

FINANCIAL RESOURCE FLOWS FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES IN 2007





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Foreword

or the first few years after the ICPD, there was little progress to report since annual increases in funding for population activities had been negligible. It appeared that we would never seriously begin to bridge the funding gap between resources mobilized and the Cairo financial agreements. It is only recently that we finally began to observe a definite increasing trend. The past few years have continued to see increases in both donor assistance and domestic resource mobilization for population activities. In 2007, population assistance stood at \$8.7 billion and domestic resources are estimated at \$18.5 billion.

Despite the recent increases in funding, the resources mobilized are far below the costs necessary to meet current needs which have grown considerably since the original targets were agreed upon. In response to the ICPD recommendation to review and update the cost estimates to ensure that needs are met, and to bring cost estimates more in line with funding needs for achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), UNFPA produced revised cost estimates for the four components of the ICPD costed population package that take into account both current needs and current costs and add new elements. It is now estimated that total costs for sexual and reproductive health, which include family planning and maternal health components, amount to \$23.5 billion in 2009. This figure includes health system investments that were only implicit in the initial estimates. We also included costs associated with care for people living in emergency situations and costs to address reproductive cancers. Revised costs for the HIV/AIDS component, consistent with UNGASS recommendations, include additional sub-components of prevention, treatment, care and support, and are estimated to be \$24 billion. Costs for the basic data, research and population and development policy analysis component, which include expenditures for censuses, surveys, civil registration and research and training, are expected to be \$1.6 billion. The total cost for all four components comes to \$64.7 billion in 2009.

It is clear that there is a significant gap between actual funding levels and the revised targets. This is true for all four components of the costed package, particularly for reproductive health and family planning. It is important to ensure that sufficient resources beyond the outdated targets are mobilized so that people everywhere, especially the poor, have access to the services they need, whether it be in the area of family planning, reproductive health, or STD/HIV/AIDS.

The impact of the current global financial crisis may set us back even further from the levels necessary to achieve the ICPD goals and the MDGs. The least developed countries will suffer the most. Indeed, if funding for family planning and reproductive health is not increased, it will undermine efforts to prevent unintended pregnancies, and reduce maternal and child mortality, especially in the poorest countries. This will affect progress towards the achievement not only of the ICPD, but of the Millennium Development Goals. Commitment to mobilize sufficient funding is now more important than ever.

For many developing countries that cannot generate sufficient resources, the lack of adequate funding remains the chief constraint to full implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action. The message is clear: given todayís increasing needs and rising costs, current levels of resource mobilization are inadequate to achieve the Cairo objectives. Resource gaps are especially large in poor countries. The consequences of resource shortfalls include significant increases in unintended pregnancies, abortions, maternal morbidity and mortality, infant and child mortality, as well as AIDS-related morbidity and mortality.

We would like to take this opportunity to thank 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 support and the Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI) for the excellent collaboration in the data collection.

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Table of Contents

•	Foreword	iii
	List of Abbreviations	ix
	Glossary of Terms	х
	Chapter 1 Introduction	1
	Chapter 2 HIGHLIGHTS OF THE REPORT.	3
	Chapter 3 METHODOLOGY	5
	How the Study was Conducted The Costed Population Package The International Population Assistance Network	5 6 7
•	Chapter 4 International Financial Resource Flows for Population activities	9
	Overview of International Population Assistance	9
	Primary Funds Trends in Population Assistance in Current and Constant Dollars Final Donor Expenditures	9 9 11
	Trends in Bilateral Resource Flows	11
	Overall Primary FundsPopulation Assistance as a Percentage of Official Development AssistancePopulation Assistance in Relation to Gross National Product	11 14 15
	Trends in Multilateral Resource Flows for Population Activities	16
	The United Nations System Development Banks	16 17
	Trends in Resource Flows for Population Activities from Foundations and Non-Governmental Organizations	17
	Major Foundations Non-Governmental Organizations	17 19
	Final Donor Expenditures for Population Activities	19
	Final Donor Expenditures for Population Activities by Region Final Donor Expenditures for Population Activities by Channel of Distribution Final Donor Expenditures for Population Activities by Category of Activity	19 20 26
	Chapter 5 DOMESTIC FINANCIAL RESOURCES FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES	29
	Global Estimate of Domestic Resource Flows	29
	Chapter 6 CONCLUSION	31
	Progress in Resource MobilizationFuture Resource Requirements	31 32

Resources for Other Population-Related Activities	33
Population and the Millennium Development Goals	33
New Modalities for Resource Mobilization	33
The Way Forward	33

Figures

1.	Major flows of funds for population assistance to developing countries	8
2.	Primary funds for population assistance, in current and constant dollars, with percentage change, 1997-2007	1
3.	Primary funds for population assistance, by type of source, in percentages, 2007	1:
4.	Primary funds of donor countries for population assistance, in percentages, 2007	1:
5.	Primary funds for population assistance as a percentage of official development assistance, by donor country, 2007	1.
6.	Primary funds for population assistance per million \$US of gross national product, by donor country, 2007	1
7.	Primary funds of foundations for population assistance, in percentages, 2007	1
8.	Primary funds of international NGOs for population assistance, in percentages, 2007	1
9.	Final donor expenditures for population assistance by region, in percentages, 2007	20
10.	Final donor expenditures for population assistance in Africa (sub-Saharan), by channel of distribution, 1997-2007	2
11.	Final donor expenditures for population assistance in Asia and the Pacific, by channel of distribution, 1997-2007	2
12.	Final donor expenditures for population assistance in Latin America and the Caribbean, by channel of distribution, 1997-2007	2
13.	Final donor expenditures for population assistance in Western Asia and North Africa, by channel of distribution, 1997-2007	2
14.	Final donor expenditures for population assistance in Eastern and Southern Europe, by channel of distribution, 1997-2007	2
15.	Final donor expenditures for population assistance to global/interregional activities, by channel of distribution, 1997-2007	2
16.	Expenditures for population activities as a percentage of total population assistance,	2

Tables

1.	Primary funds and final donor expenditures for population assistance, 1997-2007	9
2.	Primary funds for population assistance, by major donor category, 1997-2007	10
3.	Primary funds of donor countries for population assistance, in local currency, 2000-2007	13
4.	Final donor expenditures for population assistance, by channel of distribution, 1997-2007	21
5.	Final donor expenditures for population assistance, by category of population activity, 1997-2007	27
6.	Estimate of global domestic expenditures for population activities, 2007	30
Арр	endix Tables	
A.1.	Primary funds of donor countries for population assistance, by channel of distribution, 1997-2007	36
A.2.	Primary funds of donor countries for population assistance as a percentage of official development assistance, 1997-2007	40
A.3.	Primary funds of donor countries for population assistance per million \$US of gross national product, 1997-2007	41
A.4.	Final donor expenditures for population assistance, by region and channel of distribution, 1997-2007	42
A.5.	Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries of Africa (sub-Saharan), by channel of distribution, 1997-2007	43
A.6.	Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries and territories of Asia and the Pacific, by channel of distribution, 1997-2007	49
A.7.	Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, by channel of distribution, 1997-2007	55
A.8.	Final donor expenditures for population assistance in countries and territories of Western Asia and North Africa, by channel of distribution, 1997-2007	60

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