1994-2004	35
A.2.	Primary funds of donor countries for population assistance as a percentage of official development assistance, 1994-2004	40
A.3.	Primary funds of donor countries for population assistance per million \$US of gross national product, 1994-2004.....	42
A.4.	Final donor expenditures for population assistance, by region and channel of distribution, 1994-2004	44
A.5.	Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries of Africa (sub-Saharan), by channel of distribution, 1994-2004.....	46
A.6.	Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries and territories of Asia and the Pacific, by channel of distribution, 1994-2004.....	54
A.7.	Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, by channel of distribution, 1994-2004.....	62
A.8.	Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries and territories of Western Asia and North Africa, by channel of distribution, 1994-2004.....	69
A.9.	Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries of Eastern and Southern Europe, by channel of distribution, 1994-2004.....	74

Map

- ◆ **Map 1.** Final Donor Expenditures for Population Assistance, by Region and Channel of Distribution, 2004..... 24

Special Theme Boxes

- ◆ **Special Theme Box 1.** Progress in Implementing the ICPD Financial Targets 2
- ◆ **Special Theme Box 2.** Major Population News Event in 2004 4
- ◆ **Special Theme Box 3.** The ICPD Costed Population Package 6
- ◆ **Special Theme Box 4.** UNFPA Assistance to Population Activities..... 15
- ◆ **Special Theme Box 5.** Estimates of Donor Assistance: 2005 and 2006..... 26
- ◆ **Special Theme Box 6.** Components of Domestic Funding for Population Activities 28
- ◆ **Special Theme Box 7.** Key Areas Requiring Further Attention 31
- ◆ **Special Theme Box 8.** Financial Resources Required to Address Demographic Challenges, 2000-2015 32

Financial Resource Flows for Population Activities in 2004

- ◆ **Data Collection, Data Entry and Preparation of Tables, Figures and Maps.** Jacqueline Eckhardt-Gerritsen, Ingrid Esveldt, Daniel Reijer, Mieke Reuser, Leon Vermeulen (NIDI) and Annop Khanna, Kshitij Sharma and J.P. Singh (IIHMR)
- ◆ **Preparation of Projections.** Hendrik van Dalen, Mieke Reuser and Daniel Reijer (NIDI)
- ◆ **Data Analysis and Report Preparation.** Ann Pawliczko (UNFPA)
- ◆ **Administrative Support.** Monique Verlinden, Jeanette van der Aar (NIDI) and Madeleine Sacco (UNFPA)

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
◆	IIHMR	Indian Institute of Health Management Research
◆	ILO	International Labour Organization
◆	IMF	International Monetary Fund
◆	IPPF	International Planned Parenthood Federation
◆	MDG	Millennium Development Goal
◆	NGO	Non-governmental organization
◆	NAA	National AIDS Account
◆	NHA	National Health Account
◆	NIDI	Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute
◆	ODA	Official development assistance
◆	OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
◆	STD	Sexually transmitted disease
◆	SWAps	Sector-wide approaches
◆	UN	United Nations
◆	UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
◆	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
◆	UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
◆	UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
◆	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
◆	UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
◆	WHO	World Health Organization

Glossary of Terms

- ◆ **BILATERAL CHANNEL.** The bilateral channel includes funds that flow directly from donor Governments to recipient country Governments.
- ◆ **CONSTANT DOLLARS.** Constant dollars are current dollars that have been adjusted to measure a value over a series of years at the prices prevailing during a particular year. In this report, 1993 - the year in which the ICPD cost estimates were made - was selected as the base year.
- ◆ **CURRENT DOLLARS.** Current dollars are dollar figures prevailing at the time of measurement. In this report, current dollars were taken as reported by the organizations surveyed. Non-dollar currencies were converted to US dollars using the International Monetary Fund (IMF) period-average exchange rates for the year the funds were expended for population assistance.
- ◆ **DONOR COUNTRIES.** In this report, donor countries refer to the 22 developed donor countries and the European Union, all of which are members of the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD/DAC). The 22 donors are Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America.
- ◆ **DEVELOPMENT BANKS.** Development banks include the World Bank and the regional development banks including the African Development Bank, Asian Development Bank, and the Inter-American Development Bank.
- ◆ **FINAL EXPENDITURES.** Final expenditures refer to funds that have been received by developing countries directly from donor Governments or through intermediate donors. The final recipients may be developing-country Governments, national NGOs, or donors' field offices in developing countries. The programmes in which expenditures are made do not necessarily have to be located in developing countries and may include activities, such as research, that benefit more than one developing country or region.
- ◆ **INTERMEDIATE DONORS.** Intermediate donors include multilateral organizations and agencies incorporated into the United Nations system, the development banks, and international NGOs that channel funds for population assistance from the primary donors to the recipients.
- ◆ **MULTILATERAL CHANNEL.** The multilateral channel includes general funds that are not earmarked for specific population activities which multilateral organizations receive from developed countries, funds from developing countries, and interest earned on income.
- ◆ **MULTI-BILATERAL CHANNEL.** The multi-bilateral (multi-bi) channel includes bilateral funds earmarked for specific population activities that are channelled through multilateral organizations.
- ◆ **MULTILATERAL ORGANIZATIONS AND AGENCIES.** In this report, multilateral organizations and agencies refer to the United Nations organizations and agencies, including the Department for Economic and Social Affairs (DESA), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), International Labour Organization (ILO), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), and World Health Organization (WHO), the World Bank, and the regional commissions, namely, United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), and United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA).
- ◆ **NGO CHANNEL.** The NGO channel comprises funds from foundations and general contributions to NGOs active in the field of population and bilateral expenditures for specific population activities that are executed by NGOs.

- ◆ **NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS (NGOs).** Non-governmental organizations are private not-for-profit organizations that operate exclusively in one country (national NGOs) or in more than one country (international NGOs).
- ◆ **OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE (ODA).** Official development assistance "consists of net disbursements of loans and grants made on concessional financial terms by official agencies of the members of the OECD/DAC and members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) to promote economic development and welfare" (World Bank, *World Development Report 1995*, Oxford University Press, p. 238).
- ◆ **PRIMARY DONORS.** In this report, primary donors include 22 developed donor countries and the European Union that are members of OECD/DAC, and foundations.
- ◆ **PRIMARY FUNDS.** Primary funds refer to the financial resources contributed by a primary donor for population activities. Primary funds may be provided by a donor either directly to the developing country or to an intermediate donor such as a multilateral organization or international NGO. Primary funds also include self-generated income of intermediate donors as well as contributions which they receive from donor countries that are not members of OECD/DAC.

1 Introduction

Financial Resource Flows for Population Activities in 2004 is the eighteenth edition of a report published by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) until 1997 under the title of *Global Population Assistance Report*. UNFPA has regularly collected data and reported on flows of international financial assistance to population activities. The Fund's annual reports focused on the flow of funds from donors through bilateral, multilateral and non-governmental channels for population assistance to developing 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 (ICPD) and, at the request of the Commission on Population and Development, UNFPA updated its reporting system and began collecting data on domestic resource expenditures in developing countries in addition to data on international population assistance. This report contains information on international assistance from 1994 to 2004 and domestic resource flows to population activities in 2004.

Since 1997, the Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI), under contract with and in collaboration with UNFPA, has carried out the data collection. Working with UNFPA, NIDI created a resource-flows database of both donor and domestic resources that is updated regularly. NIDI also carries out evaluation and analysis of the data in collaboration with UNFPA. In addition, 15 case studies were conducted to supplement the information gathered in the inquiry. Real-time estimates are produced to complement existing trend analysis. A resource flows web site was created in April 1997 with information about the project, UNFPA's annual *Financial Resource Flows for Population Activities*, survey questionnaires and reports of the case studies.

Beginning in 1999, UNFPA/NIDI and the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) coordinated data collection concerning funds for HIV/AIDS activities to avoid duplication of efforts and maximize cost-effectiveness, as well as to minimize respondent fatigue. The UNFPA/UNAIDS/NIDI Resource Flows web site was updated and now also includes, *inter alia*, a preview of the latest available data on international population assistance and a Resource Flows Newsletter which was launched in 2004 to disseminate additional information including unpublished data and reports of thematic studies.

Financial Resource Flows for Population Activities in 2004 is intended to be a tool for donor and developing country Governments, multilateral organizations and agencies, private foundations and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to monitor progress in achieving the financial resource targets agreed to at the ICPD. Development cooperation officers and policy makers in developing countries can use the report to identify the domestically generated resources and complementary resources from donors needed to finance population and reproductive health programmes.

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

SPECIAL THEME BOX 1. PROGRESS IN IMPLEMENTING THE ICPD FINANCIAL TARGETS

Resources directed to the implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action have been slowly increasing over the years, but initially not at the level required to implement the Cairo objectives. In fact, funding for the ICPD Programme of Action has been consistently below targets and the goal of \$17 billion for 2000 was not reached.

The recent increase in funding levels has been primarily a result of the increase in funding for HIV/AIDS activities, including both prevention and treatment. However, these increases still do not meet current HIV/AIDS needs which are much higher than anticipated in Cairo in 1994. Funding for family planning, which has been steadily decreasing, is below the suggested target of \$11.5 billion in 2005 and is also not meeting current needs in this area.

Although provisional figures show that both donors and developing countries are on target for reaching the 2005 goal of \$18.5 billion, this is misleading because the resources mobilized do not adequately address the current needs which have escalated considerably since Cairo and which now include treatment for HIV/AIDS. The real concern is that the target amount will not be sufficient to address current global needs in all four ICPD areas. This is true even in the area of HIV/AIDS, where most of the increase in funding has occurred where, according to UNAIDS estimates, \$15 billion is needed in 2006 for a comprehensive package including prevention, treatment and care, support for orphans and vulnerable children, programme costs and human resources. If not reversed, the trend towards less funding for family planning could undermine efforts to prevent unintended pregnancies and reduce maternal and infant mortality.

The challenge before the international community is to continue to mobilize the required resources to implement the ICPD agenda and to meet current needs. Without adequate allocation of financial resources in all areas, including family planning, reproductive health, HIV/AIDS and basic research, data and population and development policy analysis, it is unlikely that the goals and targets of the Cairo Conference and the Millennium Summit will be effectively met.

2 Highlights of the Report

- ◆ In 2004, primary funds for international population assistance totalled almost \$US 5.3 billion.² If development banks' loans are added, the primary funds totalled \$5.6 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. After a slight decrease in 1997 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 steadily in 2002-2004.
- ◆ In 2004, primary funds from the 22 developed countries and the European Union (members of OECD/DAC) totaled \$4.5 billion. The top five donors were: the United States of America, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Japan and France, accounting for about 75 per cent of the primary funds in 2004.
- ◆ Population assistance from donor countries represented 5.51 per cent of official development assistance (ODA) in 2004, up from 5.12 per cent in 2003.
- ◆ According to the UNFPA/UNAIDS/NIDI resource flows survey, a total of 161 countries and territories benefited from international assistance for population activities in 2004. Of the population assistance going to the five geographic regions, sub-Saharan Africa received the largest share of assistance (59 per cent), followed by Asia and the Pacific, which received 23 per cent; Latin America and the Caribbean (9 per cent); Western Asia and North Africa (6 per cent); and Eastern and Southern Europe (3 per cent).
- ◆ Forty-four per cent of the total population assistance went to global and interregional activities, such as advocacy; research; reproductive health; support to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria; HIV/AIDS prevention, care and support and safe motherhood.
- ◆ The majority of final donor expenditures for population activities went to STD/HIV/AIDS activities (54 per cent); followed by basic reproductive health services (25 per cent); family planning services (9 per cent), and basic research, data and population and development policy analysis (12 per cent). The proportion of funding for family planning services has decreased considerably with the largest and increasing share of total population assistance 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. Domestic expenditures increased in 2004. However, funding levels are still not adequate to cover the cost of population activities. Most developing countries continue to rely heavily on external assistance to finance programmes.

² All subsequent references to dollars are to US dollars.

SPECIAL THEME BOX 2. MAJOR POPULATION NEWS EVENT IN 2004

The year 2004 marked the tenth anniversary of the convening of the International Conference on Population and Development and the adoption of the ICPD Programme of Action. Leaders from 179 countries agreed on a set of important population and development objectives including sustained economic growth in the context of sustainable development; education, especially for girls; gender equality and the empowerment of women; reduction of infant, child and maternal mortality; and the provision of universal access to reproductive health services, including family planning and sexual health. The ICPD marked a paradigm shift away from population control measures and demographic targets promoted by traditional population policies and towards a social revolution centered on individual needs and aspirations and carried out within a human rights framework.

As part of the review process, UNFPA conducted a Global Survey to appraise national experiences in implementing the ICPD Programme of Action since 1994. Responses to the survey indicated that the majority of countries adopted measures to, inter alia, integrate population concerns into development strategies, protect the rights of girls and women, integrate reproductive health service components into the primary health care system; and introduced a more sectoral approach to the HIV/AIDS pandemic, involving a wide range of ministries complemented by the increasing involvement of NGOs. The survey also showed that countries undertook successful efforts to strengthen partnerships with civil society organizations in implementing the Programme of Action.

There was an emerging recognition that the attainment of the ICPD goals is critical to achieving the Millennium Development Goals and that much can be gained by pursuing an integrated and coordinated approach to the formulation, implementation and monitoring of programmes to achieve these two sets of goals.

The over-arching conclusion is that the decade since the adoption of the ICPD Programme of Action has been one of significant progress. But the progress has not been consistent and constraints remain. Among the chief constraints has been the lack of funding to implement the Cairo goals.

Source: United Nations Population Fund, *Investing in People*. 2004.

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 75 key actors in the field of population and AIDS which account for most population assistance.³ These include donor countries that are part of the OECD/DAC and the European Union, multilateral organizations and agencies, major private foundations and other international NGOs that provide substantial population assistance. A total of 58 organizations responded to the survey of 2004 financial resource flows, including 20 OECD/DAC donor countries and the European Union; 12 multilateral organizations; 12 major foundations, 12 international NGOs, and 2 development banks. Telephone interviews were conducted, as necessary, for additional information and verification. Increasingly, information for donor countries is obtained from the OECD/DAC database.

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

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

Information on domestic resource flows is based on estimates of global domestic expenditures for population activities using a methodology that incorporated reporting on actual and intended expenditures, secondary sources on national spending and, in the absence of such information, estimates were based on national income as measured by the level of gross domestic product which proved the most influential variable explaining the growth of spending by governments.⁴

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

The Costed Population Package

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

The donor and domestic financial resource flows analysed in this report are part of the costed population package as specified in paragraph 13.14 of the ICPD Programme of Action: family planning services; basic reproductive health services; sexually transmitted diseases (STDs)/human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) prevention activities; and basic research, data and population and development policy analysis. To

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

⁴ See Hendrik van Dalen and Mieke Reuser, *Assessing Size and Structure of Worldwide Funds for Population and AIDS Activities*, The Hague, 2004 and Hendrik van Dalen and Mieke Reuser, *Projections of Funds for Population and AIDS Activities, 2004-2006* The Hague, 2005.

further simplify reporting procedures all activities relating to STD/HIV/AIDS, including diagnosis and treatment of STDs and referrals, education and counselling services for STDs, including HIV/AIDS are reported under the STD/HIV/AIDS prevention programme component described in the ICPD Programme of Action. Beginning with the 1999 round of questionnaires, the project began to include data on HIV/AIDS treatment and care to address the growing reporting needs of UNAIDS and because it was becoming increasingly impossible for respondents to provide information on HIV/AIDS prevention activities only.

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.

SPECIAL THEME BOX 3. THE ICPD COSTED POPULATION PACKAGE

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

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

More funds are channelled to population activities than are reported here because many integrated projects include population activities but the funds are not disaggregated by component. A number of 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. Respondents are asked to estimate the population component in integrated projects.

Moreover, in monitoring the flow of financial resources for assisting in the implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action, UNFPA has adhered to the classification of population activities of the costed population package described in paragraph 13.14 of the ICPD Programme of Action. The ICPD+5 and +10 review processes have shown that there has been progress in advancing the Cairo goals. Indeed, although resource targets have not been met, much more has been accomplished than is reported here. Countries indicate that a significant amount of resource flows goes to other population-related activities that address the broader population and development objectives of the Cairo agenda, but have not been costed out and are not part of the agreed target of \$17 billion.

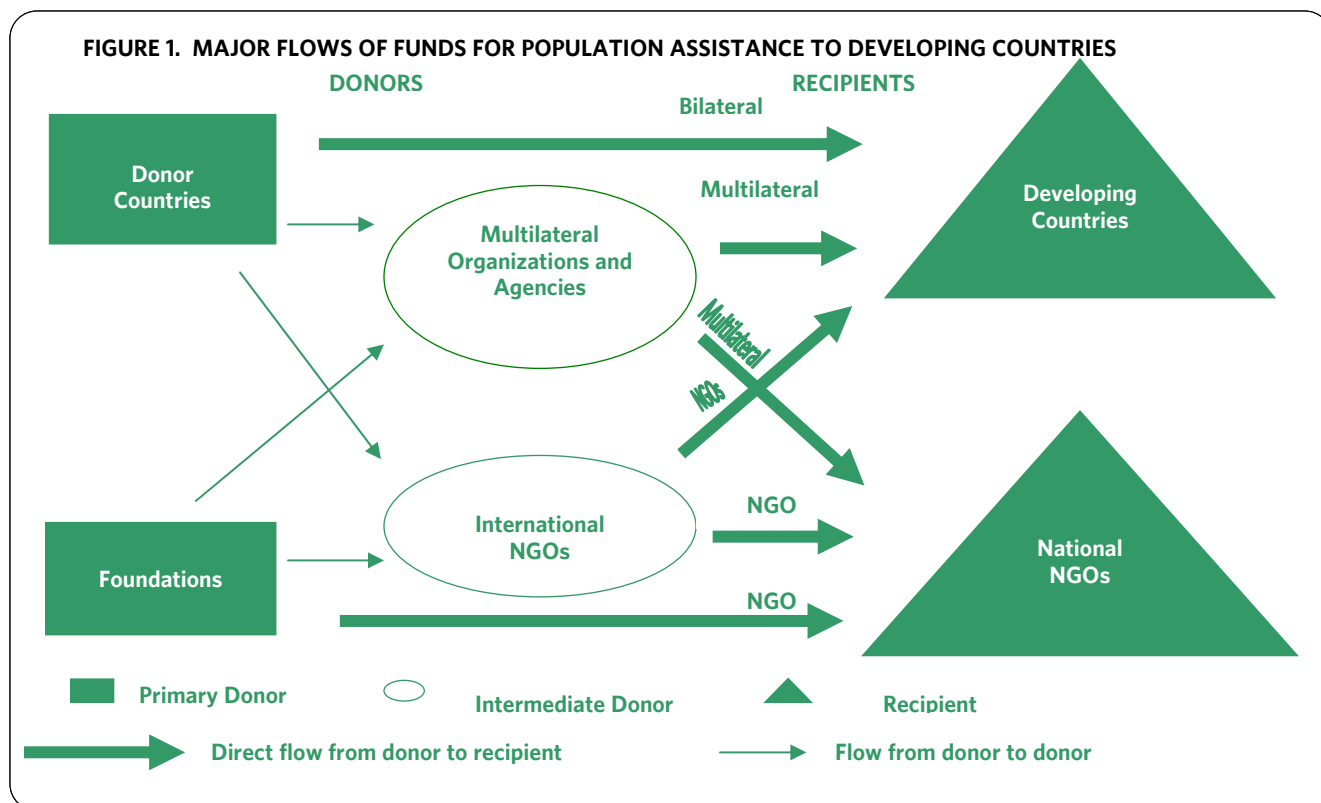
Finally, the information contained in this report is based on responses obtained from the Governments and institutions surveyed, supplemented with secondary sources and estimates. The figures should be treated as best available estimates.

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

The International Population Assistance Network

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

At the other end of the population assistance network are two groups of final recipients: (1) developing countries and countries with economies in transition that are the final beneficiaries of the programmes being funded and (2) national NGOs that receive funds for programmes that they themselves execute. Tables A.5 through A.9 provide the final donor expenditures for population assistance in the recipient countries. A total of 161 countries and territories received population assistance in 2004.



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 1994 to 2004. 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.

TABLE 1. PRIMARY FUNDS AND FINAL DONOR EXPENDITURES FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE, 1994– 2004 ^a (millions of current \$US)											
Year	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 ^b	2001 ^c	2002 ^d	2003	2004
Primary funds	1,201	1,574	1,535	1,694	1,707	1,691	1,975	2,060	2,878	4,189	5,258
Final expenditures	991	1,325	1,511	1,632	1,681	1,655	1,781	2,051	3,162	3,847	4,907

^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.

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

^d 2002 data differ from the figures in the 2002 report, due to additional data received.

International financial resource flows for population activities - primary funds for international population assistance - totalled \$5.6 billion in 2004 (Table 2). This figure, which includes loans from development banks, increased from 2003. If development bank loans are excluded, primary funds increased from \$4.2 billion in 2003 to almost \$5.3 billion in 2004.

Developed countries and the European Union are the largest source of primary funds, accounting for 86 per cent of international financial resource flows for population activities, excluding loans from development banks. Foundations and NGOs contributed 8 per cent of the total, and the United Nations system accounted for 1 per cent. Four per cent of international population assistance came from development bank grants.

Trends in Population Assistance in Current and Constant Dollars

In *current* dollars, total population assistance, excluding development bank loans, has grown from \$1.2 billion in 1994 to \$5.3 billion in 2004, at an average rate of 17 per cent annually (Figure 2). In *constant* dollars adjusted for inflation using 1993 prices - the year in which the ICPD cost estimates were made - international population assistance grew less rapidly than in current dollars, from \$1.2 billion in 1994 to \$4.0 billion in 2004, at 14 per cent annually (Table 2 and Figure 2).

TABLE 2. PRIMARY FUNDS FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE, BY MAJOR DONOR CATEGORY, 1994-2004^a
(millions of current and constant \$US)

Donor category	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002 ^b	2003	2004
Developed countries ^c	977	1,372	1,369	1,530	1,539	1,411	1,598	1,720	2,314	3,738	4,537 ^d
United Nations system ^e	107	111 ^f	18 ^g	49	35 ^h	31 ⁱ	77 ⁱ	96 ^j	31	43	61 ^k
Foundations/NGOs	117	85	141	106	124	240	299	241	531	380	434
Bank grants	NA	6	8	9	10	9	1	3	2	28	227
Total											
(Current \$US)	1,201	1,574	1,535	1,694	1,707	1,691	1,975	2,060	2,878	4,189	5,258
(Constant 1993 \$US) ^l	1,171	1,492	1,414	1,525	1,513	1,467	1,657	1,680	2,312	3,289	4,023
Development banks^m											
World Bank IDA loans	239	306	253	142	284	265	368	349	232	239	75
World Bank IBRD loans	184	142	256	92	142	182	170	101	95	261	213
African Development Bank loans	NA	NA	NA	NA	- ⁿ	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian Development Bank loans	12	12	NA	33	- ^o	- ^p	66	-	-	-	-
Inter-American Development Bank loans	NA	NA	NA	NA	- ^q	93	-	12 ^r	-	-	73
Total											
(Current \$US)	436	460	509	266	426	540	604	461	328	501	361
(Constant 1993 \$US) ^l	425	436	469	239	378	468	506	376	263	393	276
Grand Total											
(Current \$US)	1,637	2,034	2,044	1,960	2,133	2,231	2,579	2,521	3,206	4,689	5,620
(Constant 1993 \$US) ^l	1,596	1,929	1,883	1,765	1,891	1,935	2,163	2,057	2,575	3,683	4,299

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

^b 2002 data differ from the figures in the 2002 report, due to additional data received.

^c 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.

^d Complete 2004 data were not received from and/or cleared by the publication deadline by the two largest donor countries in the field of population, the United States and the United Kingdom. As a result, 2004 figures for these countries are estimated at the 2003 level.

^e 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.

^f 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.

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

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

ⁱ WHO did not provide data on income.

^j UNICEF did not provide data on income.

^k UNESCO and UNODC were not able to provide data; therefore 'UNAIDS Unified Budget and Workplan 2004-2005' (UBW) budget information was used as expenditure indication for 2004.

^l 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.

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

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

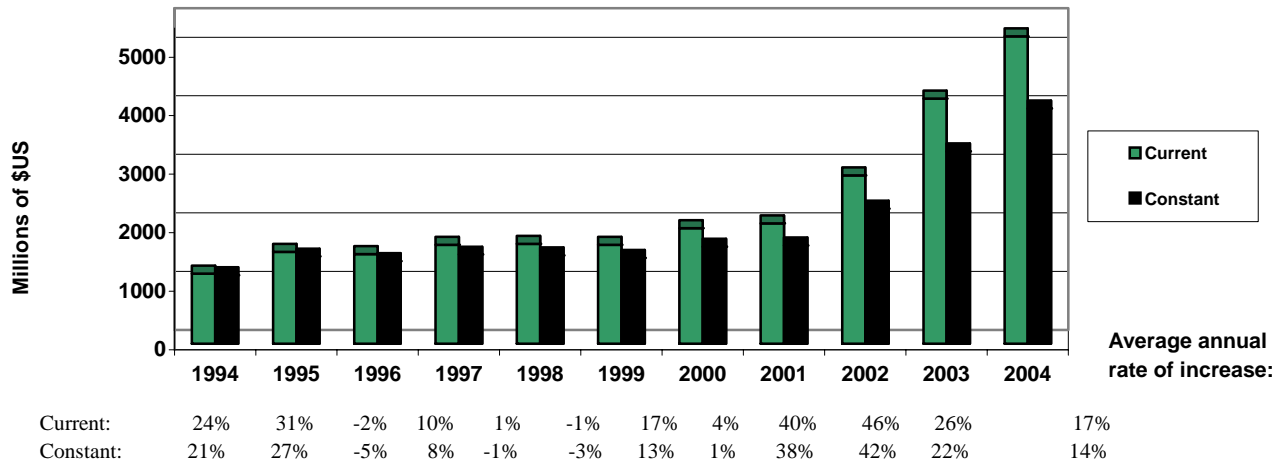
^o The Asian Development Bank reported expending \$US183 million in loans for integrated health projects with a population component.

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

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

^r 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, 1994 - 2004



Final Donor Expenditures

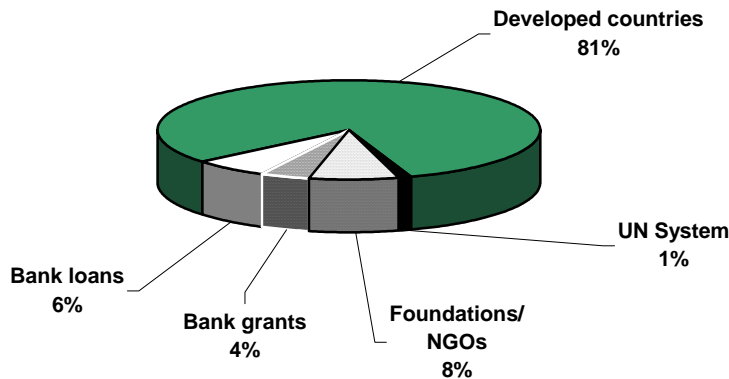
Final expenditures on population projects and programmes in recipient countries in 2004, excluding development bank loans, increased to \$4.9 billion (Table 1).

Trends in Bilateral Resource Flows

Overall Primary Funds

UNFPA monitors international population assistance from the 22 OECD/DAC donor countries and the European Union. Resource flows from the donor countries and the European Union totalled \$4.5 billion in 2004 and constituted 81 per cent of total resource flows, including development bank loans, or 86 per cent of resource flows excluding loans made available by development banks. Development bank loans accounted for 6 per cent of total population assistance in 2004 (Figure 3).

FIGURE 3. PRIMARY FUNDS FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE, BY TYPE OF SOURCE, IN PERCENTAGES*, 2004

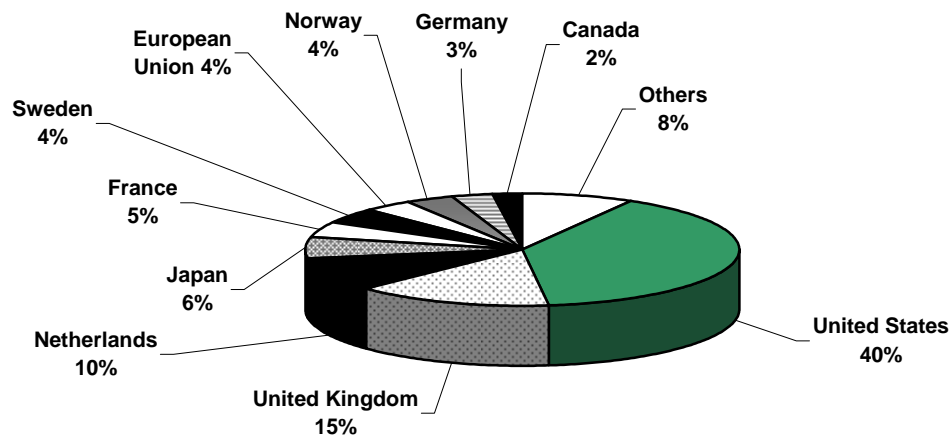


Total: \$US 5.6 billion

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

Resource flows from the 22 developed countries and the European Union increased from \$3.7 billion in 2003 to \$4.5 billion in 2004 (Table 2). Nine countries and the European Union accounted for 93 per cent of population assistance in 2004 (Figure 4).

FIGURE 4. PRIMARY FUNDS OF DONOR COUNTRIES FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE, IN PERCENTAGES*, 2004



Total: \$US 4.5 billion

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

- ◆ The top donors in 2004 were (in descending order): the United States, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Japan, France, Sweden, Norway, the European Union and Germany.
- ◆ UNFPA uses the United States dollar as the standard currency when monitoring resource flows. As a result, some countries that have increased their contributions in local currencies may, in fact, be reported as having decreased their population assistance in US dollar terms and countries that may have decreased their contributions may be recorded as having increased population assistance in US dollars. Of the countries that registered increases in funding levels in terms of the US dollar, 2 countries had actually decreased their contributions in terms of their local currency.

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.

TABLE 3. PRIMARY FUNDS OF DONOR COUNTRIES FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE, IN LOCAL CURRENCY, 1997-2004
(in thousands)

Donor Country	Local Currency	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Australia	Australian Dollar	60,792	70,801	47,311 ^a	25,198	25,286 ^b	39,075	59,763	74,483
Austria	Austrian Shilling	7,044	22,089	18,722 ^c	12,972	15,053 ^b	1,611 ^d	2,417 ^d	2,756 ^{d,e}
Belgium	Belgian Franc	351,096	368,375	395,474	689,076	21,386 ^{d,f}	46,717 ^d	23,391 ^d	38,206 ^d
Canada	Canadian Dollar	47,796	57,216	55,286	55,603	19,652	130,055	79,087	131,339 ^e
Denmark	Danish Crown	310,320	402,826	382,819	360,824	406,595	581,340	391,628 ^g	89,798 ^h
Finland	Finnish Mark	89,993	123,523	111,382	127,295	157,670	25,798 ^d	20,997 ^d	20,997 ^{d,i}
France	French Franc	85,058 ^j	85,058 ^j	49,112 ^c	87,818	9,211 ^d	88,652 ^d	50,114 ^d	157,480 ^d
Germany	German Mark	212,362	219,620	219,887	204,266	121,429 ^d	113,096 ^d	117,037 ^d	108,535 ^d
Greece	Greek Drachma					4,798 ^f	62 ^d	8,234 ^d	4,863 ^{d,e}
Ireland	Irish Pound	-	-	1,976	3,618	6,990	12,486 ^d	23,734 ^d	19,939 ^{d,e}
Italy	Italian Lira	3,752,310	11,085,877	18,255,535	52,256,849	54,176,849 ^b	48,989,446 ^k	23,983 ^d	18,466 ^{d,e}
Japan	Japanese Yen	8,845,239 ^j	11,634,854	12,722,755	14,082,702	14,018,049	22,520,909	14,229,765	30,960,541
Luxembourg	Luxembourg Franc	36,400 ^j	154,508	125,448	468,743	253,653 ^b	7,900 ^{d,l}	7,309 ^{d,g}	10,122 ^{d,e}
Netherlands	Netherlands Guilder	285,724	236,517	239,552	405,973	147,547 ^d	174,058 ^d	244,049 ^d	338,721 ^d
New Zealand	New Zealand Dollar	2,725	4,315	4,375	5,047	5,112	7,085	10,167	12,080
Norway	Norwegian Crown	384,056	538,677	480,986	527,725	386,284	641,214	649,983	1,123,486
Portugal	Portuguese Escudo	414 ^h	1,244 ^h	440 ^h	400 ^h	689 ^h	571 ^h	1,119 ^h	3,979 ^h
Spain	Spanish Peseta	979,578 ^j	645,450	1,478,600	1,118,668	16,069 ^d	3,486 ^d	26,537 ^d	28,372 ^d
Sweden	Swedish Crown	406,000	622,240	508,978	670,144	581,220	593,271	645,399	1,447,751
Switzerland	Swiss Franc	24,130	25,832	26,733	27,146	39,716	36,341	42,425	39,593
United Kingdom	British Pound Sterling	71,705	76,029	59,142	111,868	56,230	112,461	360,863	360,863 ^m
United States	United States Dollar	662,360	619,729	603,003	658,614	951,012	962,969	1,807,643	1,807,643 ^m

^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/programmes was not provided or fully reported. Figures are estimated based on project/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 Information on general contributions to intermediate organizations was not reported. As a result, 2004 figures on general contributions are estimated at the 2003 level.

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

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

^h United States dollar.

ⁱ No 2004 data have been provided; 2004 figures are estimated at the 2003 level.

^j 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.

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

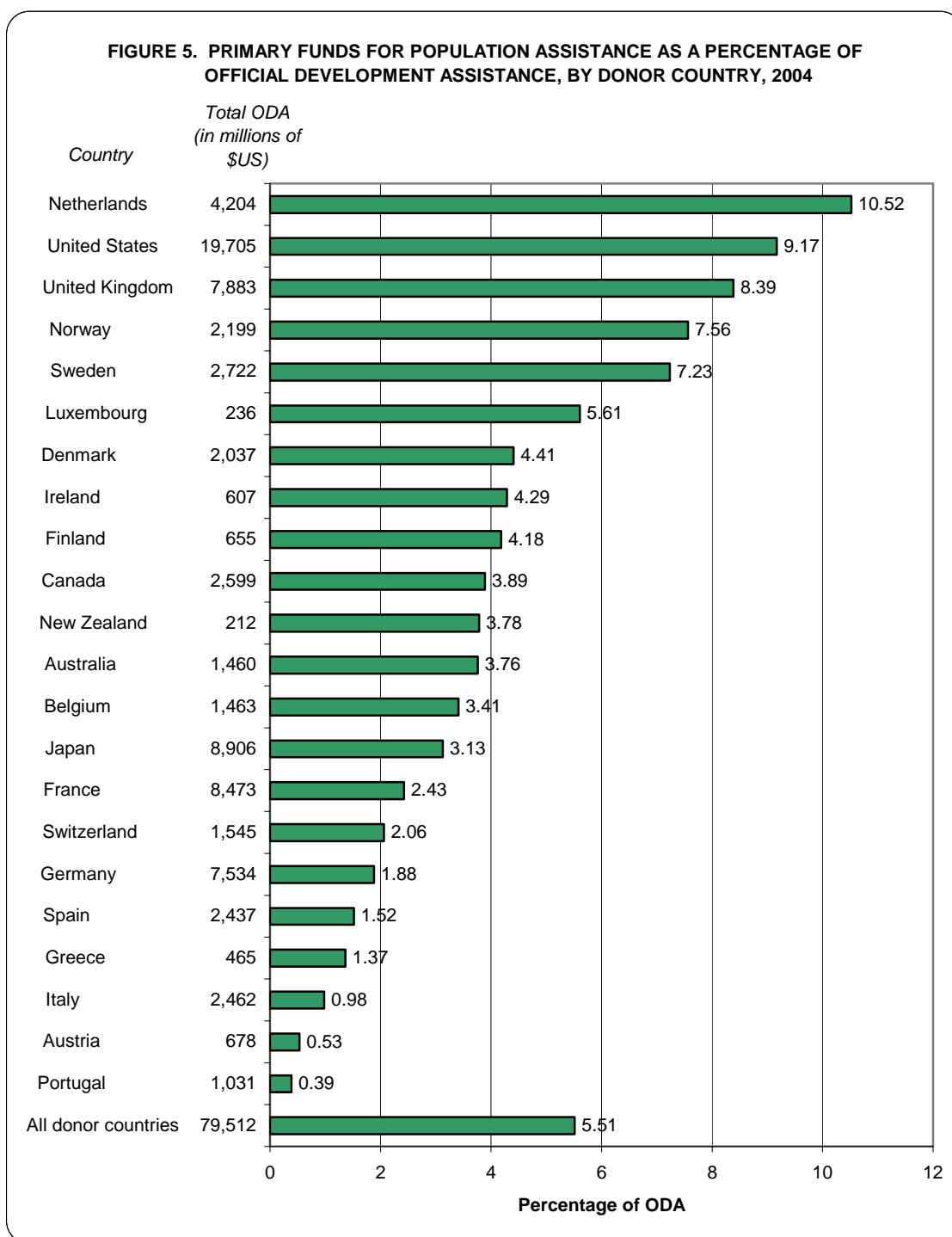
^l Project/programme expenditures for 2002 have been estimated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Luxembourg.

^m Complete 2004 data were not received from and/or cleared prior to the publication deadline by the two largest donor countries in the field of population and AIDS. As a result, for both the United Kingdom and the United States, 2004 figures are estimated at the 2003 level.

Population Assistance as a Percentage of Official Development Assistance

Donor countries contributed 5.51 per cent of their total official development assistance (ODA) to population assistance in 2004 up from 5.12 per cent in 2003 (Figure 5 and Table A2). Total ODA increased to \$79.5 billion in 2004, up from \$68.6 billion in 2003, the highest ever level of ODA.

Donor countries vary greatly in the proportion of ODA contributed for population assistance: percentages ranged from 0.39 per cent to 10.52 per cent. Nine countries contributed more than 4 per cent of their total ODA for population assistance in 2004: the Netherlands, the United States, the United Kingdom, Norway, Sweden, Luxembourg, Denmark, Ireland and Finland. Thirteen countries contributed a larger percentage of ODA for population assistance than they had in 2003.

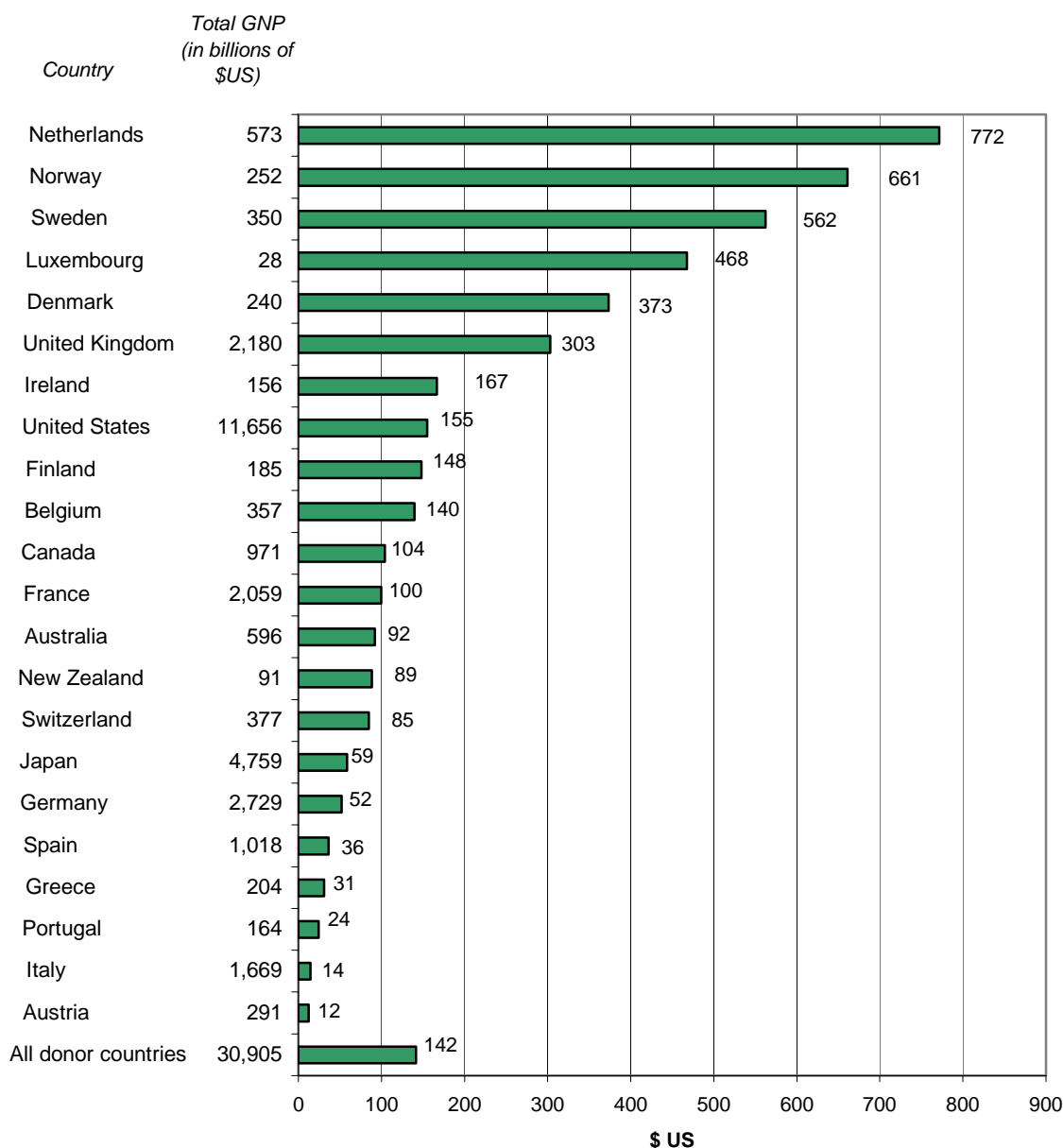


Population Assistance in Relation to Gross National Product

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 2004, donor countries contributed, on average, \$142 per million dollars of GNP for population assistance, up from \$126 per million dollars in 2003. (Figure 6 and Table A.3).

The average dollar amount conceals the large variation between countries, from \$12 to \$772 per million dollars of GNP. Eleven countries spent over \$100 per million dollars of GNP in 2004, and three countries spent less than \$25 per million dollars of GNP. In 2004, the Netherlands led all donor countries in the total dollar contributions per million dollars of GNP to population assistance, earmarking \$772 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.

FIGURE 6. PRIMARY FUNDS FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE PER MILLION \$US OF GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT, BY DONOR COUNTRY, 2004



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), 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 61 million in 2004, increasing from \$43 million in 2003 (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 2004, \$1.6 billion flowed through multilateral organizations and agencies. Because they originate with donor countries, these funds are not included under the multilateral category in Table 2 to avoid double counting.

As the leading provider of United Nations assistance in the population field, UNFPA continues to help countries achieve the goals and objectives of the ICPD Programme of Action. In 2004, UNFPA reported a total income of \$506 million as compared to \$398 million in 2003. This includes an income of \$332 million from regular funds, including voluntary contributions of donor governments, and \$174 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 2004, UNFPA provided support to 126 countries to reduce poverty and advance human rights: 45 in sub-Saharan Africa, 37 in the Arab States and Eastern Europe, 23 in Asia and the Pacific and 21 in Latin America and the Caribbean. The largest percentage of UNFPA assistance went to sub-Saharan Africa (\$78.1 million), followed by Asia and the Pacific (\$65.9 million), the Arab States and Europe (\$28.7 million), Latin America and the Caribbean (\$21.1 million) and Interregional and Global (\$28.1 million). Of the total expenditures, UNFPA provided \$139.3 million in assistance to reproductive health, \$47.9 million for population and development, \$13.4 million for gender equality and women's empowerment and \$21.3 million for programme coordination and assistance.

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

NOTE: See *UNFPA Annual Report 2004*.

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 \$288 million in 2004 from \$501 million in 2003 (Table 2). Of this amount, 26 per cent, or \$75 million, comprised International Development Association (IDA) loans, made at highly concessional rates, and 74 per cent, or \$213 million, comprised International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) loans, made at rates closer to those prevailing in the market. The Inter-American Development Bank reported \$73 million in loans for population activities in 2004.

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 \$227 million to intermediate donors for special grants programmes in population in 2004.

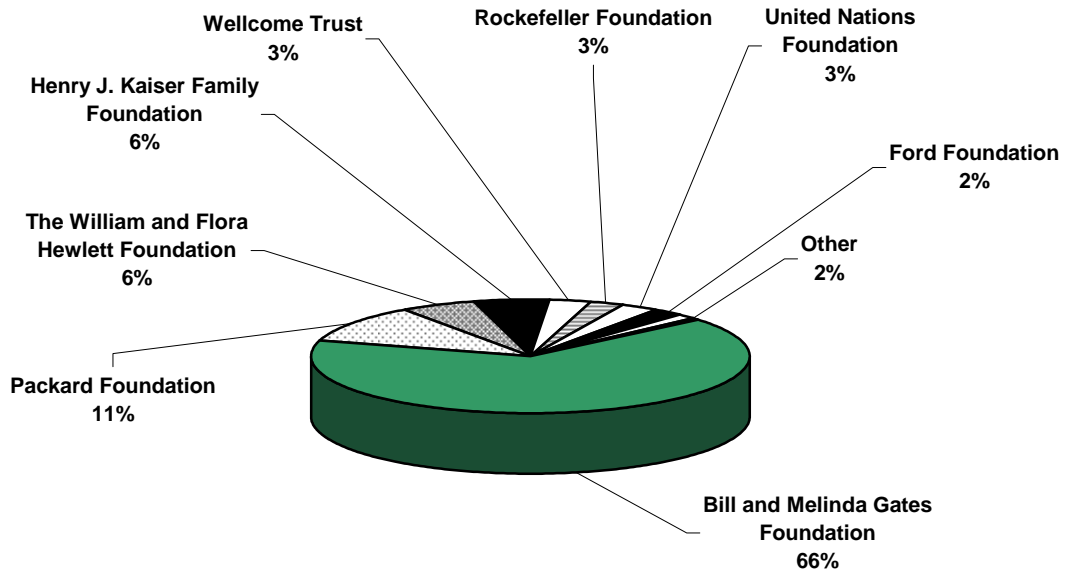
Trends in Resource Flows for Population Activities from Foundations and Non-Governmental Organizations

Foundations and international NGOs are important players in the field of population assistance. Each year, UNFPA/UNAIDS/NIDI seeks to obtain information on the amount of funds originating with the major foundations and international NGOs that are active in the population field. Together, these organizations contributed \$434 million for population assistance in 2004, up from \$380 million in 2003 (Table 2).

Major Foundations

Major foundations provided \$326 million in grants for population activities in 2004. The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation accounted for 66 per cent of the funding that foundations made available for population activities in 2004. Other foundations that provided funds include, in descending order, the David and Lucile Packard Foundation, the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation, the Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation and the Wellcome Trust. These 5 major foundations accounted for 92 per cent of the total population assistance from foundations in 2004 (Figure 7).

FIGURE 7. PRIMARY FUNDS OF FOUNDATIONS FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE, IN PERCENTAGES, 2004

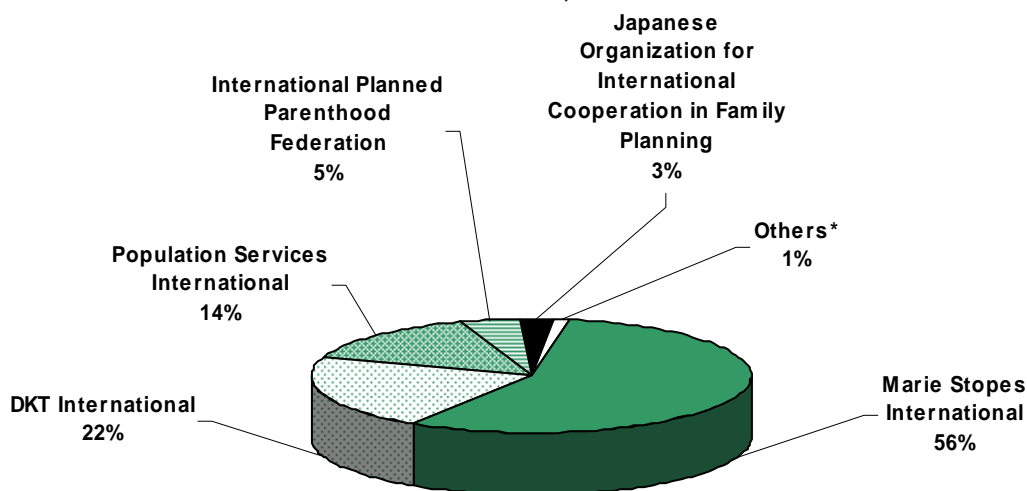


Total: \$US 326.3 million
Percentage have been rounded off and may not add to 100 per cent.

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 2004, \$108 million was earmarked for population activities in this way, of which 56 per cent came from Marie Stopes International, 22 per cent from DKT International, 14 per cent from Population Services International, 5 per cent from the International Planned Parenthood Federation and 3 per cent from the Japanese Organization for International Cooperation in Family Planning (Figure 8).

FIGURE 8. PRIMARY FUNDS OF INTERNATIONAL NGOs FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE, IN PERCENTAGES, 2004



Total: \$US 107.8 million

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

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

Final Donor Expenditures for Population Activities

According to the UNFPA/UNAIDS/NIDI survey, a total of 161 countries and territories benefited from the \$4.9 billion in final donor expenditures for population activities in 2004 (Tables A.5-A.9).

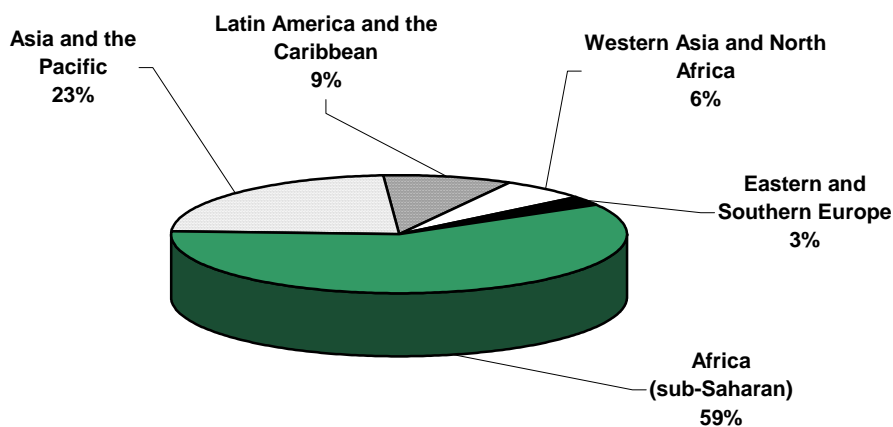
Final Donor Expenditures for Population Activities by Region

Of the five geographical regions, sub-Saharan Africa was the largest recipient of population assistance in 2004, followed by Asia and the Pacific. The distribution of population assistance among the regions was as follows: sub-Saharan Africa, 59 per cent; Asia and the Pacific, 23 per cent; Latin America and the Caribbean, 9 per cent; Western Asia and North Africa, 6 per cent; and Eastern and Southern Europe, 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 44 per cent in 2004. (Table A.4 and Figure 9). Compared with 2003, the 2004 final expenditures by region were as follows:

- ◆ Sub-Saharan Africa - \$1.6 billion in 2004, up from the 2003 level of \$1.2 billion;
- ◆ Asia and the Pacific - \$633 million in 2004, up from the 2003 level of \$610 million;
- ◆ Latin America and the Caribbean - \$250 million in 2004, up from the 2003 level of \$222 million;
- ◆ Western Asia and North Africa - \$165 million in 2004, up from the 2003 level of \$142 million;
- ◆ Eastern and Southern Europe - \$70 million in 2004, down from the 2003 level of \$115 million; and
- ◆ Global and Interregional - \$2.2 billion in 2004, up from the 2003 level of \$1.6 billion.

FIGURE 9. FINAL DONOR EXPENDITURES FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE BY REGION, IN PERCENTAGES, 2004



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 2004, 43 per cent was spent by international NGOs, while 31 per cent was channelled through multilateral organizations and 26 per cent was channelled through bilateral programmes (Table 4). The increase in percentage of funds flowing through the multilateral channel can be explained in part by the increase in funding for HIV/AIDS channelled through the GFATM.

- ◆ Final expenditures of bilateral organizations totalled \$1.3 billion in 2004, up from \$1.1 billion in 2003;
- ◆ Final expenditures of multilateral organizations and agencies totalled \$1.5 billion in 2004, up from \$871 million in 2003; and
- ◆ Final expenditures of NGOs totalled \$2.1 billion in 2004, up from \$1.9 billion in 2003.

**TABLE 4. FINAL DONOR EXPENDITURES FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE,
BY CHANNEL OF DISTRIBUTION, 1994-2004^a**
(millions of \$US)

Channel of distribution	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 ^b	2001	2002 ^{c,d,e}	2003	2004 ^{f,g}
Bilateral	271	485	430	373	432	422	398	375	781	1,118	1,256
% of total	27%	37%	28%	23%	26%	25%	22%	18%	25%	29%	26%
Multilateral ^f	283	278	366	411	406	417	410	455	573	871 ⁱ	1,517
% of total	29%	21%	24%	25%	24%	25%	23%	22%	18%	23%	31%
NGO	437	562	714	848	843	816	973	1,221	1,808	1,858 ⁱ	2,134
% of total	44%	42%	47%	52%	50%	49%	55%	60%	57%	48%	43%
Grand total	991	1,325	1,511	1,632	1,681	1,655	1,781	2,051	3,162	3,847	4,907

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

^b 2000 data differ from the figures in the 2000 report, 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 2002 data differ from the figures in the 2002 report, due to additional data received.

^f Since no 2004 data have been provided on general contributions to intermediate organizations, the channels from Austria, Canada, Greece, Ireland, Italy, and Luxembourg are estimated at the 2003 level.

^g Complete 2004 data were not received from and/or cleared prior to the publication deadline by the two largest donor countries in the field of population and AIDS. As a result, for both the United Kingdom and the United States, 2004 channels are estimated at the 2003 level. Data for Finland, which did not provide information for 2004, are also estimated at the 2003 level.

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

ⁱ The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM) is a non-UN multilateral organization. Therefore, since 2003, funds channeled through GFATM are included in the multilateral channel. In 2002 these funds were considered NGO channel.

Figures 10 to 15 indicate the trends in final donor expenditures for population activities by channel of distribution and region. In 2004, 43 per cent of all population assistance went through the NGO channel. This was the predominant channel in every region, with Western Asia and North Africa relying most heavily on the NGO channel - in fact, 57 per cent of population assistance in this region was channelled by NGO sources. Latin America and the Caribbean received 55 per cent of its assistance through the NGO channel, Asia and the Pacific received 53 per cent of its assistance through the NGO channel, Eastern and Southern Europe received 45 per cent, and sub-Saharan Africa relied on this channel for 44 per cent of its population assistance. The bilateral channel was strongest in Eastern and Southern Europe (38 per cent) and the multilateral channel was strongest in Latin America and the Caribbean (28 per cent).

- ◆ 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 1995. The most assistance provided by the multilateral channel was in 1994 and again in 2004. In 2004, 31 per cent of population assistance flowed through the bilateral channel, 25 per cent through the multilateral channel and 44 per cent through the NGO channel.
- ◆ In Asia and the Pacific, the NGO channel provided the most population assistance every year except in 1995 and 2002 when the bilateral channel predominated. The most assistance provided by the multilateral channel was in 1994 (36 per cent). In 2004, 28 per cent of population assistance flowed through the bilateral channel, 19 per cent through the multilateral channel and 53 per cent through the NGO channel.
- ◆ 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 low of 15 per cent in 2000 and a high of 34 per cent of final expenditures for population in 2003. In 2004, 17 per cent of population assistance flowed through the bilateral channel, 28 per cent through the multilateral channel and 55 per cent through the NGO channel.

- ◆ 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. The bilateral channel provided most of the population assistance in 1994-1997 and again in 2002. The multilateral channel fluctuated between a low of 14 per cent in 2002 and a high of 36 per cent in 1994. In 2004, 16 per cent of population assistance flowed through the bilateral channel, 26 per cent through the multilateral channel and 57 per cent through the NGO channel.
- ◆ 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. The bilateral channel was strongest in 1996, when it accounted for 58 per cent of assistance. The multilateral channel fluctuated over the years with a low of 11 per cent in 1996 and a high of 32 per cent in 1998. In 2004, 38 per cent of population assistance flowed through the bilateral channel, 17 per cent through the multilateral channel and 45 per cent through the NGO channel.
- ◆ 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 most of the decade, peaking at 74 per cent in 2002 but declining to 38 per cent in 2004. 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 40 per cent in 2004. In 2004, 22 per cent of population assistance flowed through the bilateral channel, 40 per cent through the multilateral channel and 38 per cent through the NGO channel.

FIGURE 10. FINAL DONOR EXPENDITURES FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE IN AFRICA (SUB-SAHARAN), BY CHANNEL OF DISTRIBUTION, 1994-2004

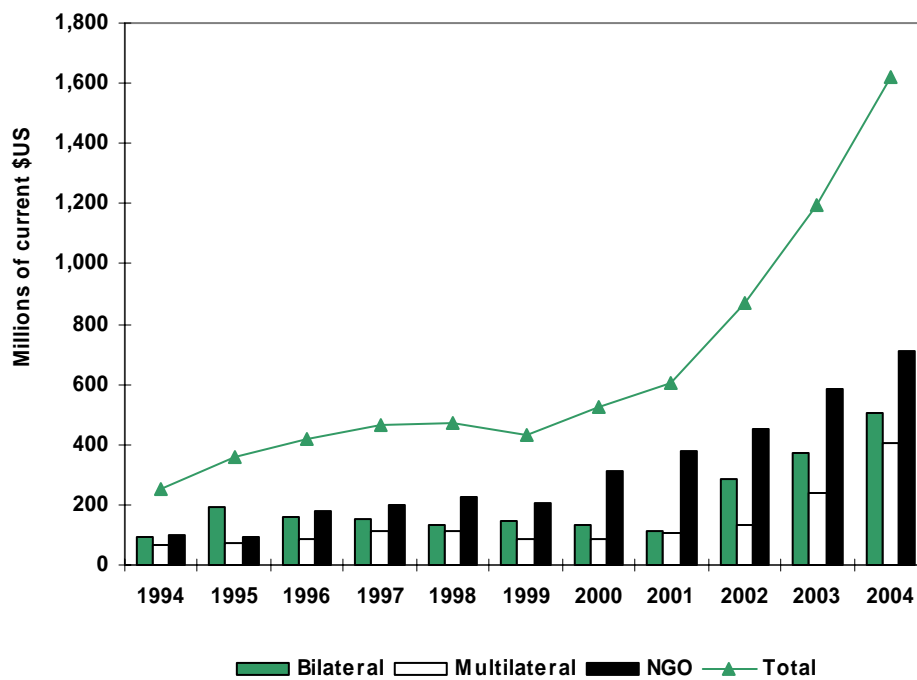


FIGURE 11. FINAL DONOR EXPENDITURES FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC, BY CHANNEL OF DISTRIBUTION, 1994 - 2004

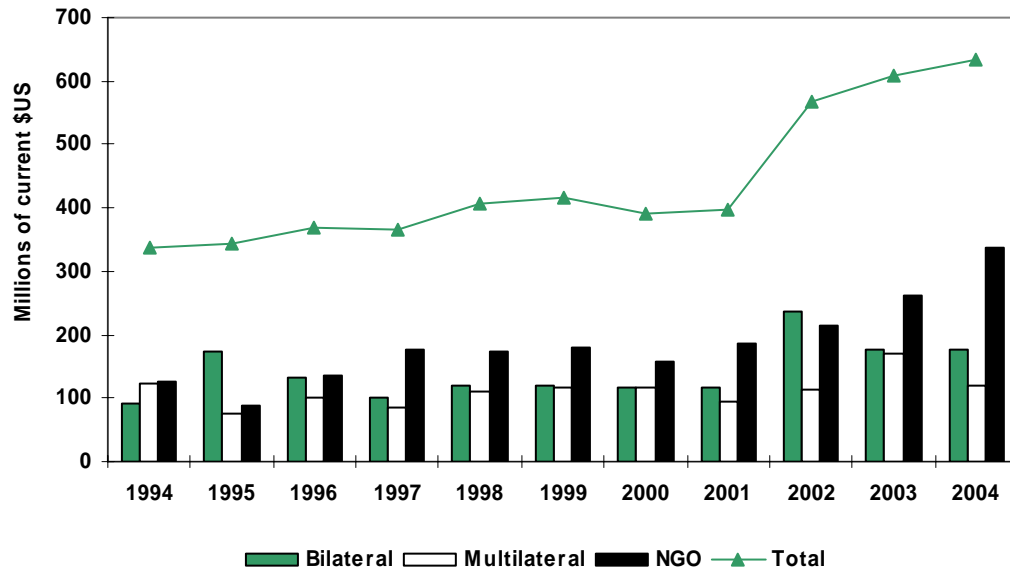


FIGURE 12. FINAL DONOR EXPENDITURES FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN, BY CHANNEL OF DISTRIBUTION, 1994 - 2004

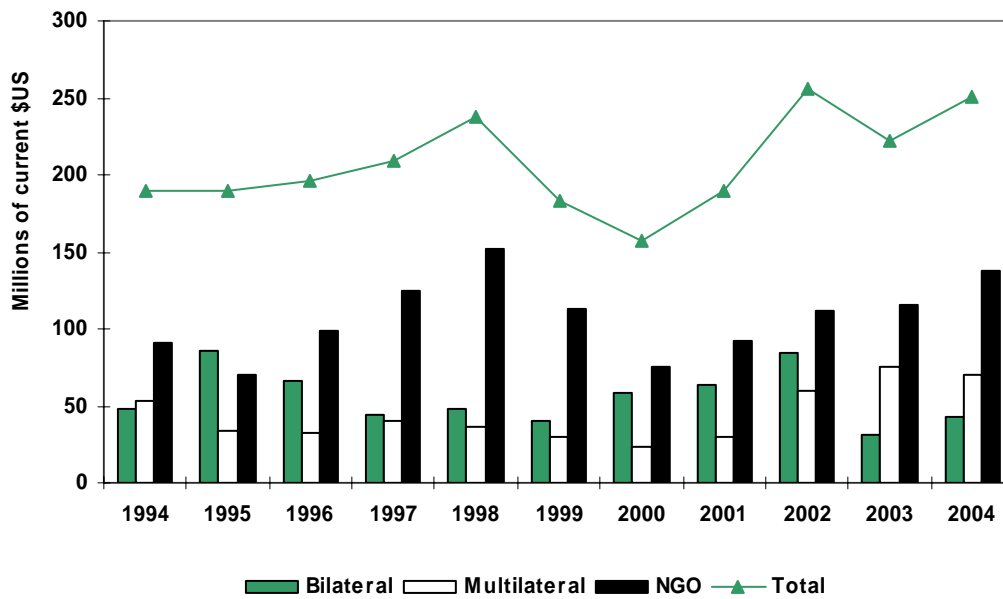


FIGURE 13. FINAL DONOR EXPENDITURES FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE IN WESTERN ASIA AND NORTH AFRICA, BY CHANNEL OF DISTRIBUTION, 1994 - 2004

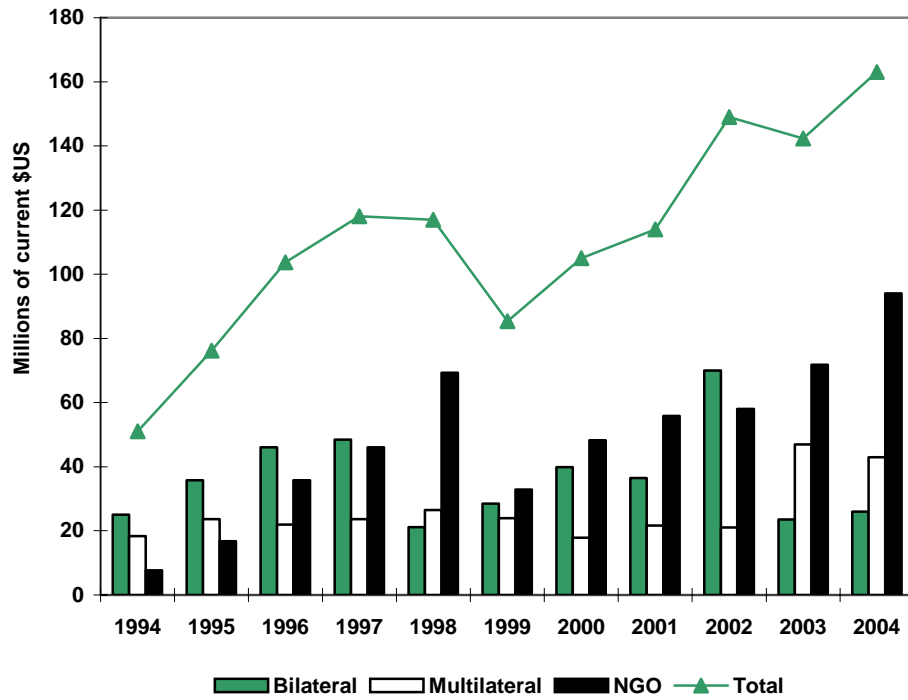


FIGURE 14. FINAL DONOR EXPENDITURES FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE IN EASTERN AND SOUTHERN EUROPE, BY CHANNEL OF DISTRIBUTION, 1994 - 2004

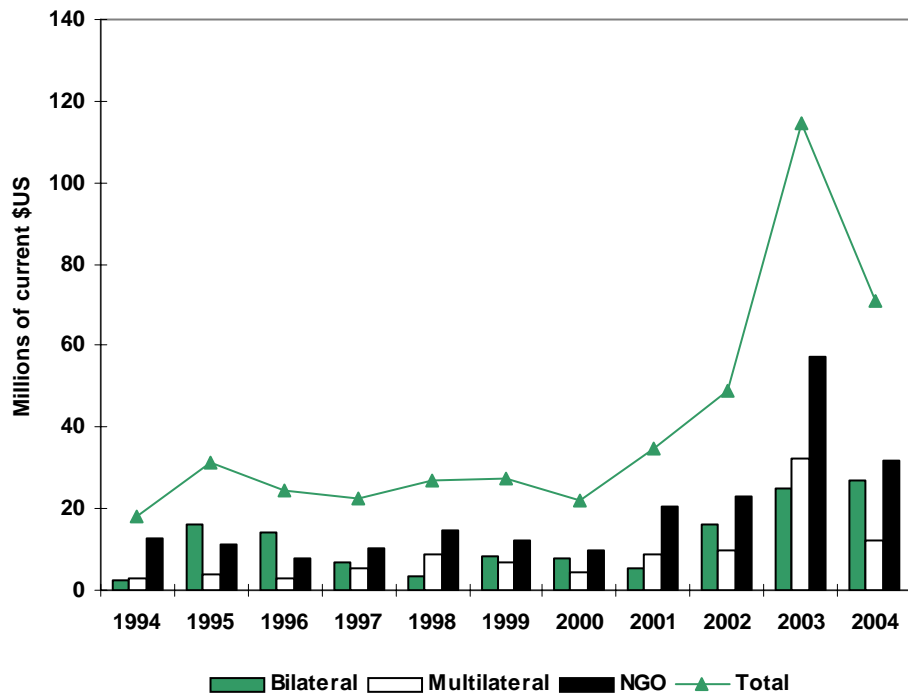
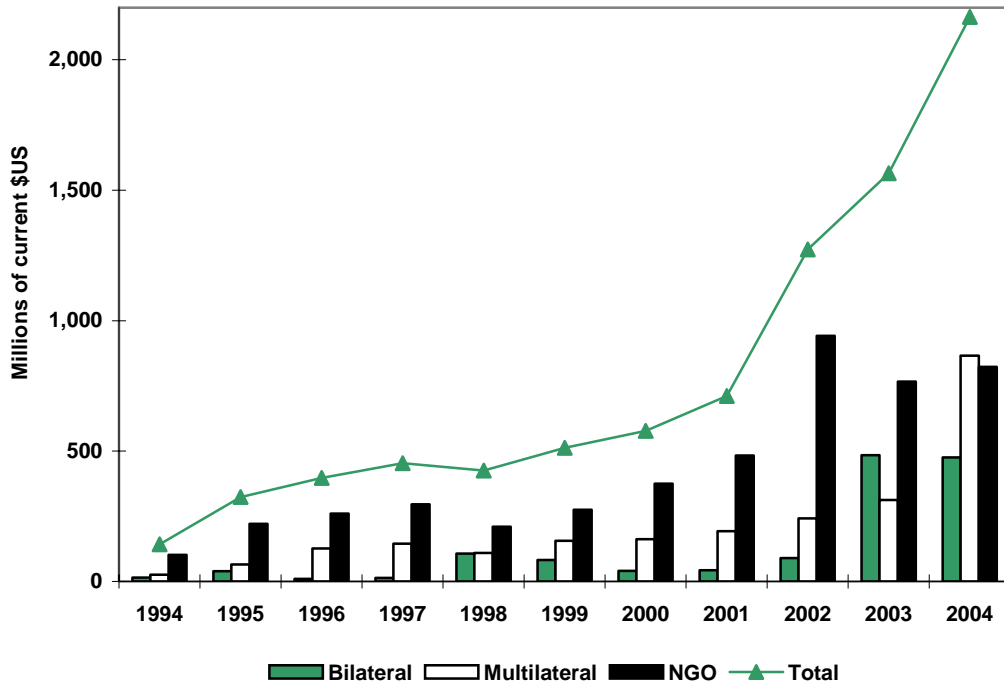
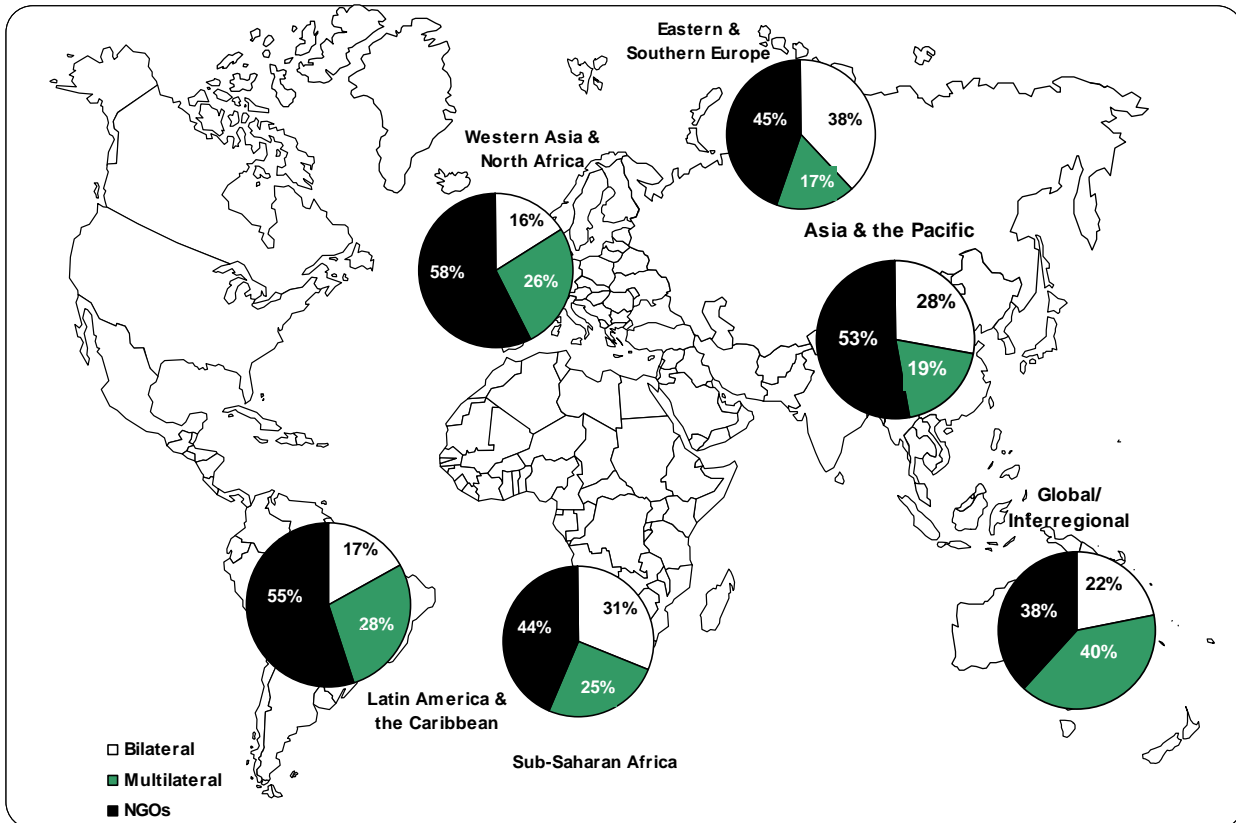


FIGURE 15. FINAL DONOR EXPENDITURES FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE TO GLOBAL/INTERREGIONAL ACTIVITIES, BY CHANNEL OF DISTRIBUTION, 1994 - 2004



Map 1. Final Donor Expenditures for Population Assistance, by Region and Channel of Distribution, 2004 (percentages)



Final Donor Expenditures for Population Activities by Category of Activity

Fifty-four per cent of all population assistance in 2004 was expended for STD/HIV/AIDS activities. A total of 9 per cent of population assistance was expended for family planning services, 25 per cent for basic reproductive health services and 12 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 54 per cent in 2004 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 12 per cent in 2004. Consistent with the ICPD call for integration of services, funding for family planning services decreased from 55 per cent in 1995 to 9 per cent in 2004. 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 2001 but increasing to 28 per cent in 2003 and decreasing yet again to 25 per cent in 2004 (Table 5 and Figure 16). 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,f}	2003	2004 ^g
Family planning services	55%	37%	40%	43%	37%	29%	30%	23%	11%	9%
Basic reproductive health services	18%	33%	27% ^h	22% ⁱ	30% ^j	29% ^j	24%	25%	28%	25%
Sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS activities	9%	16%	18%	20%	23%	32%	39%	42%	48%	54%
Basic research, data and population and development policy analysis	18%	14%	15%	15%	11%	9%	8%	10%	13%	12%
Total activities	100%	100%	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	3,162	3,847	4,907

^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 the figures in the 2000 report, 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 2002 data differ from the figures in the 2002 report, due to additional data received.

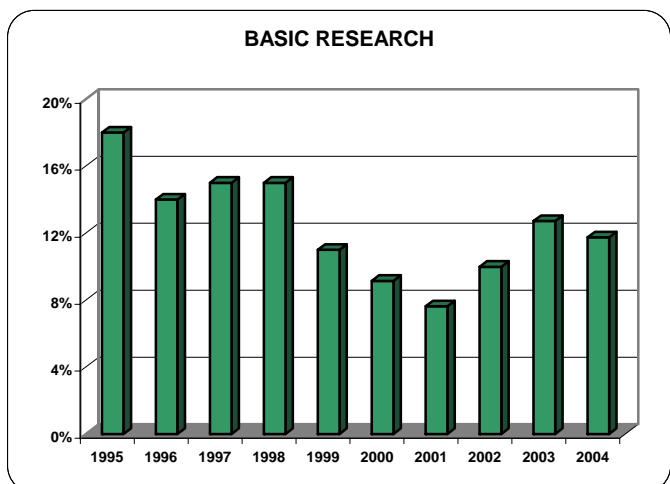
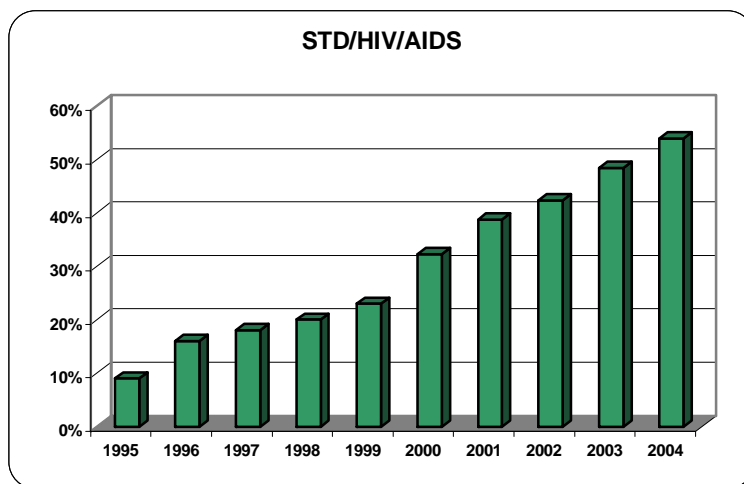
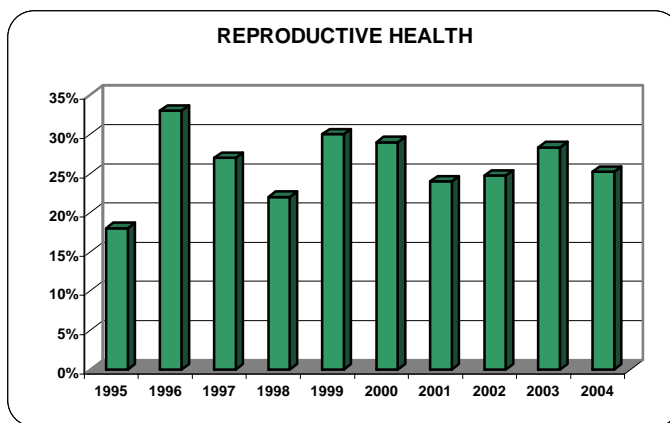
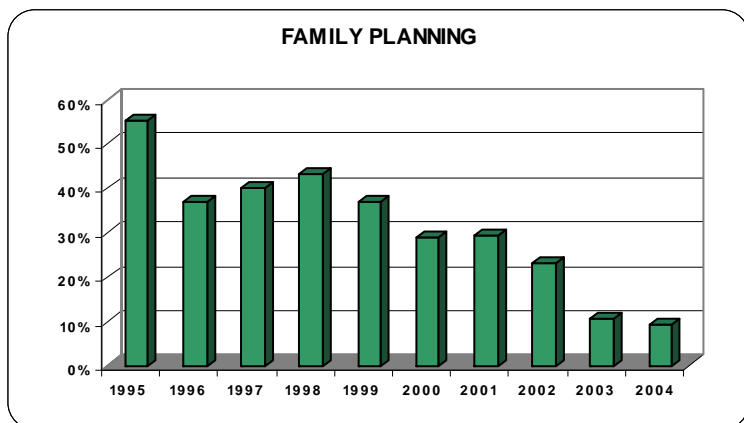
^g Complete 2004 data were not received from and/or cleared prior to the publication deadline by the two largest donor countries in the field of population and AIDS. As a result, for both the United Kingdom and the United States, 2004 distribution figures are estimated at the 2003 level. Data for Finland, which did not provide information for 2004, are also estimated at the 2003 level.

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

ⁱ Basic reproductive health care services for Sweden included family planning services.

^j 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, 1995-2004



SPECIAL THEME BOX 5. ESTIMATES OF DONOR ASSISTANCE: 2005 AND 2006

To address the increasing demands for timely data on population expenditures, the UNFPA/UNAIDS/NIDI Resource Flows Project produces current estimates to complement existing trend analysis. Real-time estimates have been developed for 2005 and 2006 based on future expected expenditures as reported in the Resource Flows survey and estimation driven projections.

Results of the estimation exercise show that population assistance, not counting development bank loans, was \$6.6 billion in 2005 and \$7.4 billion in 2006. If development bank loans are included -estimated at the 2004 level, the latest year for which data are currently available - then the estimated total international population assistance would be \$6.9 billion in 2005 and \$7.8 billion in 2006.

The trend towards increasing assistance to HIV/AIDS activities continues in 2005 and 2006, 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 2005 and 2006 are used to advocate for the mobilization of required resources from the donor community and renewal of national commitments to ICPD goals in order to finance population programmes in developing countries as well as to plan for an effective response to the AIDS pandemic.

NOTE: See Hendrik van Dalen and Daniel Reijer, "Projections of Funds for Population and AIDS Activities, 2005-2007", The Hague, 2006.

5 Domestic Financial Resources for Population Activities

Global Estimate of Domestic Resource Flows

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

Surveys of domestic expenditures were initially conducted on an annual basis but, since 1999, to reduce the burden on financial and human resources, countries were surveyed on a two-yearly basis. Country case studies were conducted as part of the Resource flows Project to supplement the mail inquiry. Despite intensive follow-up, it was becoming increasingly difficult to track progress of developing countries towards achieving the ICPD financial targets. Each year, fewer countries provided information on domestic expenditures for population activities. Many Governments, including several of the most populous countries, were unable to supply the requested data because of funding, staffing and time constraints. In addition, countries that did not have well-developed systems for monitoring resource flows were unable to provide the requested information, especially when funding was pooled in integrated social and health projects and sector-wide approaches. Furthermore, countries with decentralized accounting systems could only supply data on national expenditures and were unable to provide information on expenditures for population at sub-national (lower administrative) levels.

To address these challenges and to further reduce the burden of reporting, for fiscal year 2003, the project began to focus on a core group of countries selected on the basis of population size, amount of population and AIDS expenditures, HIV/AIDS prevalence and regional representation and a rotating sample of remaining countries in alternate years. The survey of core countries yielded considerable responses, but the majority of non-core countries surveyed for fiscal year 2004 were not able to provide information.

Total global domestic expenditures for population activities for fiscal year 2004 were estimated using a methodology that incorporated the responses received from the survey, together with prior reporting on actual and intended expenditures, secondary sources on national spending and, in the absence of such information, estimates were based on national income as measured by the level of gross domestic product which proved the most influential variable explaining the growth of spending by Governments.⁵ This estimate, which should be treated with caution, yielded a crude global figure of almost \$14.5 billion (Table 6).

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

⁵ See Hendrik van Dalen and Mieke Reuser, *Assessing Size and Structure of Worldwide Funds for Population and AIDS Activities*, The Hague, 2004 and Hendrik van Dalen and Mieke Reuser, *Projections of Funds for Population and AIDS Activities, 2004-2006*. The Hague, 2005. Available on the Resource Flows web site (www.resourceflows.org).

TABLE 6. ESTIMATE OF GLOBAL DOMESTIC EXPENDITURES FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES, 2004
(thousands of \$US)

Region	Source of Funds			Total	Percentage spent on STD/HIV/AIDS
	Government	NGO	Consumers *		
Africa (sub-Saharan)	349,467	87,480	386,143	823,090	68%
Asia and the Pacific	4,106,682	71,989	7,175,411	11,354,081	10%
Latin America and the Caribbean	887,861	133,841	469,855	1,491,557	78%
Western Asia and North Africa	377,359	32,635	231,530	641,524	13%
Eastern and Southern Europe	148,831	8,575	53,902	211,308	44%
Total	5,870,200	334,520	8,316,841	14,521,560	21%

* Consumer spending on population activities covers only out-of-pocket expenditures and is based on the average amount per region 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: Hendrik P. van Dalen and Mieke Reuser, *Projections of Funds for Population and AIDS Activities, 2004-2006*, The Hague, 2005.

SPECIAL THEME BOX 6. COMPONENTS OF DOMESTIC FUNDING FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES

Governments play a major role in financing population programmes. They are considered to be responsible for most domestic expenditures for population activities. However, since the level of government funding usually depends on the level of national income, governments in less developed countries are least likely to afford large outlays for population activities. Poor countries that are faced with many competing development priorities are not able to afford the necessary investments in population. As a result, population issues are often excluded from social and health sector programmes because there are not enough funds to go around or because new priorities are surfacing without safeguards to ensure sustainability and expansion of existing programmes.

National NGOs also contribute to the funding of population activities, but the majority of them are highly dependent on international resources. Their main role lies in advocacy work and in reaching people at the grass-roots level.

National governments and NGOs are not the only sources of domestic expenditures for population activities. In fact, it is the consumers who actually spend the most. Private consumer expenditures account for a large percentage of total funding for health care. Although exact amounts of worldwide health-care spending for population activities are not known, if one uses out-of-pocket health expenditures of households from the national health account figures as collected by the World Health Organization and if one assumes that out-of-pocket health expenditures are in line with out-of-pocket expenditures for family planning, reproductive health and HIV/AIDS goods and services, then consumer spending represents the largest part of resources spent on population activities. Of course, there are great variations between regions and countries and, in some cases, changes over time in the share of consumer spending within countries themselves.

6 Conclusion

Financial Resource Flows for Population Activities in 2004 provides information on the flow of international and domestic funding for population programmes in developing countries. The report represents a major effort to capture funding for activities that are part of the costed population package identified in the ICPD Programme of Action: family planning services; basic reproductive health services; STD/HIV/AIDS activities; and basic research, data and population and development policy analysis. It records bilateral, multilateral and NGO assistance to developing countries, including development bank loans, and provides information on resources mobilized by developing countries themselves.

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

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

Progress in Resource Mobilization

The ICPD goal of mobilizing \$17 billion for population activities by the year 2000 was not met. The international community did not mobilize the required \$5.7 billion in 2000 for population assistance in developing countries and developing countries did not generate the required \$11.3 billion in domestic funding for their population programmes.

International population assistance increased to \$5.6 billion in 2004 but it is still below the Cairo target. However, it is encouraging to note that the gap between the level of resources required and that actually made available is narrowing. ODA has increased to its highest level ever and donor assistance to population represented 5.51 per cent of ODA as compared to 5.12 per cent in 2003. While a number of developing countries have shown commitment to implementing the ICPD financial targets by allocating resources for population activities, the majority of countries have limited financial resources to utilize for population and reproductive health programmes and cannot generate the required funds to implement these programmes. The global estimate of domestic resource flows conceals the great variation that exists among countries in their ability to mobilize resources for population activities. Most domestic resource flows originate in a few large countries. Most developing countries cannot be expected to generate the required funds to implement their population programmes. In the least developed countries and other low-income countries, a relatively larger part of the total required resources will have to come from external sources.

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

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. These include such activities as poverty alleviation, primary health-care delivery systems, child health and survival, basic education, including girls' and women's education, empowerment of women, rural development, and income generation. Clearly, countries are spending much more than is included in this report.

Population and the Millennium Development Goals

Population is central to development and the achievement of the MDGs. The ICPD goals, especially the reproductive health goal, are essential for meeting the MDGs directly related to health, 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.

SPECIAL THEME BOX 7. KEY AREAS REQUIRING FURTHER ACTION

Continued resource mobilization efforts on the part of both donors and developing countries are essential to fully implement the ICPD agenda. The population and health situation has changed dramatically since the ICPD, especially poverty and reproductive health, and the magnitude of the spread of the HIV/AIDS pandemic. To accelerate the implementation of the Cairo agenda, especially the financial resource targets, and to achieve the Millennium Development Goals, the international community should re-new efforts to:

- ◆ Strengthen political will and commitment to implement the Cairo financial targets to achieve the ICPD goals and ensure that the percentage increase for family planning and reproductive health are in line with agreed percentages
- ◆ Ensure that population and reproductive health are seen as an integral part of the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and that they figure prominently in national development plans and poverty reduction strategies
- ◆ Ensure that family planning and reproductive health issues receive the attention they deserve at a time when the increased focus is on combating HIV/AIDS
- ◆ Establish an effective partnership of donor and recipient countries based on mutual trust, accountability and donor coordination in support of country goals
- ◆ Increase attention to cost-effectiveness and programme efficiency so that resources reach all segments of the population, especially those that are most in need
- ◆ Enhance the role of the private sector in the mobilization of resources for population and development, in monitoring population expenditures and ensuring that the financial targets and equity objectives are met

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 and \$18.5 billion by the year 2005. Approximately two thirds of the projected costs in developing countries were expected to come from domestic sources and one third, or \$5.7 billion in 2000 and \$6.1 billion in 2005, from the international donor community.

The actual resources mobilized were far below the agreed targets. Although considerable progress was made and funding for population increased since Cairo, the financial resource target for 2000 was not 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.

Continued resource mobilization advocacy efforts on the part of both donors and developing countries are essential to fully implement the ICPD agenda. It is important that funding for all four 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)			
<i>Year</i>	<i>Domestic Resources</i>	<i>External Assistance</i>	<i>Total Resources</i>
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.

Annex Tables

TABLE A.1. PRIMARY FUNDS OF DONOR COUNTRIES FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE, BY CHANNEL OF DISTRIBUTION, 1994-2004^a
(thousands of current \$US)

Country	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Australia											
Total \$US	17,966	26,939	32,558	45,235	44,562	30,530 ^b	14,673	13,088 ^c	21,257	38,966	54,894
% by Channel											
Bilateral	44%	65%	26%	62%	73%	59%	56%	56%	54%	67%	70%
MultiBi	-	-	-	7%	4%	16%	14%	14%	16%	13%	4%
Multilateral	47%	19%	42%	8%	7%	10%	12%	13%	8%	11%	22%
NGO	9%	16%	32%	23%	16%	15%	18%	17%	21%	10%	4%
Austria											
Total \$US	746	2,869	861	577	1,784	1,449 ^d	870	979 ^c	1,520	2,727	3,598 ^e
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	68%	11%	0%	-7%	0%	8%	7%	19%	30%	6%
MultiBi	-	-	-	0%	0%	0%	8%	7%	10%	1%	6%
Multilateral	100%	28%	89%	97%	107%	100%	80%	83%	34%	37%	33%
NGO	0%	4%	0%	3%	0%	0%	4%	4%	38%	31%	55%
Belgium											
Total \$US	2,869	5,594	5,475	9,814	10,148	10,443	15,768	19,138 ^f	44,101	26,400	49,877
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	58%	22%	40%	42%	50%	3%	34%	10%	26%	25%
MultiBi	-	-	-	6%	1%	0%	44%	19%	39%	3%	1%
Multilateral	78%	39%	69%	43%	54%	49%	51%	37%	26%	50%	60%
NGO	22%	3%	9%	10%	3%	1%	2%	10%	26%	21%	14%
Canada											
Total \$US	22,796	37,309	36,497	34,520	38,568	37,212	37,441	12,689	82,845	56,626	101,131 ^e
% by Channel											
Bilateral	26%	59%	58%	25%	1%	9%	13%	5%	21%	19%	11%
MultiBi	-	-	-	10%	12%	16%	23%	18%	28%	11%	44%
Multilateral	46%	36%	27%	27%	30%	30%	24%	68%	18%	65%	39%
NGO	28%	5%	14%	38%	56%	45%	40%	8%	33%	6%	6%
Denmark											
Total \$US	32,588	49,654	63,038	46,990	60,114	54,877	44,640	48,852	73,830	59,527 ^g	89,798
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	*%	NA	2%	4%	0%	13%	10%	15%	13%
MultiBi	-	-	-	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	14%	21%	0%
Multilateral	73%	71%	75%	73%	72%	71%	75%	67%	43%	64%	72%
NGO	27%	29%	25%	27%	26%	25%	24%	19%	33%	0%	16%
European Union											
Total \$US	3,743 ^h	3,583 ⁱ	14,021 ^j	79,387 ^k	79,387 ^l	33,400 ^m	28,883 ⁿ	28,054 ^o	184,891 ^p	228,737	159,248
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	100%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	91%	10%	32%
MultiBi	-	-	-	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0%	6%	0%
Multilateral	3%	0%	0%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0%	82%	68%
NGO	97%	100%	0%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	9%	3%	0%

TABLE A.1 (continued)

Country	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Finland											
Total \$US	7,765	22,461	19,828	17,335	23,114	19,957	19,766	23,730	24,353	23,697	27,410 ^d
% by Channel											
Bilateral	3%	42%	13%	3%	23%	6%	6%	7%	11%	8%	8%
MultiBi	-	-	-	10%	2%	7%	8%	5%	4%	0%	0%
Multilateral	96%	54%	74%	77%	67%	75%	75%	81%	77%	91%	91%
NGO	1%	4%	14%	11%	9%	12%	11%	7%	9%	1%	0%
France											
Total \$US	13,422 ^r	13,422 ^s	16,500	16,500 ^t	16,500 ^u	7,977 ^d	12,360	8,242	83,687	56,559	205,583
% by Channel											
Bilateral	10%	10%	67%	67%	67%	0%	43%	51%	24%	26%	10%
MultiBi	-	-	-	4%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Multilateral	12%	12%	9%	5%	5%	100%	54%	46%	11%	74%	90%
NGO	78%	78%	23%	24%	24%	0%	3%	3%	65%	0%	0%
Germany											
Total \$US	114,777	145,344 ^v	96,033 ^w	122,460 ^x	124,806	119,764	96,398	108,660	106,763	132,088	141,688
% by Channel											
Bilateral	72%	74%	59%	44%	70%	61%	82%	81%	70%	61%	55%
MultiBi	-	-	-	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%
Multilateral	23%	22%	32%	52%	26%	25%	15%	16%	18%	33%	40%
NGO	5%	4%	9%	4%	4%	14%	2%	3%	12%	4%	5%
Greece											
Total \$US	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	13 ^f	58	9,293	6,349 ^e
% by Channel											
Bilateral	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0%	0%	98%	78%
MultiBi	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0%	0%	0%	0%
Multilateral	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	100%	100%	2%	3%
NGO	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0%	0%	19%
Ireland											
Total \$US	215	2,931	728	0	0	2,673	4,240	6,255	11,787	26,786	26,029 ^e
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	62%	45%	-	-	39%	47%	69%	41%	77%	76%
MultiBi	-	-	-	-	-	10%	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Multilateral	100%	26%	55%	-	-	41%	34%	31%	49%	20%	24%
NGO	0%	12%	0%	-	-	9%	13%	0%	10%	2%	0%
Italy											
Total \$US	17,547 ^r	4,437	3,607	2,203	6,385	10,042 ^y	24,921	25,038 ^c	22,641 ^{z,aa}	27,068	24,107 ^e
% by Channel											
Bilateral	8%	72%	27%	26%	11%	26%	32%	31%	34%	74%	53%
MultiBi	-	-	-	0%	4%	5%	35%	34%	38%	2%	0%
Multilateral	80%	28%	54%	53%	52%	55%	31%	33%	26%	23%	30%
NGO	12%	0%	19%	21%	32%	14%	3%	3%	3%	0%	17%

TABLE A.1 (continued)

Country	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Japan											
Total \$US	82,697	93,760 ^{ab}	93,760 ^{ac}	93,760 ^{ad}	88,879	111,691	130,674	115,346	180,167	128,068	278,645
% by Channel											
Bilateral	15%	17%	17%	17%	25%	20%	10%	20%	28%	17%	8%
MultiBi	-	-	-	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%
Multilateral	61%	59%	60%	60%	75%	59%	53%	63%	34%	67%	83%
NGO	24%	24%	23%	23%	0%	17%	37%	16%	34%	15%	9%
Luxembourg											
Total \$US	122	929	1,176	1,176 ^t	4,257	3,313	10,726	5,627 ^c	7,458 ^{ae}	8,249 ^g	13,214 ^e
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	54%	54%	74%	50%	78%	67%	42%	45%	47%
MultiBi	-	-	-	0%	0%	3%	10%	18%	11%	12%	23%
Multilateral	100%	100%	22%	22%	24%	29%	9%	10%	18%	39%	28%
NGO	0%	0%	24%	24%	2%	18%	3%	5%	29%	4%	2%
Netherlands											
Total \$US	43,849	86,601	111,707 ^{af}	146,428	119,230	115,781	170,077	132,032	164,310	275,434	442,186
% by Channel											
Bilateral	5%	25%	11%	13%	36%	35%	17%	11%	34%	32%	23%
MultiBi	-	-	-	8%	11%	6%	30%	1%	0%	1%	3%
Multilateral	83%	62%	78%	55%	46%	50%	46%	82%	61%	49%	50%
NGO	12%	13%	11%	24%	7%	9%	7%	6%	5%	19%	23%
New Zealand											
Total \$US	753	1,153	1,222	1,806	2,316	2,316	2,308	2,150	3,288	5,917	8,021
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	8%	0%	2%	0%	0%	1%	32%	48%
MultiBi	-	-	-	0%	10%	6%	1%	19%	12%	1%	0%
Multilateral	47%	57%	56%	48%	40%	42%	59%	49%	54%	51%	41%
NGO	53%	43%	43%	44%	50%	50%	40%	33%	33%	16%	11%
Norway											
Total \$US	40,739	47,308	46,125	54,296	71,394	61,671	59,957	42,960	80,793	91,648	166,276
% by Channel											
Bilateral	*%	0%	0%	2%	3%	2%	7%	1%	8%	6%	12%
MultiBi	-	-	-	32%	19%	10%	8%	9%	13%	5%	7%
Multilateral	86%	86%	85%	52%	64%	68%	66%	78%	49%	76%	66%
NGO	14%	14%	15%	14%	15%	19%	20%	12%	30%	13%	14%
Portugal											
Total \$US	59	0	249	414	1,244	440	400	689	571	1,119	3,979
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	-	85%	63%	16%	54%	51%	67%	28%	59%	32%
MultiBi	-	-	-	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Multilateral	100%	-	10%	10%	80%	46%	49%	33%	72%	41%	68%
NGO	0%	-	5%	28%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

TABLE A.1 (continued)

Country	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Spain											
Total \$US	578 ^r	578 ^s	7,438	7,438 ^t	4,320	9,466	6,208	14,380	3,291	29,949	37,039
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	45%	45%	30%	50%	82%	92%	0%	18%	76%
MultiBi	-	-	-	55%	70%	50%	0%	1%	28%	0%	0%
Multilateral	100%	100%	55%	0%	0%	0%	18%	7%	0%	82%	24%
NGO	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	72%	0%	0%
Sweden											
Total \$US	44,686	44,686 ^{ag}	57,923 ^{ah}	53,177	78,270	61,602	73,142	56,270	61,107	80,029	196,894
% by Channel											
Bilateral	21%	21%	27%	37%	51%	30%	6%	10%	38%	8%	2%
MultiBi	-	-	-	0%	7%	6%	25%	16%	1%	7%	3%
Multilateral	44%	44%	41%	40%	28%	47%	41%	48%	49%	65%	72%
NGO	35%	35%	32%	24%	15%	17%	28%	26%	12%	20%	24%
Switzerland											
Total \$US	8,225	17,098	16,212	16,626	17,818	17,796	16,074	23,534	23,403	31,522	31,872
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	51%	10%	9%	15%	24%	22%	15%	17%	45%	35%
MultiBi	-	-	-	3%	3%	4%	2%	3%	3%	0%	1%
Multilateral	82%	48%	57%	64%	72%	68%	71%	57%	62%	55%	61%
NGO	18%	1%	33%	25%	11%	4%	4%	25%	18%	0%	3%
United Kingdom											
Total \$US	57,998	98,212	106,422	117,431	125,934	95,703	169,602	80,971	168,803	589,650	661,101 ^{ai}
% by Channel											
Bilateral	52%	47%	24%	62%	40%	29%	36%	18%	61%	66%	66%
MultiBi	-	-	-	3%	8%	3%	1%	0%	7%	7%	7%
Multilateral	29%	26%	30%	24%	16%	34%	40%	82%	20%	18%	18%
NGO	19%	27%	46%	11%	37%	34%	23%	0%	12%	10%	10%
United States											
Total \$US	462,946	667,086 ^{aj}	637,696	662,360	619,729	603,003	658,614	951,012	962,969	1,807,643	1,807,643 ^{ai}
% by Channel											
Bilateral	48%	40%	37%	20%	20%	32%	24%	18%	22%	20%	20%
MultiBi	-	-	-	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Multilateral	9%	9%	7%	7%	6%	3%	6%	5%	2%	13%	13%
NGO	43%	51%	56%	73%	74%	65%	70%	78%	75%	67%	67%
Total \$US											
Total \$US	977,087	1,371,953	1,369,075	1,529,936	1,538,760	1,411,106	1,597,743	1,719,708 ^f	2,313,893	3,737,702	4,536,582
% by Channel ^{ak}											
Bilateral	39%	39%	31%	24% ^{al}	28% ^{al}	30% ^{al}	25%	22%	34%	30%	28%
MultiBi	-	-	-	3%	3%	3%	7%	2%	4%	3%	3%
Multilateral	31%	27%	31%	26%	25%	27%	28%	27%	18%	30%	36%
NGO	30%	33%	38%	41%	39%	38%	40%	48%	44%	37%	33%

- ^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 Information on general contributions to intermediate organizations was not reported; 2004 figures on general contributions are estimated at the 2003 level.
- ^f 2001 data differ from the figures in the 2001 report, due to additional data received.
- ^g Information on project/programme expenditures was not reported. As a result, project/programme figures are estimated based on 2002 data.
- ^h 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.
- ⁱ Figures provided for 1995 represented multiple-year assistance. The 1995 figures reported here were obtained from data provided by other respondents.
- ^j Data provided by the European Union exclude NGO co-financed projects.
- ^k Data for the European Union are a global estimate based on known payment credits for population, reproductive health and AIDS activities.
- ^l Figures on expenditures for population assistance for 1998 were not provided. As a result, 1998 figures are estimated at the 1997 level.
- ^m Data for the European Union are a global estimate based only on the European Commission's commitments for reproductive health and AIDS activities.
- ⁿ Figures on expenditures for population assistance for 2000 were not provided. As a result, 2000 figures are estimated at the 1999 level.
- ^o Figures on expenditures for population assistance for 2001 were not provided. As a result, 2001 figures are estimated at the 1999 level.
- ^p 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.
- ^q No 2004 data have been provided; 2004 figures are estimated at the 2003 level.
- ^r Figures on expenditures for population assistance for 1994 were not provided. As a result, 1994 figures are estimated at the 1993 level.
- ^s 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.
- ^t Figures on expenditures for population assistance for 1997 were not provided. As a result, 1997 figures are estimated at the 1996 level.
- ^u 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.
- ^v Family planning assistance is included on the basis of reported commitments; for other population activities, expenditure figures were available.
- ^w Commitments for bilateral projects for Germany in 1996 amount to 168.3 million DM (\$US 111,842,082).
- ^x The figure for Germany only includes expenditures for population projects and programmes and excludes expenditures for the population component in integrated development projects.
- ^y 1999 data for Italy differ from the figures in the 1999 report, due to revised figures received.
- ^z Since 2002 exchange rates have not been available, the respective 2001 rates were used.
- ^{aa} Project/programme expenditures and channels are estimated based on 2000 data.
- ^{ab} 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.
- ^{ac} Figures on expenditures for population assistance for 1996 were not provided. As a result, 1996 figures are estimated at the 1995 level.
- ^{ad} 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.
- ^{ae} Project/programme expenditures for 2002 have been estimated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Luxembourg. Channels are estimated based on 2001 data.
- ^{af} 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").
- ^{ag} Figures on expenditures for population assistance for 1995 were not provided. As a result, 1995 figures are estimated at the 1994 level.
- ^{ah} 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.
- ^{ai} Complete 2004 data were not received from and/or cleared prior to the publication deadline by the two largest donor countries in the field of population and AIDS. As a result, for both the United Kingdom and the United States, 2004 figures are estimated at the 2003 level.
- ^{aj} The information provided did not always allow the unequivocal determination of the channel of distribution.
- ^{ak} Figures have been rounded off and may not add to totals.
- ^{al} The total percentages do not add up to 100 per cent because the European Union expenditure data were not available by channel of distribution.

TABLE A.2. PRIMARY FUNDS OF DONOR COUNTRIES FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE AS A PERCENTAGE OF OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE, 1994-2004^a

Country	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Australia	1.65	2.26	2.98	4.26	4.64	3.11 ^b	1.49	1.50 ^c	2.15	3.15	3.76
Austria	0.11	0.37	0.13	0.11	0.39	0.27 ^d	0.21	0.18 ^c	0.29	0.54	0.53 ^e
Belgium	0.40	0.54	0.58	1.28	1.15	2.20	1.92	2.21 ^f	4.12	1.40	3.41
Canada	1.01	1.80	2.05	1.69	2.28	0.83	2.15	0.83	4.13	2.56	3.89 ^e
Denmark	2.25	3.06	3.56	2.87	3.53	2.99	2.68	2.99	4.49	3.41 ^g	4.41
Finland	2.68	5.79	4.85	4.57	5.84	6.10	5.33	6.10	5.27	4.26	4.18 ^h
France	0.16 ⁱ	0.16 ^j	0.22	0.26 ^k	0.29 ^l	0.14 ^d	0.30	0.20	1.53	0.77	2.43
Germany	1.68	1.93	1.28	2.09	2.24	2.18	1.92	2.18	2.01	1.97	1.88
Greece								0.01 ^f	0.02	2.57	1.37 ^e
Ireland	0.20	1.92	0.41	0.00	0.00	2.18	1.80	2.18	2.96	5.26	4.29 ^e
Italy	0.65 ⁱ	0.27	0.15	0.17	0.28	0.56	1.81	1.54 ^c	0.97 ^m	1.11	0.98 ^e
Japan	0.62	0.65	0.99 ⁿ	1.00 ^o	0.84	1.17	0.97	1.17	1.94	1.44	3.13
Luxembourg	0.21	1.43	1.53	1.24 ^k	3.80	3.99	8.45	3.99 ^c	5.07 ^p	4.37 ^g	5.61 ^e
Netherlands	1.74	2.68	3.38 ^q	4.97	3.92	4.16	5.43	4.16	4.92	6.79	10.52
New Zealand	0.68	0.94	1.00	1.17	1.78	1.92	2.04	1.92	2.70	3.50	3.78
Norway	3.58	3.80	3.52	4.16	5.40	3.19	4.74	3.19	4.76	4.49	7.56
Portugal	0.02	0.0	0.11	0.17	0.48	0.26	0.15	0.26	0.18	0.35	0.39
Spain	0.04 ⁱ	0.04 ⁱ	0.59	0.60 ^k	0.31	0.83	0.52	0.83	0.19	1.48	1.52
Sweden	2.46	2.62 ^r	2.94	3.07	4.98	3.38	4.07	3.38	3.07	3.81	7.23
Switzerland	0.84	1.58	1.59	1.83	1.98	2.59	1.81	2.59	2.49	2.43	2.06
United Kingdom	1.81	3.11	3.34	3.42	3.26	1.77	3.77	1.77	3.43	9.56	8.39 ^s
United States	4.66	9.06	7.04	9.63	7.05	8.32	6.62	8.32	7.25	11.45	9.17 ^s
All donor countries	1.65	2.32	2.46	3.18	2.82	2.45	2.93	3.23 ^e	3.65	5.12	5.51

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

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

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

^h No 2004 data have been provided. As a result, 2004 figures are estimated at the 2003 level.

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

^j 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.

- ^k *Figures on expenditures for population assistance for 1997 were not provided. As a result, 1997 figures are estimated at the 1996 level.*
- ^l *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.*
- ^m *Information on project/programme expenditures is based on 2000 data.*
- ⁿ *Figures on expenditures for population assistance for 1996 were not provided. As a result, 1996 figures are estimated at the 1995 level.*
- ^o *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.*
- ^p *2002 project/programme expenditures have been estimated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Luxembourg.*
- ^q *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.*
- ^r *Figures on expenditures for population assistance for 1995 were not provided. As a result, 1995 figures are estimated at the 1994 level.*
- ^s *Complete 2004 data were not received from and/or cleared prior to the publication deadline by the two largest donor countries in the field of population and AIDS. As a result, for both the United Kingdom and the United States, 2004 figures are estimated at the 2003 level.*

TABLE A3. PRIMARY FUNDS OF DONOR COUNTRIES FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE PER MILLION \$US OF GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT, 1994-2004^a

Country	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Australia	57	80	86	119	126	80 ^b	40	38 ^c	55	79	92
Austria	4	12	4	3	8	7 ^d	5	5 ^c	7	11	12 ^e
Belgium	13	21	20	40	40	42	69	81 ^f	178	86	140
Canada	43	68	63	57	67	60	54	18	115	66	104 ^e
Denmark	232	294	370	278	351	319	284	308	433	285 ^g	373
Finland	83	184	165	151	185	157	165	197	185	148	148 ^h
France	10 ⁱ	9 ^j	11	12 ^k	11 ^l	6 ^d	10	6	58	32	100
Germany	56	60	41	59	58	57	52	59	54	55	52
Greece								* f.m	* m	54	31 ^e
Ireland ^l	5	54	12	0	0	34	54	72	119	210	167 ^e
Italy	17 ⁱ	4	3	2	5	9	24	23 ^c	19 ⁿ	19	14 ^e
Japan	18	18	20 ^o	22 ^p	23	25	27	27	44	29	59
Luxembourg	8	52	63	68 ^k	247	184	600	328 ^c	391 ^q	344 ^g	468 ^e
Netherlands	132	218	281	402	313	292	456	342	399	551	772
New Zealand	16	21	21	30	47	46	51	49	60	81	89
Norway	377	329	299	358	493	409	379	264	423	412	661
Portugal	1	* m	2	4	12	4	4	6	5	8	24
Spain	1 ^g	1 ^j	13	14 ^k	8	16	11	25	5	36	36
Sweden	237	200 ^r	241	243	356	264	325	273	256	265	562
Switzerland	30	54	54	62	64	65	61	88	79	94	85
United Kingdom	56	88	90	89	89	66	121	57	106	322	303 ^s
United States	69	92	84	87	73	65	66	94	92	165	155 ^s
All donor countries	49	62	61	72	67	59	66	71 ^f	86	126	142

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

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

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

^h No 2004 data has been provided. As a result, 2004 figures are estimated at the 2003 level.

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

^j 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.

- ^k *Figures on expenditures for population assistance for 1997 were not provided. As a result, 1997 figures are estimated at the 1996 level.*
- ^l *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.*
- ^m *An asterisk indicates primary funds of less than \$US 0.50 and more than \$US 0 per million of GNP.*
- ⁿ *Project/programme expenditures are estimated based on 2000 data.*
- ^o *Figures on expenditures for population assistance for 1996 were not provided. As a result, 1996 figures are estimated at the 1995 level.*
- ^p *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.*
- ^q *Project/programme expenditures for 2002 have been estimated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Luxembourg.*
- ^r *Figures on expenditures for population assistance for 1995 were not provided. As a result, 1995 figures are estimated at the 1994 level.*
- ^s *Complete 2004 data were not received from and/or cleared prior to publication deadline by the two largest donor countries in the field of Population and AIDS. As a result, 2004 figures for these countries are estimated at the 2003 level.*

TABLE A.4. FINAL DONOR EXPENDITURES FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE, BY REGION AND CHANNEL OF DISTRIBUTION, 1994-2004^a
(thousands of current \$US)

Country	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000^b	2001	2002^{c,d,e}	2003	2004^{f,g}
Africa (sub-Saharan)											
Total \$US	252,418	360,901	421,580	463,855	468,618	431,968	528,024	605,466	869,139	1,195,052	1,623,468
% by Channel											
Bilateral	36%	53%	38%	33%	28%	33%	25%	19%	33%	31%	31%
Multilateral	25%	20%	20%	24%	24%	19%	16%	18%	15%	20%	25%
NGO	39%	26%	42%	43%	48%	47%	59%	63%	52%	49%	44%
Asia and the Pacific											
Total \$US	337,790	342,302	367,478	365,118	405,287	415,124	391,829	396,994	566,261	609,901	633,053
% by Channel											
Bilateral	27%	51%	36%	28%	29%	29%	30%	29%	42%	29%	28%
Multilateral	36%	22%	27%	23%	28%	28%	30%	24%	20%	28%	19%
NGO	37%	26%	37%	48%	43%	43%	40%	47%	38%	43%	53%
Latin America and the Caribbean											
Total \$US	189,856	190,252	196,575	208,676	237,075	182,603	156,534	188,603	255,666	221,948	250,207
% by Channel											
Bilateral	25%	45%	34%	21%	20%	22%	37%	34%	33%	14%	17%
Multilateral	28%	18%	16%	19%	16%	16%	15%	16%	24%	34%	28%
NGO	48%	37%	50%	60%	64%	62%	48%	49%	44%	52%	55%
Western Asia and North Africa											
Total \$US	51,100	76,217	103,755	118,098	116,967	85,322	105,009	114,072 ^h	149,374	141,638	165,024
% by Channel											
Bilateral	49%	47%	44%	41%	18%	33%	38%	32%	47%	17%	16%
Multilateral	36%	31%	21%	20%	23%	28%	17%	19%	14%	33%	26%
NGO	15%	22%	34%	39%	59%	39%	46%	49%	39%	51%	57%
Eastern and Southern Europe											
Total \$US	18,246	31,399	24,588	22,533	26,859	27,196	22,089	35,259	48,780	114,546	70,202
% by Channel											
Bilateral	13%	51%	58%	31%	13%	31%	35%	16%	32%	22%	38%
Multilateral	17%	13%	11%	24%	32%	25%	20%	25%	20%	28%	17%
NGO	70%	36%	31%	45%	55%	44%	44%	59%	48%	50%	45%
Global/Interregional											
Total \$US	141,681	324,264	396,796	453,774	425,714	512,925	577,259	710,668	1,272,814	1,563,816	2,164,936
% by Channel											
Bilateral	10%	12%	3%	3%	25%	16%	7%	6%	7%	31%	22%
Multilateral	18%	20%	32%	32%	26%	30%	28%	27%	19%	20%	40%
NGO	72%	68%	66%	65%	49%	54%	65%	68%	74%	49%	38%
Total \$US											
Total \$US	991,091	1,325,334	1,510,771	1,632,053	1,680,520	1,655,138	1,780,743	2,051,062 ^h	3,162,035	3,846,900	4,906,889
% by Channel											
Bilateral	27%	41%	28%	23%	26%	25%	22%	18%	25%	29%	26%
Multilateral	29%	21%	24%	25%	24%	25%	23%	22%	18%	23%	31%
NGO	44%	38%	47%	52%	50%	49%	55%	60%	57%	48%	43%

^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 2002 data differ from the figures in the 2002 report, due to additional data received.

^f Since no 2004 data have been provided on general contributions to intermediate organizations by Austria, Canada, Greece, Ireland, Italy, and Luxembourg, their channels have been estimated at the 2003 level.

^g Complete 2004 data were not received from and/or cleared prior to the publication deadline by the two largest donor countries in the field of population and AIDS. As a result, for both the United Kingdom and the United States, 2004 channels and regional distribution figures are estimated at the 2003 level. Data for Finland, which did not provide information for 2004, are also estimated at the 2003 level.

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

**TABLE A.5. FINAL DONOR EXPENDITURES FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE IN COUNTRIES OF AFRICA (SUB-SAHARAN),
BY CHANNEL OF DISTRIBUTION, 1994-2004^a**
(thousands of current \$US)

Country	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 ^b	2001	2002 ^{c,d,e}	2003	2004 ^{f,g}
Africa (sub-Saharan)											
Total^h											
Total \$US	252,418	360,901	421,580	463,855	468,618	431,968	528,024	605,466	869,139	1,195,052	1,623,468
% by channel											
Bilateral	36%	53%	38%	33%	28%	33%	25%	19%	33%	31%	31%
Multilateral	25%	20%	20%	24%	24%	19%	16%	18%	15%	20%	25%
NGO	39%	26%	42%	43%	48%	47%	59%	63%	52%	49%	44%
Regional											
Total \$US	70,675	31,240	46,472	65,986	64,131	62,872	103,548	122,832	240,425	148,903	320,251
% by channel											
Bilateral	2%	46%	31%	15%	19%	24%	14%	9%	44%	25%	7%
Multilateral	12%	21%	15%	25%	17%	9%	19%	13%	8%	14%	30%
NGO	86%	34%	54%	60%	64%	67%	67%	79%	48%	61%	63%
Angola											
Total \$US	1,080	683	4,290	5,443	6,778	5,569	7,015	8,057	9,519	18,807	16,644
% by channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	50%	35%	45%	46%	33%	30%	28%	26%	20%
Multilateral	100%	100%	45%	46%	52%	50%	26%	28%	28%	39%	39%
NGO	0%	0%	5%	20%	4%	4%	41%	42%	43%	35%	41%
Benin											
Total \$US	1,336	4,363	4,221	5,808	6,469	5,929	5,390	7,766	10,107	14,760	19,965
% by channel											
Bilateral	19%	44%	30%	13%	33%	38%	19%	6%	17%	13%	13%
Multilateral	61%	19%	24%	51%	41%	24%	13%	28%	43%	21%	39%
NGO	20%	38%	46%	36%	27%	38%	67%	66%	40%	66%	48%
Botswana											
Total \$US	2,136	3,187	3,617	2,505	1,590	1,075	1,159	2,692	11,449	21,193	12,584
% by channel											
Bilateral	38%	61%	60%	2%	3%	29%	7%	42%	1%	0%	1%
Multilateral	41%	32%	25%	36%	69%	68%	80%	52%	15%	12%	15%
NGO	21%	6%	15%	61%	28%	3%	13%	6%	84%	88%	84%
Burkina Faso											
Total \$US	3,594	6,742	10,319	9,133	9,078	5,796	7,306	6,691	6,236	15,072	14,729
% by channel											
Bilateral	23%	65%	33%	27%	36%	47%	62%	50%	51%	57%	64%
Multilateral	47%	33%	39%	36%	41%	46%	31%	34%	34%	21%	28%
NGO	30%	2%	28%	37%	22%	7%	7%	16%	15%	22%	9%
Burundi											
Total \$US	3,443	2,109	2,121	5,530	1,601	740	1,146	2,255	2,090	2,960	8,087
% by channel											
Bilateral	48%	35%	20%	48%	23%	-40%	10%	21%	11%	12%	16%
Multilateral	35%	63%	58%	26%	90%	127%	77%	74%	80%	76%	83%
NGO	16%	2%	22%	26%	-13%	13%	13%	5%	9%	13%	1%

TABLE A.5 (continued)

Country	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 ^b	2001	2002 ^{c,d,e}	2003	2004 ^{f,g}
Cameroon											
Total \$US	3,591	5,822	5,096	6,647	4,175	1,759	4,541	3,343	4,610	8,391	8,031
% by channel											
Bilateral	61%	59%	39%	10%	13%	8%	14%	19%	41%	40%	59%
Multilateral	25%	17%	26%	27%	34%	38%	36%	45%	55%	42%	39%
NGO	14%	24%	36%	64%	53%	54%	50%	36%	4%	18%	2%
Cape Verde											
Total \$US	596	2,584	517	1,197	1,920	1,159	771	1,373	1,051	1,099	1,503
% by channel											
Bilateral	23%	55%	16%	25%	17%	27%	39%	30%	32%	36%	60%
Multilateral	73%	45%	58%	74%	51%	59%	61%	70%	68%	55%	40%
NGO	4%	0%	26%	1%	32%	13%	0%	0%	0%	9%	0%
Central African Rep.											
Total \$US	1,544	2,203	2,739	2,546	1,211	1,429	833	982	1,406	5,371	2,502
% by channel											
Bilateral	6%	21%	43%	31%	59%	23%	-4%	-1%	22%	9%	21%
Multilateral	62%	45%	32%	37%	41%	77%	90%	101%	78%	85%	78%
NGO	32%	34%	25%	33%	0%	1%	14%	0%	0%	6%	1%
Chad											
Total \$US	845	1,367	3,745	4,024	2,602	2,984	3,044	2,675	2,902	4,202	5,800
% by channel											
Bilateral	1%	6%	25%	34%	50%	51%	62%	58%	0%	48%	52%
Multilateral	99%	81%	40%	33%	47%	45%	34%	35%	93%	48%	46%
NGO	0%	13%	36%	32%	3%	5%	4%	7%	7%	5%	2%
Comoros											
Total \$US	472	57	1,697	585	834	502	473	780	626	1,216	741
% by channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	46%
Multilateral	69%	100%	90%	94%	100%	100%	100%	63%	100%	85%	53%
NGO	31%	0%	10%	6%	0%	0%	0%	37%	0%	14%	1%
Congo											
Total \$US	354	602	1,479	1,021	1,244	2,217	863	928	4,715	2,184	9,179
% by channel											
Bilateral	0%	15%	55%	75%	46%	84%	15%	25%	8%	45%	17%
Multilateral	100%	85%	42%	22%	54%	12%	27%	38%	18%	31%	80%
NGO	0%	0%	3%	3%	0%	4%	58%	37%	74%	24%	3%
Congo, Dem. Rep. of											
Total \$US	117	2,034	1,770	1,945	1,006	1,837	3,182	8,783	5,536	22,886	100,711
% by channel											
Bilateral	0%	96%	32%	59%	52%	62%	15%	10%	20%	43%	12%
Multilateral	45%	4%	39%	7%	41%	27%	23%	25%	31%	19%	80%
NGO	55%	0%	30%	34%	7%	11%	62%	65%	49%	39%	8%

TABLE A.5 (continued)

Country	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 ^b	2001	2002 ^{c,d,e}	2003	2004 ^{f,g}
Cote d'Ivoire											
Total \$US	5,309	2,912	6,632	8,279	5,874	4,667	3,276	4,014	3,170	20,375	14,879
% by channel											
Bilateral	63%	14%	38%	47%	55%	57%	57%	59%	11%	22%	27%
Multilateral	15%	47%	19%	23%	38%	33%	41%	40%	73%	37%	16%
NGO	22%	38%	43%	30%	7%	10%	1%	1%	16%	41%	57%
Equatorial Guinea											
Total \$US	596	972	997	1,006	699	440	508	1,025	550	980	2,092
% by channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	49%	0%	0%	36%
Multilateral	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	51%	100%	91%	64%
NGO	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	9%	0%
Eritrea											
Total \$US	136	5,572	3,189	4,459	4,043	3,518	3,028	6,774	9,345	8,183	8,862
% by channel											
Bilateral	0%	66%	38%	22%	15%	48%	42%	21%	24%	16%	2%
Multilateral	98%	18%	49%	46%	56%	49%	28%	45%	32%	31%	49%
NGO	2%	15%	13%	32%	29%	4%	30%	34%	44%	52%	49%
Ethiopia											
Total \$US	7,152	20,284	32,569	29,130	22,209	24,731	31,619	43,125	52,648	68,629	66,657
% by channel											
Bilateral	17%	46%	57%	14%	38%	40%	16%	20%	23%	19%	15%
Multilateral	58%	23%	19%	28%	16%	7%	15%	12%	12%	39%	13%
NGO	25%	30%	24%	58%	47%	53%	69%	68%	65%	42%	72%
Gabon											
Total \$US	57	520	246	677	555	683	435	3,069	710	758	759
% by channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	76%	28%	34%	0%	18%	2%	64%	24%	60%
Multilateral	100%	100%	24%	72%	66%	68%	55%	8%	36%	53%	40%
NGO	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	32%	27%	89%	0%	22%	0%
Gambia											
Total \$US	821	813	1,203	1,802	1,339	1,321	801	690	614	1,634	1,037
% by channel											
Bilateral	2%	3%	48%	34%	43%	39%	48%	41%	2%	12%	20%
Multilateral	76%	66%	39%	59%	28%	50%	46%	59%	98%	55%	80%
NGO	22%	30%	14%	7%	30%	12%	6%	0%	0%	32%	0%
Ghana											
Total \$US	18,231	14,518	14,818	16,050	17,551	22,323	17,485	21,753	32,061	34,123	55,629
% by channel											
Bilateral	61%	46%	35%	49%	9%	27%	18%	13%	45%	58%	77%
Multilateral	16%	16%	17%	18%	34%	16%	16%	19%	11%	21%	9%
NGO	23%	38%	48%	33%	57%	57%	66%	68%	45%	20%	14%

TABLE A.5 (continued)

Country	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 ^b	2001	2002 ^{c,d,e}	2003	2004 ^{f,g}
Guinea											
Total \$US	7,352	11,012	7,179	10,443	5,325	9,574	7,187	6,176	9,009	12,807	13,114
% by channel											
Bilateral	47%	83%	43%	52%	20%	36%	44%	29%	22%	18%	18%
Multilateral	10%	13%	19%	10%	17%	9%	8%	14%	7%	24%	24%
NGO	43%	4%	38%	39%	63%	55%	48%	57%	70%	58%	58%
Guinea-Bissau											
Total \$US	859	590	1,634	1,802	1,272	157	574	562	1,045	1,506	5,226
% by channel											
Bilateral	19%	0%	48%	18%	76%	55%	32%	10%	33%	7%	12%
Multilateral	81%	100%	25%	55%	22%	45%	34%	90%	67%	77%	88%
NGO	0%	0%	27%	27%	2%	0%	34%	0%	0%	17%	0%
Kenya											
Total \$US	25,886	40,780	25,747	29,270	29,047	35,108	33,697	38,134	52,114	70,577	78,024
% by channel											
Bilateral	60%	50%	49%	55%	35%	34%	26%	33%	28%	23%	29%
Multilateral	17%	9%	11%	10%	7%	13%	6%	8%	11%	13%	4%
NGO	23%	41%	39%	35%	58%	53%	68%	59%	62%	64%	67%
Lesotho											
Total \$US	497	939	955	1,050	984	381	753	967	1,577	4,802	3,087
% by channel											
Bilateral	4%	0%	8%	20%	71%	18%	73%	67%	19%	47%	61%
Multilateral	53%	60%	39%	71%	9%	71%	24%	25%	28%	43%	30%
NGO	43%	40%	53%	9%	20%	11%	3%	8%	53%	10%	9%
Liberia											
Total \$US	51	140	144	934	994	1,591	2,433	1,626	1,961	2,675	2,308
% by channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	23%	15%	0%	37%	18%	22%
Multilateral	100%	100%	100%	7%	69%	70%	30%	63%	29%	47%	43%
NGO	0%	0%	0%	93%	30%	8%	54%	37%	34%	35%	35%
Madagascar											
Total \$US	6,302	10,798	12,895	11,162	9,625	9,159	7,386	10,208	12,424	16,043	14,001
% by channel											
Bilateral	51%	69%	37%	54%	41%	11%	29%	11%	22%	6%	13%
Multilateral	21%	17%	16%	15%	29%	24%	23%	21%	17%	32%	18%
NGO	29%	14%	47%	30%	29%	66%	47%	68%	61%	62%	69%
Malawi											
Total \$US	4,748	22,000	25,334	22,654	22,148	16,516	25,616	22,230	36,003	68,418	93,661
% by channel											
Bilateral	49%	72%	31%	46%	26%	33%	48%	19%	51%	78%	62%
Multilateral	30%	12%	12%	21%	25%	17%	7%	17%	10%	7%	21%
NGO	21%	15%	57%	33%	49%	50%	45%	64%	38%	15%	17%

TABLE A.5 (continued)

Country	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 ^b	2001	2002 ^{c,d,e}	2003	2004 ^{f,g}
Mali											
Total \$US	4,856	12,411	13,247	12,779	14,660	16,851	11,804	14,171	20,358	25,070	49,227
% by channel											
Bilateral	78%	62%	59%	49%	56%	28%	50%	40%	45%	10%	15%
Multilateral	17%	15%	12%	18%	12%	7%	9%	17%	11%	10%	45%
NGO	5%	23%	29%	33%	32%	65%	42%	43%	44%	79%	40%
Mauritania											
Total \$US	1,282	933	541	1,045	1,045	862	1,965	2,061	5,095	3,978	12,127
% by channel											
Bilateral	7%	0%	43%	0%	0%	0%	5%	5%	7%	4%	14%
Multilateral	82%	100%	57%	97%	89%	100%	79%	63%	86%	85%	86%
NGO	11%	0%	0%	3%	11%	0%	16%	32%	7%	11%	1%
Mauritius											
Total \$US	596	568	321	324	254	72	91	193	157	139	2,081
% by channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%
Multilateral	85%	79%	88%	90%	97%	100%	97%	100%	100%	45%	100%
NGO	15%	21%	12%	10%	3%	0%	3%	0%	0%	54%	0%
Mozambique											
Total \$US	4,235	12,052	13,411	22,119	20,853	17,790	23,388	29,800	41,172	68,671	77,296
% by channel											
Bilateral	13%	77%	48%	29%	23%	42%	30%	27%	39%	40%	46%
Multilateral	49%	18%	25%	30%	39%	33%	26%	28%	22%	19%	13%
NGO	38%	6%	27%	41%	38%	25%	44%	45%	38%	40%	41%
Namibia											
Total \$US	1,132	3,447	2,648	2,265	2,498	2,583	3,571	4,080	4,774	12,092	13,799
% by channel											
Bilateral	0%	39%	19%	6%	11%	44%	24%	20%	18%	27%	33%
Multilateral	82%	56%	74%	93%	81%	52%	37%	36%	32%	10%	13%
NGO	18%	5%	7%	1%	8%	4%	39%	44%	50%	63%	54%
Niger											
Total \$US	6,286	9,839	5,620	6,473	8,814	4,291	2,827	3,979	3,480	6,175	7,705
% by channel											
Bilateral	49%	71%	34%	37%	33%	23%	56%	35%	15%	34%	51%
Multilateral	24%	19%	41%	42%	50%	48%	39%	62%	82%	63%	45%
NGO	27%	10%	25%	21%	17%	29%	5%	3%	3%	3%	3%
Nigeria											
Total \$US	18,288	19,021	29,862	18,678	21,698	16,693	39,741	35,933	54,824	81,796	125,196
% by channel											
Bilateral	54%	5%	27%	44%	3%	15%	11%	4%	19%	17%	53%
Multilateral	24%	26%	9%	15%	20%	23%	10%	19%	18%	20%	8%
NGO	22%	70%	64%	41%	77%	62%	79%	77%	63%	63%	39%

TABLE A.5 (continued)

Country	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 ^b	2001	2002 ^{c,d,e}	2003	2004 ^{f,g}
Rwanda											
Total \$US	4,457	2,604	4,456	5,586	7,886	8,266	11,007	14,044	10,695	24,016	26,182
% by channel											
Bilateral	90%	76%	20%	41%	54%	72%	41%	11%	12%	29%	33%
Multilateral	12%	24%	16%	27%	12%	23%	11%	13%	17%	15%	9%
NGO	-2%	1%	64%	33%	34%	5%	48%	76%	71%	57%	57%
Sao Tome and Principe											
Total \$US	256	380	253	479	259	528	327	974	427	516	2,102
% by channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	6%	2%	4%	2%	15%	11%	18%	35%	13%
Multilateral	100%	100%	94%	98%	96%	98%	85%	60%	66%	51%	87%
NGO	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	29%	16%	13%	0%
Senegal											
Total \$US	5,099	14,021	18,811	9,571	14,762	15,198	12,603	17,082	12,084	26,130	24,733
% by channel											
Bilateral	56%	57%	41%	18%	47%	34%	13%	33%	19%	17%	15%
Multilateral	30%	20%	18%	32%	7%	13%	9%	14%	20%	10%	10%
NGO	15%	22%	41%	51%	46%	53%	78%	52%	62%	72%	75%
Seychelles											
Total \$US	138	170	293	101	111	86	72	59	50	155	17
% by channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	38%	0%
Multilateral	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	72%	100%	100%	25%	100%
NGO	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	28%	0%	0%	36%	0%
Sierra Leone											
Total \$US	483	855	1,129	400	1,579	481	1,120	889	2,373	6,803	6,875
% by channel											
Bilateral	4%	18%	10%	23%	26%	22%	36%	0%	25%	39%	44%
Multilateral	61%	55%	41%	67%	40%	41%	20%	63%	48%	47%	52%
NGO	35%	27%	48%	10%	34%	37%	44%	37%	27%	14%	3%
South Africa											
Total \$US	872	9,693	15,588	20,263	21,286	19,449	28,171	29,267	39,628	96,542	79,051
% by channel											
Bilateral	21%	86%	59%	18%	57%	19%	22%	21%	14%	37%	48%
Multilateral	3%	7%	6%	6%	4%	8%	4%	8%	10%	18%	9%
NGO	76%	7%	35%	76%	39%	73%	74%	70%	76%	45%	43%

TABLE A.5 (continued)

Country	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 ^b	2001	2002 ^{c,d,e}	2003	2004 ^{f,g}
Swaziland											
Total \$US	1,970	4,354	1,185	1,190	722	597	557	635	2,044	7,069	2,173
% by channel											
Bilateral	74%	66%	15%	31%	39%	4%	27%	1%	2%	9%	37%
Multilateral	17%	20%	40%	57%	54%	95%	62%	77%	44%	88%	38%
NGO	9%	14%	45%	12%	7%	1%	11%	22%	54%	3%	25%
Tanzania, United Rep. of											
Total \$US	9,901	27,102	29,517	35,037	42,070	30,502	27,746	31,019	39,429	64,268	104,482
% by channel											
Bilateral	52%	56%	33%	42%	45%	42%	39%	29%	44%	38%	36%
Multilateral	24%	16%	15%	17%	18%	20%	11%	21%	19%	14%	33%
NGO	24%	27%	52%	41%	37%	38%	50%	50%	37%	48%	31%
Togo											
Total \$US	1,695	4,971	3,586	2,073	2,964	1,540	1,601	2,695	2,719	6,365	2,600
% by channel											
Bilateral	43%	27%	33%	38%	24%	4%	18%	5%	45%	12%	37%
Multilateral	19%	23%	26%	35%	38%	54%	40%	56%	54%	80%	63%
NGO	38%	50%	40%	28%	38%	42%	42%	39%	1%	8%	0%
Uganda											
Total \$US	10,524	22,856	28,402	31,133	43,324	37,394	37,590	42,399	54,011	61,945	62,244
% by channel											
Bilateral	34%	55%	36%	40%	5%	35%	25%	14%	17%	27%	20%
Multilateral	55%	21%	14%	16%	28%	24%	12%	14%	12%	15%	14%
NGO	11%	24%	50%	44%	67%	40%	63%	72%	71%	59%	67%
Zambia											
Total \$US	4,849	11,449	14,431	19,954	17,636	17,092	28,041	29,312	43,214	80,514	97,871
% by channel											
Bilateral	40%	78%	28%	49%	15%	38%	33%	28%	33%	43%	55%
Multilateral	30%	6%	11%	16%	13%	7%	14%	9%	7%	6%	2%
NGO	30%	16%	60%	36%	72%	55%	53%	63%	60%	52%	43%
Zimbabwe											
Total \$US	7,717	9,338	16,655	23,301	21,891	17,659	21,733	17,364	18,699	44,253	47,641
% by channel											
Bilateral	59%	36%	30%	30%	23%	45%	31%	5%	48%	32%	34%
Multilateral	37%	31%	43%	35%	32%	15%	6%	14%	9%	5%	5%
NGO	5%	33%	27%	34%	44%	39%	63%	81%	43%	62%	61%

- ^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. A zero indicates no final expenditures. Negative numbers are due to adjustments made to the preceding year's figures and indicate that the amount of adjustment exceeded actual expenditure.
- ^b 2000 data differ from the figures in the 2000 report, due to additional data received.
- ^c The regional distribution for the European Union, Germany, Italy and Luxembourg is estimated.
- ^d The channels for the European Union, Italy and Luxembourg are estimated.
- ^e 2002 data differ from the figures in the 2002 report, due to additional data received.
- ^f Since no 2004 data have been provided on general contributions to intermediate organizations by Austria, Canada, Greece, Ireland, Italy, and Luxembourg, their channels have been estimated at the 2003 level.
- ^g Complete 2004 data were not received from and/or cleared prior to the publication deadline by the two largest donor countries in the field of population and AIDS. As a result, for both the United Kingdom and the United States, 2004 channels and regional distribution figures are estimated at the 2003 level. Data for Finland, which did not provide information for 2004, are also estimated at the 2003 level.
- ^h Africa (sub-Saharan) Total is composed of the sum of final expenditures for population activities conducted in more than one country (Regional) plus the sum of the final expenditures for the individual countries in the region.

TABLE A.6. FINAL DONOR EXPENDITURES FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE IN COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES OF ASIA AND THE PACIFIC, BY CHANNEL OF DISTRIBUTION, 1994-2004^a
(thousands of current \$US)

Country/ territory	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 ^b	2001	2002 ^{c,d,e}	2003	2004 ^{f,g}
Asia and the Pacific Total^h											
Total \$US	337,790	342,302	367,478	365,118	405,287	415,124	391,829	396,994	566,261	609,901	633,053
% by channel											
Bilateral	27%	51%	36%	28%	29%	29%	30%	29%	42%	29%	28%
Multilateral	36%	22%	27%	23%	28%	28%	30%	24%	20%	28%	19%
NGO	37%	26%	37%	48%	43%	43%	40%	47%	38%	43%	53%
Regional											
Total \$US	84,584	22,451	34,908	30,034	37,686	33,060	19,473	36,815	151,240	40,002	82,379
% by channel											
Bilateral	4%	21%	28%	5%	17%	20%	5%	3%	75%	26%	9%
Multilateral	8%	39%	22%	29%	23%	41%	55%	37%	9%	43%	18%
NGO	88%	40%	50%	66%	60%	39%	40%	60%	16%	31%	73%
Afghanistan											
Total \$US	6	10	88	1,060	813	1,937	1,928	1,491	12,739	21,652	15,257
% by channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	16%	0%	30%	4%	12%	22%
Multilateral	100%	100%	4%	61%	42%	26%	39%	52%	71%	49%	22%
NGO	0%	0%	96%	39%	58%	57%	61%	19%	25%	39%	55%
Armenia											
Total \$US	*	2,042	2,483	2,040	3,164	520	1,876	3,721	3,871	2,445	1,540
% by channel											
Bilateral	0%	97%	80%	0%	85%	4%	37%	30%	48%	5%	22%
Multilateral	0%	1%	19%	24%	11%	33%	6%	7%	8%	71%	38%
NGO	100%	2%	1%	76%	4%	62%	57%	63%	44%	24%	40%
Azerbaijan											
Total \$US	527	870	1,437	1,247	1,160	941	1,473	1,887	1,876	994	1,166
% by channel											
Bilateral	0%	102%	56%	2%	0%	4%	37%	38%	35%	2%	3%
Multilateral	100%	-2%	29%	57%	61%	52%	42%	41%	40%	61%	59%
NGO	0%	0%	15%	41%	39%	45%	21%	21%	25%	37%	38%
Bangladesh											
Total \$US	100,853	65,404	87,360	93,145	87,699	89,494	84,736	75,909	65,742	85,760	71,347
% by channel											
Bilateral	36%	82%	46%	31%	16%	16%	29%	35%	48%	36%	28%
Multilateral	52%	13%	20%	11%	36%	31%	44%	22%	16%	29%	12%
NGO	13%	5%	34%	59%	48%	53%	28%	43%	36%	36%	61%
Bhutan											
Total \$US	748	770	667	1,076	924	1,274	1,431	632	529	870	4,713
% by channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	13%	15%
Multilateral	98%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	99%	100%	86%	85%
NGO	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%

TABLE A.6 (continued)

Country/territory	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 ^b	2001	2002 ^{c,d,e}	2003	2004 ^{f,g}
Cambodia											
Total \$US	3,752	18,755	11,048	19,756	21,806	21,362	20,117	24,787	29,120	36,969	36,508
% by channel											
Bilateral	63%	78%	55%	49%	30%	52%	41%	12%	21%	14%	25%
Multilateral	6%	6%	19%	21%	37%	17%	18%	14%	14%	24%	10%
NGO	31%	15%	26%	30%	32%	30%	41%	74%	65%	62%	64%
China											
Total \$US	11,323	11,394	4,030	4,110	6,693	11,465	12,305	22,176	15,590	32,141	31,879
% by channel											
Bilateral	10%	2%	40%	7%	17%	11%	13%	46%	36%	64%	68%
Multilateral	58%	48%	1%	3%	7%	63%	35%	26%	37%	19%	4%
NGO	32%	50%	59%	90%	77%	26%	52%	28%	27%	17%	28%
Cook Islands											
Total \$US	92	190	39	77	81	105	55	50	69	161	164
% by channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	93%	100%
Multilateral	86%	100%	100%	100%	100%	95%	100%	100%	100%	0%	0%
NGO	14%	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%	0%	0%	0%	7%	0%
Fiji											
Total \$US	352	400	381	1,322	810	274	112	152	312	1,190	1,391
% by channel											
Bilateral	4%	0%	0%	14%	0%	0%	0%	0%	7%	86%	86%
Multilateral	61%	100%	100%	85%	100%	100%	97%	76%	69%	10%	6%
NGO	35%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	3%	24%	25%	4%	8%
French Polynesia											
Total \$US	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	0
% by channel											
Bilateral	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%	-
Multilateral	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	-
NGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	-
India											
Total \$US	33,706	60,233	44,623	45,648	58,134	57,247	78,993	57,199	70,432	99,471	99,173
% by channel											
Bilateral	52%	54%	16%	37%	33%	35%	37%	31%	20%	14%	13%
Multilateral	35%	23%	34%	19%	15%	14%	19%	21%	22%	14%	15%
NGO	13%	23%	50%	44%	52%	51%	44%	48%	58%	72%	72%
Indonesia											
Total \$US	24,085	26,286	29,081	32,152	32,848	38,285	33,099	34,244	47,720	48,084	52,100
% by channel											
Bilateral	14%	23%	24%	27%	35%	31%	14%	21%	25%	29%	26%
Multilateral	25%	4%	10%	15%	17%	24%	29%	21%	21%	23%	15%
NGO	62%	73%	66%	58%	47%	44%	58%	58%	54%	49%	59%

TABLE A.6 (continued)

Country/territory	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 ^b	2001	2002 ^{c,d,e}	2003	2004 ^{f,g}
Iran, Islamic Rep. of											
Total \$US	1,822	3,050	2,625	1,791	2,127	1,249	1,539	2,276	9,111	2,472	2,481
% by channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%
Multilateral	100%	100%	88%	100%	95%	99%	89%	100%	100%	97%	94%
NGO	0%	0%	12%	0%	5%	1%	11%	0%	0%	3%	1%
Kazakhstan											
Total \$US	1,188	2,292	2,916	1,270	2,418	2,809	3,047	6,169	4,193	5,265	3,948
% by channel											
Bilateral	39%	79%	47%	29%	10%	37%	15%	22%	7%	12%	2%
Multilateral	50%	10%	44%	18%	53%	15%	32%	17%	24%	30%	23%
NGO	10%	11%	9%	53%	37%	48%	53%	62%	69%	58%	75%
Kiribati											
Total \$US	33	217	14	65	62	102	75	12	48	26	127
% by channel											
Bilateral	33%	49%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Multilateral	67%	51%	100%	100%	100%	92%	96%	84%	100%	0%	0%
NGO	*%	0%	0%	0%	0%	8%	4%	16%	0%	0%	0%
Korea, Dem. People's Rep. of											
Total \$US	761	831	497	2,337	676	561	354	1,198	3,261	2,550	1,419
% by channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	11%	0%	40%	4%	1%	10%
Multilateral	100%	100%	80%	100%	92%	82%	100%	60%	40%	40%	83%
NGO	0%	0%	20%	0%	8%	8%	0%	0%	56%	58%	7%
Korea, Rep. of											
Total \$US	77	45	26	119	203	0	0	0	0	0	0
% by channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	0%	28%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral	91%	0%	28%	0%	72%	-	-	-	-	-	-
NGO	9%	100%	72%	100%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyzstan											
Total \$US	678	1,468	1,661	1,730	1,324	1,402	1,518	2,593	8,494	3,395	3,590
% by channel											
Bilateral	25%	38%	32%	17%	0%	7%	0%	3%	70%	17%	18%
Multilateral	56%	38%	56%	61%	56%	42%	29%	18%	7%	44%	46%
NGO	19%	24%	11%	24%	44%	51%	71%	80%	23%	39%	35%
Lao, People's Dem. Rep.											
Total \$US	1,240	982	2,095	3,409	3,542	2,104	2,490	2,244	3,964	3,351	2,733
% by channel											
Bilateral	0%	1%	17%	24%	67%	17%	19%	0%	6%	21%	29%
Multilateral	92%	75%	51%	13%	32%	66%	79%	100%	53%	65%	49%
NGO	8%	23%	32%	63%	2%	16%	2%	0%	41%	14%	22%

TABLE A.6 (continued)

Country/territory	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 ^b	2001	2002 ^{c,d,e}	2003	2004 ^{f,g}
Malaysia											
Total \$US	1,299	731	1,059	843	251	670	206	156	441	700	4,131
% by channel											
Bilateral	15%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	42%	0%	0%
Multilateral	15%	46%	35%	29%	57%	37%	75%	91%	34%	52%	100%
NGO	70%	54%	65%	71%	41%	63%	25%	9%	24%	48%	0%
Maldives											
Total \$US	146	231	564	942	497	622	861	733	503	805	579
% by channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	39%	0%
Multilateral	100%	100%	100%	100%	98%	100%	100%	100%	100%	53%	100%
NGO	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	8%	0%
Marshall Islands											
Total \$US	310	330	59	250	60	107	105	50	52	436	517
% by channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	16%
Multilateral	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	0%
NGO	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	84%
Micronesia, Federated States of											
Total \$US	926	159	15	183	103	83	58	66	86	948	928
% by channel											
Bilateral	35%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Multilateral	38%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	2%	0%
NGO	27%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	98%	100%
Mongolia											
Total \$US	+	1,177	794	971	3,229	3,956	2,372	3,989	3,334	3,881	2,277
% by channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	0%	10%	45%	14%	10%	17%	31%	40%
Multilateral	93%	100%	100%	88%	76%	45%	60%	55%	60%	60%	50%
NGO	7%	0%	0%	12%	14%	10%	25%	35%	23%	9%	11%
Myanmar											
Total \$US	61	427	1,425	884	2,424	1,886	3,135	4,688	13,097	14,340	10,739
% by channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	3%	20%	8%	1%	0%	55%	50%	70%
Multilateral	100%	47%	72%	58%	41%	55%	31%	45%	25%	33%	17%
NGO	0%	53%	28%	39%	39%	37%	67%	55%	20%	17%	13%
Nepal											
Total \$US	9,586	17,994	23,270	16,948	22,051	25,073	18,189	19,820	27,137	26,421	26,296
% by channel											
Bilateral	47%	29%	24%	22%	22%	23%	24%	23%	39%	19%	16%
Multilateral	43%	21%	30%	29%	34%	30%	24%	27%	14%	18%	23%
NGO	10%	50%	47%	50%	45%	46%	52%	50%	47%	63%	61%

TABLE A.6 (continued)

Country/territory	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 ^b	2001	2002 ^{c,d,e}	2003	2004 ^{f,g}
Niue											
Total \$US	5	20	9	18	4	15	0	0	0	0	103
% by channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	84%
Multilateral	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	14%	-	-	-	-	0%
NGO	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	86%	-	-	-	-	16%
Pakistan											
Total \$US	12,670	15,761	33,508	15,967	28,561	28,144	23,089	13,415	20,520	57,075	39,983
% by channel											
Bilateral	37%	60%	58%	50%	52%	42%	25%	4%	40%	56%	78%
Multilateral	44%	28%	36%	41%	27%	34%	33%	27%	22%	34%	14%
NGO	19%	12%	6%	9%	21%	25%	42%	69%	38%	11%	9%
Palau											
Total \$US	NA	120	10	44	8	0	0	0	0	158	2,088
% by channel											
Bilateral	NA	0%	0%	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	0%	4%
Multilateral	NA	100%	100%	100%	100%	-	-	-	-	0%	89%
NGO	NA	0%	0%	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	100%	8%
Papua New Guinea											
Total \$US	2,222	3,675	5,058	5,158	6,312	7,288	6,955	6,157	4,770	11,287	13,993
% by channel											
Bilateral	78%	83%	83%	63%	88%	89%	89%	89%	83%	91%	94%
Multilateral	20%	15%	16%	36%	11%	9%	10%	9%	16%	5%	6%
NGO	3%	3%	1%	0%	1%	2%	1%	2%	1%	3%	0%
Philippines											
Total \$US	23,958	47,271	45,669	47,906	46,625	47,144	45,899	46,523	32,188	36,120	43,596
% by channel											
Bilateral	66%	53%	35%	21%	35%	30%	51%	53%	33%	14%	14%
Multilateral	12%	17%	28%	20%	12%	15%	7%	7%	11%	14%	11%
NGO	23%	30%	37%	59%	53%	55%	41%	41%	56%	72%	75%
Samoa											
Total \$US	128	154	89	62	56	80	28	50	99	405	360
% by channel											
Bilateral	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	38%	72%	90%
Multilateral	100%	97%	86%	84%	77%	100%	86%	100%	62%	9%	10%
NGO	*%	0%	14%	16%	23%	0%	14%	0%	0%	20%	0%
Singapore											
Total \$US	0	7	300	8	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
% by channel											
Bilateral	-	0%	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	100%	-
Multilateral	-	0%	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	0%	-
NGO	-	100%	100%	100%	-	-	-	-	-	0%	-

TABLE A.6 (continued)

Country/territory	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 ^b	2001	2002 ^{c,d,e}	2003	2004 ^{f,g}
Solomon Islands											
Total \$US	366	280	85	376	365	644	239	280	120	1,158	2,054
% by channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	66%	0%	0%	0%	3%	2%	87%	95%
Multilateral	96%	100%	100%	30%	18%	48%	24%	28%	64%	0%	0%
NGO	4%	0%	0%	4%	82%	52%	76%	69%	34%	13%	5%
Sri Lanka											
Total \$US	1,633	1,973	4,614	2,186	3,942	2,804	3,139	2,074	3,664	15,862	14,038
% by channel											
Bilateral	8%	19%	0%	19%	16%	13%	5%	0%	14%	17%	26%
Multilateral	81%	51%	79%	67%	68%	58%	43%	69%	36%	71%	71%
NGO	11%	30%	21%	15%	16%	29%	53%	31%	50%	12%	3%
Tajikistan											
Total \$US	367	1,151	1,527	943	568	892	369	805	4,072	3,253	2,469
% by channel											
Bilateral	*%	76%	69%	9%	0%	15%	0%	0%	1%	14%	16%
Multilateral	99%	17%	13%	81%	69%	78%	100%	78%	55%	40%	26%
NGO	1%	7%	18%	10%	31%	6%	0%	22%	43%	46%	58%
Thailand											
Total \$US	1,513	6,736	8,236	8,490	4,249	11,039	2,841	2,466	5,167	16,109	10,291
% by channel											
Bilateral	5%	49%	53%	29%	31%	23%	3%	2%	46%	3%	7%
Multilateral	62%	8%	25%	43%	5%	7%	33%	68%	12%	53%	12%
NGO	33%	43%	22%	29%	64%	71%	64%	31%	42%	45%	80%
Timor-Leste											
Total \$US	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,680	3,562
% by channel											
Bilateral	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7%	9%
Multilateral	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	87%	91%
NGO	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6%	0%
Tokelau											
Total \$US	15	0	12	21	11	0	0	0	0	46	86
% by Channel											
Bilateral	0%	-	0%	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	100%	100%
Multilateral	100%	-	100%	100%	100%	-	-	-	-	0%	0%
NGO	0%	-	0%	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	0%	0%
Tonga											
Total \$US	144	140	39	69	45	16	48	36	116	226	352
% by channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	81%	100%
Multilateral	100%	100%	100%	77%	91%	81%	96%	67%	100%	0%	0%
NGO	0%	0%	0%	23%	9%	19%	4%	33%	0%	19%	0%

TABLE A.6 (continued)

Country/territory	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 ^b	2001	2002 ^{c,d,e}	2003	2004 ^{f,g}
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands											
Total \$US	92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
% by channel											
Bilateral	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral	87%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NGO	13%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkmenistan											
Total \$US	499	653	302	1,012	730	719	684	1,027	843	1,322	1,277
% by channel											
Bilateral	9%	54%	60%	4%	0%	0%	0%	6%	1%	0%	0%
Multilateral	75%	40%	39%	95%	94%	74%	62%	68%	75%	44%	42%
NGO	16%	6%	1%	1%	6%	26%	38%	27%	24%	56%	58%
Tuvalu											
Total \$US	27	80	12	22	27	64	35	2	112	518	85
% by channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	82%	100%
Multilateral	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	-3%	90%	0%	0%
NGO	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	103%	10%	18%	0%
Uzbekistan											
Total \$US	1,535	972	3,527	2,849	2,350	2,592	1,444	4,624	6,056	8,388	8,763
% by channel											
Bilateral	29%	67%	73%	71%	23%	52%	23%	17%	7%	6%	11%
Multilateral	66%	11%	15%	22%	62%	35%	38%	16%	9%	8%	8%
NGO	6%	22%	12%	7%	15%	13%	39%	68%	83%	85%	81%
Vanuatu											
Total \$US	590	601	188	202	32	56	80	86	86	482	467
% by channel											
Bilateral	0%	55%	81%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%	80%	100%
Multilateral	20%	45%	7%	45%	88%	93%	99%	83%	100%	0%	0%
NGO	80%	0%	12%	55%	12%	7%	1%	13%	0%	20%	0%
Viet Nam											
Total \$US	12,328	23,967	11,127	16,358	20,616	17,039	17,433	16,392	15,486	21,441	31,873
% by channel											
Bilateral	2%	38%	19%	33%	49%	40%	34%	46%	19%	37%	32%
Multilateral	82%	38%	40%	33%	37%	43%	39%	31%	20%	37%	29%
NGO	16%	24%	41%	34%	14%	18%	27%	23%	60%	26%	39%

- ^a Percentages have been rounded off and may not add to 100 per cent. Totals have been rounded off and may not add to Asia and the Pacific Total. An asterisk in the percentage row indicates final expenditures of less than 0.5 per cent. An asterisk in the Total \$US row indicates final expenditures of less than \$US 500. A zero indicates no final expenditures. NA indicates no report for the country or region in that year. Negative numbers are due to adjustments made to the preceding year's figures and indicate that the amount of adjustment exceeded actual expenditure.
- ^b 2000 data differ from the figures in the 2000 report, due to additional data received.
- ^c The regional distribution for the European Union, Germany, Italy and Luxembourg is estimated.
- ^d The channels for the European Union, Italy and Luxembourg are estimated.
- ^e 2002 data differ from the figures in the 2002 report, due to additional data received.
- ^f Since no 2004 data have been provided on general contributions to intermediate organizations by Austria, Canada, Greece, Ireland, Italy, and Luxembourg, their channels have been estimated at the 2003 level.
- ^g Complete 2004 data were not received from and/or cleared prior to the publication deadline by the two largest donor countries in the field of population and AIDS. As a result, for both the United Kingdom and the United States, 2004 channels and regional distribution figures are estimated at the 2003 level. Data for Finland, which did not provide information for 2004, are also estimated at the 2003 level.
- ^h Asia and the Pacific Total is composed of the sum of final expenditures for population activities conducted in more than one country (Regional) plus the sum of the final expenditures for the individual countries in the region.

TABLE A.7. FINAL DONOR EXPENDITURES FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE IN COUNTRIES OF LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN, BY CHANNEL OF DISTRIBUTION, 1994-2004^a
(thousands of current \$US)

Country	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 ^b	2001	2002 ^{c,d,e}	2003	2004 ^{f,g}
Latin America and the Caribbean Total^h											
Total \$US	189,856	190,252	196,575	208,676	237,075	182,603	156,534	188,603	255,666	221,948	250,207
% by channel											
Bilateral	25%	45%	34%	21%	20%	22%	37%	34%	33%	14%	17%
Multilateral	28%	18%	16%	19%	16%	16%	15%	16%	24%	34%	28%
NGO	48%	37%	50%	60%	64%	62%	48%	49%	44%	52%	55%
Regional											
Total \$US	63,741	13,950	29,102	33,081	39,548	23,605	15,694	21,208	60,609	23,591	52,101
% by channel											
Bilateral	1%	28%	26%	10%	20%	21%	11%	4%	46%	55%	24%
Multilateral	23%	46%	30%	29%	23%	29%	30%	16%	8%	21%	25%
NGO	76%	26%	44%	60%	57%	50%	59%	80%	47%	24%	50%
Anguilla											
Total \$US	4	0	0	0	0	0	116	44	20	0	0
% by channel											
Bilateral	0%	-	-	-	-	-	100%	100%	100%	-	-
Multilateral	0%	-	-	-	-	-	0%	0%	0%	-	-
NGO	100%	-	-	-	-	-	0%	0%	0%	-	-
Antigua and Barbuda											
Total \$US	234	20	10	13	13	20	0	0	50	0	0
% by channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	-	-	100%	-	-
Multilateral	16%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	-	-	0%	-	-
NGO	84%	0%	0%	100%	100%	100%	-	-	0%	-	-
Argentina											
Total \$US	490	1,603	2,300	1,652	1,239	1,558	1,045	865	570	3,478	1,303
% by channel											
Bilateral	0%	74%	51%	75%	92%	95%	84%	57%	2%	11%	61%
Multilateral	8%	12%	9%	4%	4%	4%	16%	40%	98%	89%	25%
NGO	92%	14%	39%	21%	4%	2%	0%	3%	0%	0%	3%
Aruba											
Total \$US	31	0	0	6	63	153	170	208	166	0	0
% by channel											
Bilateral	10%	-	-	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	-	-
Multilateral	0%	-	-	0%	0%	0%	0%	24%	0%	-	-
NGO	90%	-	-	100%	100%	100%	100%	76%	100%	-	-
Bahamas											
Total \$US	108	0	0	17	2	0	0	0	0	0	-
% by channel											
Bilateral	0%	-	-	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral	39%	-	-	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-
NGO	61%	-	-	100%	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE A.7 (continued)

Country	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 ^b	2001	2002 ^{c,d,e}	2003	2004 ^{f,g}
Barbados											
Total \$US	152	30	4	55	241	1	0	0	0	85	60
% by channel											
Bilateral	3%	33%	0%	0%	0%	0%	-	-	-	0%	0%
Multilateral	13%	67%	100%	69%	100%	100%	-	-	-	71%	100%
NGO	84%	0%	0%	31%	0%	0%	-	-	-	29%	0%
Belize											
Total \$US	312	73	93	79	112	205	122	278	325	409	323
% by channel											
Bilateral	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	18%	0%	1%	0%
Multilateral	59%	41%	60%	83%	81%	92%	100%	79%	84%	38%	89%
NGO	40%	59%	40%	17%	19%	8%	0%	2%	16%	60%	11%
Bolivia											
Total \$US	9,190	14,606	16,455	21,718	28,818	19,230	17,015	25,576	25,513	11,248	11,874
% by channel											
Bilateral	40%	59%	55%	49%	36%	21%	51%	54%	55%	25%	30%
Multilateral	49%	18%	7%	13%	8%	10%	12%	11%	13%	28%	22%
NGO	11%	23%	38%	39%	56%	69%	37%	35%	33%	48%	48%
Brazil											
Total \$US	14,937	17,054	18,441	20,543	17,684	12,595	10,602	7,545	12,256	11,489	19,236
% by channel											
Bilateral	9%	3%	3%	2%	10%	31%	17%	2%	4%	9%	4%
Multilateral	30%	13%	9%	11%	14%	11%	8%	19%	8%	13%	8%
NGO	61%	84%	88%	88%	76%	58%	75%	79%	88%	78%	88%
British Virgin Islands											
Total \$US	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
% by channel											
Bilateral	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NGO	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chile											
Total \$US	2,803	2,161	1,438	4,354	1,091	415	108	112	183	4,162	717
% by channel											
Bilateral	48%	1%	28%	1%	0%	0%	11%	1%	3%	4%	59%
Multilateral	5%	15%	27%	72%	24%	12%	57%	99%	95%	88%	36%
NGO	46%	84%	45%	27%	76%	88%	32%	0%	2%	8%	6%
Colombia											
Total \$US	4,637	8,913	5,135	2,559	2,297	2,181	1,652	1,427	1,315	1,692	3,076
% by channel											
Bilateral	14%	23%	10%	38%	38%	32%	39%	21%	2%	17%	18%
Multilateral	13%	8%	11%	31%	19%	17%	23%	68%	85%	29%	62%
NGO	73%	68%	79%	31%	43%	51%	38%	11%	13%	54%	20%

TABLE A.7 (continued)

Country	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 ^b	2001	2002 ^{c,d,e}	2003	2004 ^{f,g}
Costa Rica											
Total \$US	1,729	920	597	520	239	313	419	344	378	660	576
% by channel											
Bilateral	25%	45%	38%	0%	3%	12%	47%	31%	7%	18%	1%
Multilateral	52%	36%	41%	50%	84%	57%	38%	69%	93%	74%	99%
NGO	23%	19%	21%	50%	13%	31%	15%	0%	0%	7%	0%
Cuba											
Total \$US	1,119	1,648	1,890	935	782	540	455	1,469	1,382	5,988	1,431
% by channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	41%	19%	2%	2%	41%
Multilateral	100%	100%	99%	98%	100%	77%	59%	78%	93%	94%	59%
NGO	0%	0%	1%	2%	0%	23%	0%	3%	5%	4%	0%
Dominica											
Total \$US	108	70	84	12	18	14	0	0	0	0	25
% by channel											
Bilateral	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	0%
Multilateral	14%	100%	100%	10%	-28%	0%	-	-	-	-	0%
NGO	85%	0%	0%	90%	128%	100%	-	-	-	-	100%
Dominican Republic											
Total \$US	5,843	9,437	8,297	6,772	7,061	8,163	6,909	8,135	8,524	8,524	7,560
% by channel											
Bilateral	38%	64%	51%	43%	36%	30%	39%	36%	13%	16%	12%
Multilateral	33%	18%	14%	22%	24%	11%	10%	16%	16%	12%	15%
NGO	29%	18%	35%	35%	40%	59%	51%	48%	71%	73%	73%
Ecuador											
Total \$US	7,569	6,881	3,986	5,446	7,640	7,555	6,600	9,697	5,132	3,492	3,966
% by channel											
Bilateral	52%	45%	49%	42%	9%	8%	71%	76%	36%	30%	48%
Multilateral	17%	30%	18%	32%	17%	11%	10%	10%	29%	41%	34%
NGO	31%	25%	33%	25%	74%	81%	19%	14%	35%	30%	17%
El Salvador											
Total \$US	6,358	8,852	4,025	5,872	7,045	9,105	5,057	7,760	6,268	7,626	8,270
% by channel											
Bilateral	70%	78%	52%	17%	59%	42%	55%	52%	50%	9%	23%
Multilateral	20%	10%	19%	22%	12%	7%	15%	14%	17%	18%	12%
NGO	10%	12%	29%	61%	29%	50%	30%	33%	33%	73%	65%
Grenada											
Total \$US	239	70	51	76	33	0	0	0	21	0	0
% by channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	-	-	-	100%	-	-
Multilateral	25%	100%	100%	79%	46%	-	-	-	0%	-	-
NGO	75%	0%	0%	21%	54%	-	-	-	0%	-	-

TABLE A.7 (continued)

Country	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 ^b	2001	2002 ^{c,d,e}	2003	2004 ^{f,g}
Guatemala											
Total \$US	9,098	10,568	9,612	5,568	9,980	10,411	7,578	12,474	25,636	19,757	16,968
% by channel											
Bilateral	75%	73%	73%	44%	13%	17%	44%	48%	14%	4%	12%
Multilateral	10%	7%	4%	10%	9%	12%	7%	11%	70%	55%	45%
NGO	15%	20%	23%	45%	78%	71%	49%	40%	15%	41%	43%
Guyana											
Total \$US	434	183	220	132	169	215	482	1,064	1,315	4,387	11,728
% by channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	91%	0%	0%	0%	10%	0%
Multilateral	46%	77%	80%	11%	100%	9%	58%	23%	22%	5%	68%
NGO	54%	23%	20%	89%	0%	0%	42%	77%	77%	85%	32%
Haiti											
Total \$US	10,715	15,036	25,121	16,137	20,144	20,222	11,419	16,621	17,647	39,388	26,152
% by channel											
Bilateral	49%	72%	41%	32%	18%	18%	30%	31%	20%	1%	4%
Multilateral	43%	17%	9%	13%	16%	12%	28%	23%	19%	41%	15%
NGO	9%	11%	50%	55%	65%	71%	42%	47%	61%	57%	81%
Honduras											
Total \$US	5,104	11,471	6,562	7,422	8,118	8,864	13,256	13,853	14,551	11,635	10,403
% by channel											
Bilateral	60%	74%	40%	39%	18%	34%	48%	38%	42%	6%	17%
Multilateral	29%	11%	19%	20%	20%	13%	11%	13%	15%	48%	35%
NGO	10%	15%	41%	41%	62%	53%	41%	49%	42%	46%	48%
Jamaica											
Total \$US	2,603	3,536	4,663	5,088	5,588	4,209	5,066	3,534	6,544	4,677	5,067
% by channel											
Bilateral	62%	61%	52%	40%	31%	51%	30%	25%	56%	5%	0%
Multilateral	24%	7%	10%	9%	9%	12%	4%	3%	4%	5%	15%
NGO	15%	32%	38%	50%	59%	37%	66%	73%	40%	89%	85%
Mexico											
Total \$US	19,068	22,268	19,522	23,326	28,948	14,924	16,214	9,849	16,318	15,646	13,083
% by channel											
Bilateral	11%	10%	12%	10%	1%	7%	7%	1%	9%	9%	10%
Multilateral	32%	15%	9%	8%	9%	14%	7%	17%	29%	22%	16%
NGO	57%	75%	78%	82%	90%	80%	85%	82%	62%	68%	74%
Montserrat											
Total \$US	67	0	*	7	0	0	0	0	181	931	1,044
% by channel											
Bilateral	1%	-	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	100%	100%	100%
Multilateral	5%	-	100%	0%	-	-	-	-	0%	0%	0%
NGO	94%	-	0%	100%	-	-	-	-	0%	0%	0%

TABLE A.7 (continued)

Country	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 ^b	2001	2002 ^{c,d,e}	2003	2004 ^{f,g}
Netherlands Antilles											
Total \$US	53	0	0	25	134	127	133	217	123	0	0
% by channel											
Bilateral	19%	-	-	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	-	-
Multilateral	0%	-	-	0%	9%	0%	0%	46%	0%	-	-
NGO	81%	-	-	100%	91%	100%	100%	54%	100%	-	-
Nicaragua											
Total \$US	5,108	10,853	13,444	11,529	15,974	9,954	11,888	16,685	18,477	15,823	20,728
% by channel											
Bilateral	36%	68%	50%	45%	47%	32%	47%	25%	36%	13%	20%
Multilateral	47%	18%	29%	30%	20%	33%	15%	18%	30%	15%	26%
NGO	17%	13%	22%	25%	32%	35%	38%	57%	35%	72%	54%
Panama											
Total \$US	1,036	350	294	388	382	244	318	474	688	594	836
% by channel											
Bilateral	17%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	33%	16%	22%	8%	26%
Multilateral	50%	89%	100%	89%	90%	100%	67%	84%	78%	77%	74%
NGO	34%	11%	0%	11%	10%	0%	0%	0%	0%	15%	0%
Paraguay											
Total \$US	1,503	6,063	2,539	1,994	3,392	4,292	2,306	3,761	3,552	4,167	3,673
% by channel											
Bilateral	9%	56%	17%	2%	8%	7%	30%	63%	42%	27%	20%
Multilateral	64%	21%	25%	48%	20%	11%	24%	17%	19%	22%	29%
NGO	27%	22%	59%	50%	72%	82%	47%	19%	39%	51%	51%
Peru											
Total \$US	12,921	22,659	21,273	29,564	28,296	22,112	20,085	23,635	26,167	18,839	23,767
% by channel											
Bilateral	53%	46%	26%	5%	9%	15%	54%	44%	29%	3%	7%
Multilateral	21%	11%	12%	11%	9%	15%	8%	8%	26%	32%	40%
NGO	26%	43%	62%	84%	83%	70%	38%	48%	45%	65%	54%
Puerto Rico											
Total \$US	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	0
% by channel											
Bilateral	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	-
Multilateral	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	-
NGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%	-
Saint Kitts and Nevis											
Total \$US	47	0	0	7	8	0	0	0	0	5	0
% by channel											
Bilateral	6%	-	-	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	100%	-
Multilateral	0%	-	-	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	0%	-
NGO	94%	-	-	100%	100%	-	-	-	-	0%	-

TABLE A.7 (continued)

Country	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 ^b	2001	2002 ^{c,d,e}	2003	2004 ^{f,g}
Saint Lucia											
Total \$US	289	60	25	48	22	5	104	26	51	89	0
% by channel											
Bilateral	8%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	9%	-
Multilateral	47%	100%	100%	10%	36%	0%	0%	0%	100%	91%	-
NGO	46%	0%	0%	90%	64%	100%	100%	100%	0%	0%	-
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines											
Total \$US	116	50	9	35	4	5	0	0	0	0	0
% by channel											
Bilateral	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral	53%	100%	100%	60%	100%	100%	-	-	-	-	-
NGO	45%	0%	0%	40%	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-
Suriname											
Total \$US	405	218	170	2,820	365	220	824	139	336	1,083	3,929
% by channel											
Bilateral	7%	0%	13%	2%	93%	71%	31%	0%	51%	17%	95%
Multilateral	26%	60%	87%	7%	6%	29%	69%	100%	49%	72%	5%
NGO	68%	40%	0%	91%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	10%	0%
Trinidad and Tobago											
Total \$US	410	47	18	59	175	234	331	530	370	849	627
% by channel											
Bilateral	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	3%
Multilateral	8%	0%	0%	0%	71%	100%	100%	100%	100%	71%	96%
NGO	91%	100%	100%	100%	29%	0%	0%	0%	0%	28%	1%
Turks and Caicos Islands											
Total \$US	3	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	67	0	18
% by channel											
Bilateral	0%	-	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	100%	-	0%
Multilateral	100%	-	100%	100%	-	-	-	-	0%	-	0%
NGO	0%	-	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	0%	-	100%
Uruguay											
Total \$US	594	100	558	314	832	461	107	193	154	288	571
% by channel											
Bilateral	17%	0%	33%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%	3%	32%
Multilateral	24%	100%	49%	88%	69%	100%	100%	95%	91%	72%	59%
NGO	59%	0%	18%	12%	31%	0%	0%	5%	4%	25%	8%
Venezuela											
Total \$US	669	500	635	497	619	448	459	879	779	1,312	1,096
% by channel											
Bilateral	2%	0%	41%	0%	0%	0%	0%	7%	3%	0%	5%
Multilateral	66%	100%	59%	93%	94%	97%	94%	93%	97%	68%	95%
NGO	32%	0%	0%	7%	6%	3%	6%	0%	0%	32%	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 Total \$US row indicates final expenditures of less than \$US 500. A zero indicates no final expenditures. Negative numbers are due to adjustments made to the preceding year's figures and indicate that the amount of adjustment exceeded actual expenditure.
- ^b 2000 data differ from the figures in the 2000 report, due to additional data received.
- ^c The regional distribution for the European Union, Germany, Italy and Luxembourg is estimated.
- ^d The channels for the European Union, Italy and Luxembourg are estimated.
- ^e 2002 data differ from the figures in the 2002 report, due to additional data received.
- ^f Since no 2004 data have been provided on general contributions to intermediate organizations by Austria, Canada, Greece, Ireland, Italy, and Luxembourg, their channels have been estimated at the 2003 level.
- ^g Complete 2004 data were not received from and/or cleared prior to the publication deadline by the two largest donor countries in the field of population and AIDS. As a result, for both the United Kingdom and the United States, 2004 channels and regional distribution figures are estimated at the 2003 level. Data for Finland, which did not provide information for 2004, are also estimated at the 2003 level.
- ^h Latin America and the Caribbean Total is composed of the sum of final expenditures for population activities conducted in more than one country (Regional) plus the sum of the final expenditures for the individual countries in the region.

TABLE A.8. FINAL DONOR EXPENDITURES FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE IN COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES OF WESTERN ASIA AND NORTH AFRICA, BY CHANNEL OF DISTRIBUTION, 1994-2004^a
(thousands of current \$US)

Country/territory	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 ^b	2001	2002 ^{c,d,e}	2003	2004 ^{f,g}
Western Asia and North Africa Total^h											
Total \$US	51,100	76,217	103,755	118,098	116,967	85,322	105,009	114,072 ⁱ	149,374	141,638	165,024
% by channel											
Bilateral	49%	47%	44%	41%	18%	33%	38%	32%	47%	17%	16%
Multilateral	36%	31%	21%	20%	23%	28%	17%	19%	14%	33%	26%
NGO	15%	22%	34%	39%	59%	39%	46%	49%	39%	51%	57%
Regional											
Total \$US	5,103	3,029	3,065	5,431	13,158	6,999	1,990	4,877	43,523	9,926	13,950
% by channel											
Bilateral	18%	5%	17%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	76%	4%	2%
Multilateral	54%	30%	38%	43%	27%	39%	41%	14%	2%	94%	13%
NGO	28%	65%	45%	57%	72%	60%	59%	86%	21%	2%	85%
Algeria											
Total \$US	1,205	1,157	1,620	1,354	852	2,644	3,005	3,492	3,574	1,379	1,029
% by channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	52%	69%	60%	56%	1%	46%
Multilateral	95%	100%	100%	97%	100%	38%	23%	33%	37%	90%	54%
NGO	5%	0%	0%	3%	0%	10%	8%	6%	7%	8%	0%
Bahrain											
Total \$US	0	0	0	27	15	14	1	9	0	15	5
% by channel											
Bilateral	-	-	-	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	-	0%	100%
Multilateral	-	-	-	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	-	0%	0%
NGO	-	-	-	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	-	100%	0%
Cyprus											
Total \$US	9	20	0	0	19	1,571	0	0	0	5	4,827
% by channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	-	-	0%	0%	-	-	-	100%	0%
Multilateral	100%	100%	-	-	97%	100%	-	-	-	0%	100%
NGO	0%	0%	-	-	3%	0%	-	-	-	0%	0%
Djibouti											
Total \$US	90	1,038	1,224	933	833	437	448	621	579	3,237	757
% by channel											
Bilateral	0%	77%	80%	60%	53%	0%	38%	13%	1%	3%	43%
Multilateral	100%	23%	20%	40%	47%	100%	62%	87%	99%	93%	41%
NGO	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	16%
Egypt											
Total \$US	12,496	23,462	32,836	36,092	35,510	31,821	55,162	58,528 ^g	46,754	33,417	40,901
% by channel											
Bilateral	69%	81%	53%	43%	17%	58%	43%	30%	32%	3%	1%
Multilateral	18%	11%	8%	9%	5%	13%	5%	5%	4%	12%	8%
NGO	13%	8%	38%	48%	77%	30%	53%	64%	64%	85%	90%

TABLE A.8 (continued)

Country/territory	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 ^b	2001	2002 ^{c,d,e}	2003	2004 ^{f,g}
Iraq											
Total \$US	3	850	-50	481	1,004	313	326	268	378	14,330	18,859
% by channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	19%	0%	5%	4%	2%	2%
Multilateral	100%	100%	100%	29%	100%	81%	100%	95%	96%	61%	69%
NGO	0%	0%	0%	71%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	37%	29%
Israel											
Total \$US	0	66	0	28	21	22	0	0	150	3	54
% by channel											
Bilateral	-	0%	-	79%	0%	0%	-	-	0%	100%	100%
Multilateral	-	0%	-	0%	0%	0%	-	-	0%	0%	0%
NGO	-	100%	-	21%	100%	100%	-	-	100%	0%	0%
Jordan											
Total \$US	2,300	3,143	5,214	7,869	10,911	9,856	11,573	14,233	16,796	27,202	26,270
% by channel											
Bilateral	39%	52%	48%	0%	13%	19%	44%	43%	52%	4%	1%
Multilateral	43%	24%	21%	14%	2%	6%	4%	6%	5%	4%	2%
NGO	18%	24%	32%	86%	85%	75%	52%	51%	44%	92%	96%
Kuwait											
Total \$US	0	178	0	304	341	12	9	0	0	0	0
% by channel											
Bilateral	-	0%	-	0%	0%	0%	0%	-	-	-	-
Multilateral	-	100%	-	100%	100%	100%	100%	-	-	-	-
NGO	-	0%	-	0%	0%	0%	0%	-	-	-	-
Lebanon											
Total \$US	593	944	990	608	1,134	2,278	1,902	1,885	1,383	1,261	1,712
% by channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	19%	18%	17%	23%	29%	41%
Multilateral	100%	100%	77%	91%	94%	59%	73%	74%	76%	50%	48%
NGO	0%	0%	23%	9%	6%	21%	9%	9%	1%	22%	12%
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya											
Total \$US	11	10	13	11	0	0	0	0	69	0	53
% by channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	0%	-	100%
Multilateral	100%	100%	100%	100%	-	-	-	-	0%	-	0%
NGO	0%	0%	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	100%	-	0%
Morocco											
Total \$US	15,415	16,460	29,247	31,192	22,489	8,121	7,156	9,699	12,818	9,123	9,345
% by channel											
Bilateral	68%	55%	47%	77%	14%	8%	57%	68%	59%	20%	42%
Multilateral	24%	27%	15%	6%	22%	27%	18%	9%	7%	49%	28%
NGO	8%	17%	38%	17%	64%	65%	25%	24%	34%	30%	30%

TABLE A.8 (continued)

Country/territory	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 ^b	2001	2002 ^{c,d,e}	2003	2004 ^{f,g}
Oman											
Total \$US	253	708	374	352	*	10	18	77	36	162	6
% by channel											
Bilateral	26%	0%	9%	0%	-	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Multilateral	33%	0%	2%	20%	-	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
NGO	40%	100%	89%	80%	-	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Palestine											
Total \$US	26	70	1,215	3,869	2,101	2,354	4,772	2,385	3,728	12,613	10,157
% by channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	43%	24%	20%	16%	9%	10%	26%	34%	39%
Multilateral	5%	100%	39%	46%	37%	63%	29%	85%	37%	18%	1%
NGO	95%	0%	18%	30%	44%	22%	63%	5%	36%	47%	60%
Qatar											
Total \$US	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	11
% by channel											
Bilateral	-	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	100%
Multilateral	-	-	-	-	-	100%	-	-	-	-	0%
NGO	-	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	0%
Saudi Arabia											
Total \$US	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	25	0	4
% by channel											
Bilateral	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	0%	-	100%
Multilateral	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%	100%	-	0%
NGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	0%	-	0%
Somalia											
Total \$US	104	1,219	674	2,906	2,328	773	1,268	304	1,256	3,240	3,682
% by channel											
Bilateral	0%	59%	78%	0%	29%	6%	1%	35%	19%	66%	67%
Multilateral	8%	34%	2%	21%	41%	89%	73%	49%	58%	28%	13%
NGO	92%	8%	20%	79%	30%	4%	26%	16%	22%	5%	20%
Sudan											
Total \$US	1,250	2,672	3,699	3,931	4,081	4,255	3,347	5,261	6,064	11,875	16,877
% by channel											
Bilateral	17%	1%	0%	3%	13%	12%	6%	12%	12%	53%	46%
Multilateral	72%	98%	76%	59%	63%	71%	53%	51%	37%	28%	30%
NGO	11%	1%	24%	38%	24%	17%	41%	37%	51%	19%	24%
Syrian Arab Rep.											
Total \$US	2,698	3,574	1,390	2,678	3,463	1,968	840	3,063	4,062	3,550	2,568
% by channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	16%	0%	26%	2%
Multilateral	96%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	99%	84%	100%	64%	95%
NGO	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	10%	3%

TABLE A.8 (continued)

Country/territory	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 ^b	2001	2002 ^{c,d,e}	2003	2004 ^{f,g}
Tunisia											
Total \$US	1,924	3,960	5,139	2,797	2,636	1,272	2,528	1,069	888	1,474	1,352
% by channel											
Bilateral	21%	38%	53%	66%	46%	42%	0%	4%	55%	45%	31%
Multilateral	72%	53%	46%	33%	53%	56%	29%	92%	45%	47%	64%
NGO	6%	8%	1%	1%	1%	2%	71%	4%	0%	8%	5%
Turkey											
Total \$US	4,651	10,092	8,252	6,725	8,235	6,480	3,523	2,650	2,605	1,008	1,556
% by channel											
Bilateral	39%	16%	29%	27%	23%	30%	4%	0%	0%	6%	18%
Multilateral	16%	8%	9%	11%	15%	12%	26%	27%	34%	93%	74%
NGO	45%	75%	62%	62%	62%	58%	71%	73%	66%	0%	8%
United Arab Emirates											
Total \$US	0	0	0	0	7	0	8	0	4	4	4
% by channel											
Bilateral	-	-	-	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	0%	0%
Multilateral	-	-	-	-	100%	-	100%	-	100%	100%	100%
NGO	-	-	-	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	0%	0%
West Bank and Gaza											
Total \$US	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	210
% by channel											
Bilateral	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	0%
Multilateral	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	0%
NGO	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	100%
Yemen											
Total \$US	2,969	3,552	8,852	10,508	7,830	5,690	7,136	5,647	4,684	7,816	10,836
% by channel											
Bilateral	59%	25%	53%	34%	68%	40%	51%	37%	34%	50%	44%
Multilateral	34%	59%	25%	34%	21%	47%	42%	55%	60%	39%	51%
NGO	6%	15%	22%	32%	11%	13%	7%	8%	6%	11%	4%

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

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

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

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

^e 2002 data differ from the figures in the 2002 report, due to additional data received.

^f Since no 2004 data have been provided on general contributions to intermediate organizations by Austria, Canada, Greece, Ireland, Italy, and Luxembourg, their channels have been estimated at the 2003 level.

^g Complete 2004 data were not received from and/or cleared prior to the publication deadline by the two largest donor countries in the field of population and AIDS. As a result, for both the United Kingdom and the United States, 2004 channels and regional distribution figures are estimated at the 2003 level. Data for Finland, which did not provide information for 2004, are also estimated at the 2003 level.

^h 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.

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

TABLE A.9. FINAL DONOR EXPENDITURES FOR POPULATION ASSISTANCE IN COUNTRIES OF EASTERN AND SOUTHERN EUROPE, BY CHANNEL OF DISTRIBUTION, 1994-2004^a
(thousands of current \$US)

Country	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 ^b	2001	2002 ^{c,d,e}	2003	2004 ^{f,g}
Eastern and Southern Europe Total^h											
Total \$US	18,246	31,399	24,588	22,533	26,859	27,196	22,089	35,259	48,780	114,546	70,202
% by channel											
Bilateral	13%	51%	58%	31%	13%	31%	35%	16%	32%	22%	38%
Multilateral	17%	13%	11%	24%	32%	25%	20%	25%	20%	28%	17%
NGO	70%	36%	31%	45%	55%	44%	44%	59%	48%	50%	45%
Regional											
Total \$US	13,084	8,213	5,293	5,771	12,112	5,310	2,971	4,747	12,226	41,038	9,268
% by channel											
Bilateral	5%	67%	34%	23%	12%	19%	0%	1%	28%	1%	22%
Multilateral	10%	28%	21%	24%	35%	63%	49%	24%	22%	6%	37%
NGO	84%	6%	45%	53%	53%	17%	51%	75%	50%	92%	41%
Albania											
Total \$US	646	2,781	501	1,426	2,515	3,342	1,363	1,928	3,806	8,261	7,056
% by channel											
Bilateral	0%	78%	14%	25%	39%	60%	67%	46%	29%	76%	65%
Multilateral	100%	21%	66%	17%	23%	19%	16%	27%	12%	5%	8%
NGO	0%	1%	21%	58%	37%	21%	16%	27%	59%	18%	27%
Belarus											
Total \$US	8	72	86	25	125	15	19	148	224	144	589
% by channel											
Bilateral	0%	100%	84%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	60%	46%
Multilateral	100%	0%	16%	100%	98%	100%	16%	100%	86%	25%	54%
NGO	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	84%	0%	14%	15%	0%
Bosnia and Herzegovina											
Total \$US	0	1,829	211	635	736	317	189	175	216	3,307	1,751
% by channel											
Bilateral	-	0%	0%	3%	5%	0%	32%	66%	0%	71%	70%
Multilateral	-	0%	92%	38%	22%	91%	68%	34%	50%	24%	14%
NGO	-	100%	8%	59%	73%	9%	0%	0%	50%	6%	16%
Bulgaria											
Total \$US	*	54	72	362	361	275	74	155	302	1,646	837
% by channel											
Bilateral	NA	44%	100%	0%	24%	39%	0%	14%	9%	53%	64%
Multilateral	NA	56%	0%	87%	76%	61%	100%	86%	73%	42%	32%
NGO	NA	0%	0%	13%	0%	0%	0%	0%	18%	5%	4%
Croatia											
Total \$US	106	140	1,688	116	0	0	0	0	184	1,312	241
% by channel											
Bilateral	100%	0%	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	7%	6%	0%
Multilateral	0%	100%	6%	0%	-	-	-	-	0%	84%	0%
NGO	0%	0%	94%	100%	-	-	-	-	93%	10%	100%

TABLE A.9 (continued)

Country	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 ^b	2001	2002 ^{c,d,e}	2003	2004 ^{f,g}
Czech Republic											
Total \$US	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	197	0	38	487
% by channel											
Bilateral	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	100%	-	99%	89%
Multilateral	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	0%	-	0%	0%
NGO	-	-	-	100%	-	-	-	0%	-	1%	11%
Estonia											
Total \$US	3	50	1	0	38	30	67	50	66	1,077	43
% by channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	-	33%	17%	0%	0%	39%	0%	7%
Multilateral	100%	100%	100%	-	67%	83%	37%	100%	61%	95%	93%
NGO	0%	0%	0%	-	0%	0%	63%	0%	0%	5%	0%
Georgia											
Total \$US	-19	1,172	1,469	1,018	205	746	1,448	2,991	2,751	3,554	2,871
% by channel											
Bilateral	-	95%	92%	0%	1%	22%	37%	16%	51%	46%	54%
Multilateral	-	4%	0%	88%	77%	28%	6%	10%	12%	34%	21%
NGO	-	1%	8%	12%	22%	50%	57%	74%	37%	20%	25%
Hungary											
Total \$US	46	0	0	78	0	0	0	0	32	100	116
% by channel											
Bilateral	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	100%	35%	100%
Multilateral	99%	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	0%	0%	0%
NGO	1%	-	-	100%	-	-	-	-	0%	65%	0%
Kosovo											
Total \$US	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,818	1,154
% by channel											
Bilateral	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3%	17%
Multilateral	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	97%	83%
NGO	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0%	0%
Latvia											
Total \$US	0	422	650	768	285	31	51	93	229	113	71
% by channel											
Bilateral	-	81%	96%	0%	82%	0%	0%	0%	0%	9%	4%
Multilateral	-	19%	4%	13%	18%	100%	100%	100%	100%	78%	96%
NGO	-	0%	0%	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	13%	0%
Lithuania											
Total \$US	0	60	18	24	42	24	48	85	104	163	645
% by channel											
Bilateral	-	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	39%	0%	0%	47%	47%
Multilateral	-	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	61%	100%	100%	37%	12%
NGO	-	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	16%	40%

TABLE A.9 (continued)

Country	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 ^b	2001	2002 ^{c,d,e}	2003	2004 ^{f,g}
Macedonia											
Total \$US	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	138	1,074	854
% by channel											
Bilateral	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0%	68%	61%
Multilateral	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	36%	18%	23%
NGO	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	64%	13%	16%
Malta											
Total \$US	39	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
% by channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NGO	100%	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Moldova, Rep. of											
Total \$US	5	423	390	583	1,126	422	1,514	768	1,412	7,187	2,436
% by channel											
Bilateral	0%	17%	64%	42%	0%	50%	10%	0%	40%	6%	68%
Multilateral	100%	73%	24%	39%	4%	12%	11%	22%	12%	89%	15%
NGO	0%	9%	13%	19%	96%	38%	79%	78%	47%	5%	17%
Poland											
Total \$US	83	190	142	226	187	205	113	109	85	343	498
% by channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	18%	0%	0%	0%	52%	77%
Multilateral	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	82%	100%	100%	90%	20%	21%
NGO	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	10%	28%	2%
Romania											
Total \$US	2,247	410	1,122	2,740	1,986	1,952	1,697	4,414	3,778	10,501	9,414
% by channel											
Bilateral	60%	0%	2%	2%	0%	12%	56%	45%	49%	12%	15%
Multilateral	39%	46%	33%	41%	57%	40%	18%	24%	13%	40%	7%
NGO	2%	54%	65%	57%	43%	48%	26%	31%	37%	48%	78%
Russian Federation											
Total \$US	455	8,797	9,749	6,783	2,927	10,025	6,618	12,226	13,896	16,969	19,588
% by channel											
Bilateral	58%	77%	81%	64%	21%	34%	32%	6%	27%	51%	50%
Multilateral	0%	0%	3%	5%	33%	7%	11%	15%	13%	10%	13%
NGO	42%	23%	16%	30%	46%	59%	57%	79%	59%	38%	37%
Serbia and Montenegro											
Total \$US	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,401	626
% by channel											
Bilateral	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	14%	79%
Multilateral	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	76%	9%
NGO	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	9%	13%

TABLE A.9 (continued)

Country	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 ^b	2001	2002 ^{c,d,e}	2003	2004 ^{f,g}
Slovakia											
Total \$US	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	47	481
% by channel											
Bilateral	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	-	79%	100%
Multilateral	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	-	0%	0%
NGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%	-	21%	0%
Slovenia											
Total \$US	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	28
% by channel											
Bilateral	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%	100%
Multilateral	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	0%
NGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	0%
Ukraine											
Total \$US	20	6,785	3,196	1,956	4,140	3,702	2,436	4,658	7,106	14,181	10,964
% by channel											
Bilateral	0%	0%	66%	31%	0%	32%	19%	19%	45%	8%	7%
Multilateral	0%	0%	0%	10%	14%	9%	12%	21%	12%	63%	10%
NGO	100%	100%	34%	59%	86%	59%	69%	61%	43%	29%	83%
Yugoslavia											
Total \$US	1,521	0	0	18	75	800	3,478	1,780	2,225	271	83
% by channel											
Bilateral	0%	-	-	0%	0%	0%	75%	9%	4%	91%	81%
Multilateral	0%	-	-	0%	0%	0%	24%	88%	87%	0%	0%
NGO	100%	-	-	100%	100%	100%	2%	3%	9%	9%	19%

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

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

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

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

^e 2002 data differ from the figures in the 2002 report, due to additional data received.

^f Since no 2004 data have been provided on general contributions to intermediate organizations by Austria, Canada, Greece, Ireland, Italy, and Luxembourg, their channels have been estimated at the 2003 level.

^g Complete 2004 data were not received from and/or cleared prior to the publication deadline by the two largest donor countries in the field of population and AIDS. As a result, for both the United Kingdom and the United States, 2004 channels and regional distribution figures are estimated at the 2003 level. Data for Finland, which did not provide information for 2004, are also estimated at the 2003 level.

^h 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.



0-89714-806-1
E/500/2006