

# Asia and the Pacific

## Financial Resource Flows and Revised Cost Estimates for Population Activities

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

*Secretary-General Kofi Annan, Bangkok, December 2002*

### Why Fund Population Activities?

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

### ICPD Financial Targets

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

### Are the Original Targets Meeting Our Needs?

The ICPD financial targets were fixed some 15 years ago and do not meet current needs that have grown dramatically since the targets were agreed upon. At that time, the population and health situation in the world was much different than it is today. The HIV/AIDS pandemic has reached proportions that were never anticipated, and maternal and newborn mortality remains unacceptably high in many parts of the world. Health-care costs have increased dramatically and the lack of progress on ICPD targets has been identified as being linked to a number of issues including the lack of investment in the development and support of health systems and programmes. Costs of data collection have risen substantially. In addition, the value of the dollar today is far lower than it was in 1993. As a result, the original ICPD targets are simply not sufficient to meet current developing-country needs.



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

To more accurately reflect the necessary financial resources currently needed to facilitate the achievement of the ICPD and MDG targets and to harmonize the ICPD financial targets with MDG costing, UNFPA undertook the task of reviewing estimates for the four components of the ICPD costed population package and produced revised estimates that meet current costs and needs. These revised estimates, which are much higher than the original ICPD targets agreed upon in 1994 because they take into account both current needs and costs, are included in the Report of the Secretary-General on *The Flow of Financial Resources for the Implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development* which was presented to the Commission on Population and Development in March 2009.

**Table 1. Revised ICPD Global Cost Estimates, 2009-2015 (Millions of US \$)**

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

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

## Global Progress Towards the ICPD Financial Commitments

By 2007, international population assistance increased to \$8.7 billion. This includes funding from developed countries, the United Nations system, foundations, NGOs, and development banks. Based on past trends, this number is projected to increase further in 2008 and 2009. However, given the current global financial crisis, it is uncertain whether this will indeed be the case.

The largest proportion of total population assistance goes to fund HIV/AIDS activities. In fact, funding for family planning services has decreased in absolute dollar amounts since 1995 when UNFPA first began monitoring resource flows by the four ICPD costed population categories.

The Resource Flows Project estimates that developing countries and countries in transition mobilized \$18.5 billion for population activities in 2007. Domestic resources include government, national NGO and private out-of-pocket expenditures.

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

# Financial Resource Flows in Asia and the Pacific

## Resource Requirements for Population Activities in Asia and the Pacific

Table 2. Revised ICPD Cost Estimates for Asia and the Pacific, 2009-2015  
(Millions of US \$)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Sexual/Reproductive Health/Family Planning</b>	<b>9,055</b>	<b>10,278</b>	<b>11,027</b>	<b>11,753</b>	<b>12,124</b>	<b>12,820</b>	<b>13,533</b>
<i>Family Planning Direct Costs</i>	1,434	1,552	1,675	1,803	1,937	2,077	2,156
<i>Maternal Health Direct Costs</i>	2,799	3,664	4,299	5,110	6,018	7,024	8,054
<i>Programmes and Systems Related Costs</i>	4,822	5,062	5,053	4,840	4,169	3,719	3,323
<b>HIV/AIDS</b>	<b>7,853</b>	<b>10,687</b>	<b>10,848</b>	<b>11,048</b>	<b>11,207</b>	<b>11,409</b>	<b>11,525</b>
<b>Basic Research/ Data/Policy Analysis</b>	<b>641</b>	<b>2,316</b>	<b>2,048</b>	<b>987</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>187</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>17,549</b>	<b>23,281</b>	<b>23,923</b>	<b>23,788</b>	<b>23,862</b>	<b>24,415</b>	<b>25,245</b>

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

### International Assistance for Population Activities in Asia and the Pacific

Final expenditures for population assistance in Asia and the Pacific increased from \$365.1 million in 1997 to \$971.3 million in population assistance in 2007. (Table 3). Of this amount, 39 per cent was channeled through bilateral programmes, 32 per cent was channeled through multilateral organizations and 29 per cent was spent by international NGOs. A total of 42 countries in Asia and the Pacific benefited from international population assistance in 2007. India received the most assistance of any country in the region--\$139 million, followed by Bangladesh--\$79.1 million and China--\$78.6 million. A total of \$155.2 million was spent on regional programmes.

**Table 3. Population Assistance to Countries in Asia and the Pacific, 1997-2007 (Thousands of US \$)**

Country	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Afghanistan	1,060	813	1,937	1,928	1,491	12,739	21,652	15,074	31,253	45,845	48,360
Armenia	2,040	3,164	520	1,876	3,721	3,871	2,445	1,773	5,024	3,015	5,344
Azerbaijan	1,247	1,160	941	1,473	1,887	1,876	994	1,142	4,118	9,615	4,090
Bangladesh	93,145	87,699	89,494	84,736	75,909	65,742	85,760	49,044	94,260	87,061	79,053
Bhutan	1,076	924	1,274	1,431	632	529	870	4,713	3,349	4,289	2,530
Cambodia	19,756	21,806	21,362	20,117	24,787	29,120	36,969	33,671	29,083	47,442	54,407
China	4,110	6,693	11,465	12,305	22,176	15,590	32,141	14,511	43,725	57,521	78,604
Cook Islands	77	81	105	55	50	69	161	164	136	726	176
Fiji	1,322	810	274	112	152	312	1,190	1,425	2,387	2,520	719
Fr Polynesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	0	0	0	0
India	45,648	58,134	57,247	78,993	57,199	70,432	99,471	85,116	96,153	142,473	139,007
Indonesia	32,152	32,848	38,285	33,099	34,244	47,720	48,084	51,823	68,400	115,126	43,821
Iran, Islamic Rep	1,791	2,127	1,249	1,539	2,276	9,111	2,472	2,380	3,096	3,502	2,325
Kazakhstan	1,270	2,418	2,809	3,047	6,169	4,193	5,265	3,917	8,215	9,323	4,232
Kiribati	65	62	102	75	12	48	26	127	294	178	390
Korea, DPR	2,337	676	561	354	1,198	3,261	2,550	1,419	1,367	1,120	330
Korea, Rep	119	203	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kyrgyzstan	1,730	1,324	1,402	1,518	2,593	8,494	3,395	2,648	7,588	7,001	8,466
Lao, PDR	3,409	3,542	2,104	2,490	2,244	3,964	3,351	2,718	12,974	9,882	7,364
Malaysia	843	251	670	206	156	441	700	3,989	597	381	98
Maldives	942	497	622	861	733	503	805	579	1,654	1,363	1,454
Marshall Is	250	60	107	105	50	52	436	517	184	785	945
Micronesia, Fed States	183	103	83	58	66	86	948	928	456	1,708	1,821
Mongolia	971	3,229	3,956	2,372	3,989	3,334	3,881	2,115	4,346	4,764	4,822
Myanmar	884	2,424	1,886	3,135	4,688	13,097	14,340	5,273	18,643	8,771	8,085
Nepal	16,948	22,051	25,073	18,189	19,820	27,137	26,421	25,368	26,895	53,153	24,483
Niue	18	4	15	0	0	0	0	103	1,090	229	101
Pakistan	15,967	28,561	28,144	23,089	13,415	20,520	57,075	9,925	32,312	30,266	75,584
Palau	44	8	0	0	0	0	158	2,088	147	240	57
Papua New Guinea	5,158	6,312	7,288	6,955	6,157	4,770	11,287	14,300	19,770	52,325	42,741
Philippines	47,906	46,625	47,144	45,899	46,523	32,188	36,120	43,538	43,804	47,541	43,396
Samoa	62	56	80	28	50	99	405	325	544	1,048	334
Singapore	8	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Solomon Is	376	365	644	239	280	120	1,158	2,054	2,165	1,846	1,923
Sri Lanka	2,186	3,942	2,804	3,139	2,074	3,664	15,862	3,164	4,404	7,019	2,354
Tajikistan	943	568	892	369	805	4,072	3,253	2,529	4,747	5,304	8,704
Thailand	8,490	4,249	11,039	2,841	2,466	5,167	16,109	10,349	12,245	45,630	45,477
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,680	3,546	3,606	5,760	3,611
Tokelau	21	11	0	0	0	0	46	86	18	0	0
Tonga	69	45	16	48	36	116	226	352	2,191	667	338
Trust Territ of the Pacific Is	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	183	182
Turkmenistan	1,012	730	719	684	1,027	843	1,322	1,197	735	622	156
Tuvalu	22	27	64	35	2	112	518	85	28	0	6
Uzbekistan	2,849	2,350	2,592	1,444	4,624	6,056	8,388	8,758	7,274	6,186	8,646
Vanuatu	202	32	56	80	86	86	482	467	571	575	698
Viet Nam	16,358	20,616	17,039	17,433	16,392	15,486	21,441	31,479	89,889	77,259	60,877
Regional	30,034	37,686	33,060	19,473	36,815	151,240	40,002	77,222	119,709	126,634	155,229
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>365,118</b>	<b>405,287</b>	<b>415,124</b>	<b>391,829</b>	<b>396,994</b>	<b>566,261</b>	<b>609,901</b>	<b>522,000</b>	<b>809,444</b>	<b>1,026,897</b>	<b>971,340</b>

Source: UNFPA/NIDI Resource Flows database and *Financial Resource Flows for Population Activities*, selected years.

## Domestic Resources for Population Activities in Asia and the Pacific

Domestic financial resources for population activities originate from the following major sources: Governments, NGOs, the private sector and consumers. The number and complexity of sources make it much more difficult to monitor domestic resource flows than international assistance for population. Although it is possible to collect information from Governments and NGOs, it is more difficult to track this information from the private sector and individual consumers due to insufficient data. Table 4 provides estimates of domestic expenditures for population activities by governments, NGOs and consumers.

Table 4. Estimated Domestic Expenditures for Population Activities in Asia and the Pacific, By Source of Funds, 2007 (Thousands of US \$)

Government	NGO	Consumers*	Total	Percentage spent on AIDS
3,169,144	135,987	7,872,153	11,177,284	22%

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

Source: Erik Beekink and Annemarie Ersten, *Projections of Funds for Population and AIDS Activities, 2007-2009*, The Hague, 2008. See also Marieke van der Pers and Erik Beekink, *Projections of Funds for Population and AIDS Activities, 2006-2008*, The Hague, 2007; Hendrik van Dalen and Daniel Reijer, *Projections of Funds for Population and AIDS Activities, 2005-2007*, The Hague, 2006; Hendrik van Dalen and Mieke Reuser, *Projections of Funds for Population and AIDS Activities, 2004-2006*, The Hague, 2005; and Hendrik van Dalen and Mieke Reuser, *Assessing Size and Structure of Worldwide Funds for Population and AIDS Activities*, The Hague, 2004.

## The Way Forward

Fifteen years have passed since the ICPD financial targets were agreed upon. While funding has increased, the resources mobilized are inadequate to meet current needs and costs which have grown tremendously since the targets were agreed upon in 1994. The goals and objectives of the ICPD Programme of Action have not been fully implemented and although important progress has been made, the international community is not on track to fulfill all the commitments towards the Millennium Development Goals.

Both international and domestic allocation of resources to population activities must increase from present levels in line with the revised cost estimates for each of the four programme components to meet current needs. It is important that, given the current global financial crisis, sufficient resources are mobilized by both donors and developing countries to fully implement the ICPD agenda and the goals of the Millennium Declaration.



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