

# Asia and the Pacific

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

“Twenty years ago, the landmark International Conference on Population and Development put people’s rights at the heart of development. It affirmed sexual and reproductive health as a fundamental human right and emphasized that empowering women and girls is key to ensuring the well-being of individuals, families, nations and our world.”

*United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, Foreword to the 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary edition of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, 2014*

### Why Fund Population Activities?

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

### What Did Cairo Say About Funding To Achieve the ICPD Objectives?

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

### What Will It Take to Achieve the ICPD Objectives Today: Revised Cost Estimates

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



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

	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 (2009), *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 2012, international population assistance increased stood at almost \$11.4 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 2013 and 2014.

The largest proportion of total population assistance – 65 per cent- goes to fund HIV/AIDS activities. In actual dollar amounts, funding for family planning, which had plummeted to \$393.5 million in 2006 has begun to increase, reaching a high of almost \$1.2 billion in 2012 and accounting for 9 per cent of total final expenditures that year.

The Resource Flows Project estimates that developing countries and countries in transition mobilized almost \$55.5 billion for population activities in 2012. 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 (2009), *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

Asia and the Pacific received \$1.7 billion in population assistance in 2012 (Table 3). A total of 35 countries in Asia and the Pacific benefited from international population assistance in 2012. India received the most assistance of any country in the region--\$380.9 million, followed by Afghanistan--\$165.3 million and Indonesia--\$134.9 million. A total of \$87.7 million was spent on regional programmes. Map 1 shows the per capita population assistance in the region.

**Table 3. Population Assistance to Countries in Asia and the Pacific, 2003-2012 (Thousands of US \$)**

Country	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Afghanistan	21,652	15,074	31,253	45,845	48,360	72,438	153,146	153,189	154,115	165,292
Bangladesh	85,760	49,044	94,260	87,061	79,053	93,415	104,942	102,730	176,604	128,633
Bhutan	870	4,713	3,349	4,289	2,530	2,099	1,120	2,243	1,581	1,116
Cambodia	36,969	33,671	29,083	47,442	54,407	65,877	77,757	77,303	101,925	68,524
China	32,141	14,511	43,725	57,521	78,604	84,084	102,759	39,674	64,998	89,763
Cook Islands	161	164	136	726	176	97	29	361	253	345
Fiji	1,190	1,425	2,387	2,520	719	1,002	623	869	1,230	3,681
French Polynesia	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	99,471	85,116	96,153	142,473	139,007	168,655	298,379	306,385	505,475	380,875
Indonesia	48,084	51,823	68,400	115,126	43,821	69,229	98,181	96,334	96,257	134,898
Iran, Islamic Republic of	2,472	2,380	3,096	3,502	2,325	4,727	4,926	5,133	7,505	6,734
Kiribati	26	127	294	178	390	918	471	132	1,370	1,319
Korea, Dem. People's Rep. of	2,550	1,419	1,367	1,120	330	310	5,136	2,179	2,500	1,928
Lao, People's Democratic Republic	3,351	2,718	12,974	9,882	7,364	8,404	14,884	15,609	21,795	14,590
Malaysia	700	3,989	597	381	98	152	243	456	1,549	1,805
Maldives	805	579	1,654	1,363	1,454	488	1,770	1,352	854	1,648
Marshall Islands	436	517	184	785	945	948	120	99	112	136
Micronesia, Federated States of	948	928	456	1,708	1,821	1,851	92	63	62	64
Mongolia	3,881	2,115	4,346	4,764	4,822	5,855	7,223	6,367	5,285	4,495
Myanmar	14,340	5,273	18,643	8,771	8,085	17,910	18,709	40,890	36,169	64,052
Nauru								241	1,446	647
Nepal	26,421	25,368	26,895	53,153	24,483	31,059	46,199	66,092	49,114	53,020
Niue	0	103	1,090	229	101	112	86	85	5	258
Pakistan	57,075	9,925	32,312	30,266	75,584	27,963	105,391	105,247	109,636	117,459
Palau	158	2,088	147	240	57	227	91	90	82	67
Papua New Guinea	11,287	14,300	19,770	52,325	42,741	51,237	47,435	48,666	73,585	79,455
Philippines	36,120	43,538	43,804	47,541	43,396	49,566	61,747	41,011	67,798	67,708
Samoa	405	325	544	1,048	334	493	627	1,847	732	2,004
Singapore	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Solomon Islands	1,158	2,054	2,165	1,846	1,923	1,723	2,698	3,107	5,515	5,232
Sri Lanka	15,862	3,164	4,404	7,019	2,354	4,178	8,455	9,808	8,143	7,672
Thailand	16,109	10,349	12,245	45,630	45,477	45,979	26,828	46,756	55,409	28,517
Timor Leste	1,680	3,546	3,606	0	3,611	7,731	10,605	16,286	13,221	18,471
Tokelau	46	86	18	0	0	0	19	1	0	0
Tonga	226	352	2,191	667	338	383	333	1,239	4,236	1,942
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	0	0	0	183	182	94	0	0	0	0
Tuvalu	518	85	28	0	6	3	30	118	115	36
Vanuatu	482	467	571	575	698	1,425	2,258	1,625	4,516	4,990
Viet Nam	21,441	31,479	89,889	77,259	60,877	88,001	105,472	105,659	137,837	106,003
Regional	40,002	77,222	119,709	126,634	155,229	169,177	276,854	249,820	102,390	87,734
<b>Total</b>	<b>584,839</b>	<b>500,037</b>	<b>771,745</b>	<b>980,072</b>	<b>931,702</b>	<b>1,077,810</b>	<b>1,585,638</b>	<b>1,549,067</b>	<b>1,813,420</b>	<b>1,651,114</b>

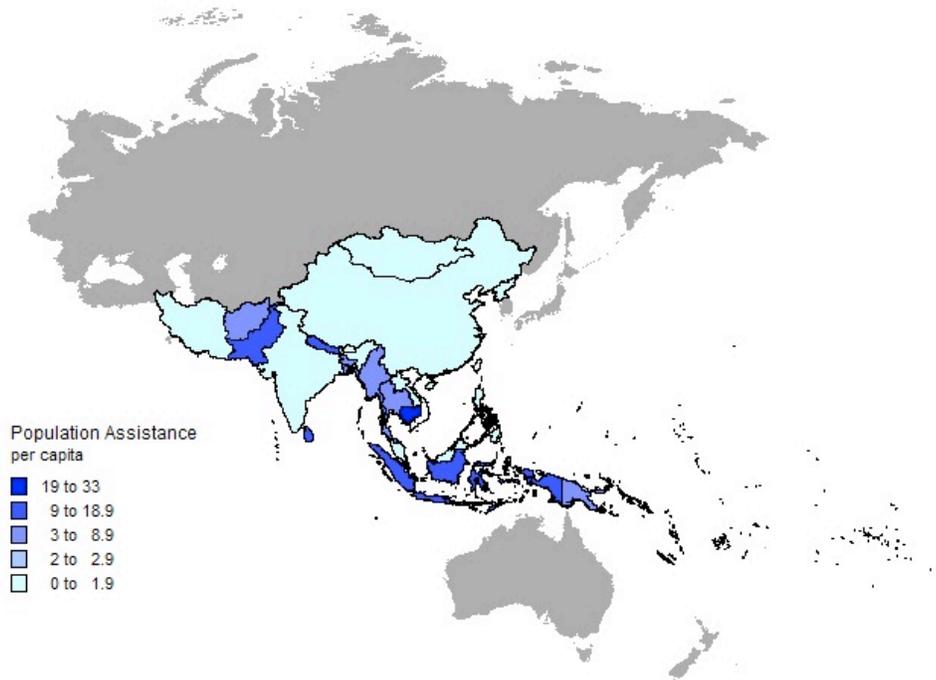
Source: UNFPA/NIDI Resource Flows database and *Financial Resource Flows for Population Activities*, selected years.

**Table 4. Population Assistance to countries in Asia and the Pacific by ICPD category (in percentages), 2008-2012 (Totals in Thousands of US \$) \***

Country	2008					2009					2010					2011					2012				
	FP	RH	aids	BR	Total	FP	RH	aids	BR	Total	FP	RH	aids	BR	Total	FP	RH	aids	BR	total	FP	RH	aids	BR	Total
Regional Asia and the Pacific	7	19	72	2	168,898	5	42	46	7	279,875	6	44	42	8	229,559	7	41	36	16	169,077	14	36	44	6	87,734
Afghanistan	20	71	1	8	72,438	29	68	3	0	155,112	14	78	4	4	165,789	16	77	1	5	148,094	19	71	2	9	165,292
Bangladesh	10	67	21	2	93,415	11	72	15	3	109,092	12	69	16	3	100,392	10	73	12	5	166,283	15	72	9	4	128,633
Bhutan	0	70	30	0	2,099	11	54	31	4	1,942	12	47	39	2	2,243	0	33	67	0	976	0	58	32	10	1,116
Cambodia	2	22	74	2	65,877	6	31	62	1	80,600	11	36	50	3	77,468	8	28	63	0	99,943	11	46	42	1	68,524
China	1	8	90	1	84,084	3	6	90	0	105,278	4	15	80	1	46,077	1	5	94	0	63,694	2	4	94	0	89,763
Cook Islands	0	90	0	10	97	0	100	0	0	29	0	100	0	0	361	0	100	0	0	253	0	100	0	0	345
Fiji	0	56	3	41	1,002	0	96	0	4	611	0	99	1	0	869	0	100	0	0	1,230	0	78	22	0	3,681
India	11	22	66	2	168,655	9	18	72	1	306,935	10	23	65	1	283,776	12	37	50	1	500,606	10	38	51	1	380,875
Indonesia	7	38	49	7	69,229	19	29	48	5	102,253	8	47	43	2	100,709	9	30	61	0	93,097	8	47	45	0	134,898
Iran, Islamic Republic of	0	1	99	0	4,727	3	13	75	9	5,695	2	19	69	10	5,133	0	4	95	0	6,920	2	8	88	3	6,734
Kiribati	0	62	38	0	918	0	100	0	0	471	0	100	0	0	132	4	92	4	0	1,370	5	91	4	0	1,319
Korea, Democratic People's Republic of	0	100	0	0	310	29	59	0	12	5,192	40	39	0	21	2,179	0	100	0	0	1,319	45	42	0	13	1,928
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0	51	47	2	8,404	8	39	51	1	15,548	10	46	40	4	15,681	0	45	54	2	20,035	0	58	38	4	14,590
Malaysia	3	69	14	13	152	11	56	4	30	483	11	53	5	31	456	0	4	96	0	1,388	1	12	83	4	1,805
Maldives	0	91	0	9	488	0	38	58	4	1,871	0	43	55	3	1,352	0	23	77	0	431	14	24	54	8	1,648
Marshall Islands	1	96	1	3	948	0	100	0	0	120	0	100	0	0	99	0	100	0	0	112	0	100	0	0	136
Micronesia, Federated States of	0	100	0	0	1,851	0	100	0	0	92	0	100	0	0	78	0	100	0	0	62	0	100	0	0	64
Mongolia	0	49	50	0	5,855	7	39	49	5	7,628	7	53	31	9	6,762	0	60	31	9	2,530	8	47	29	15	4,495
Myanmar	0	35	65	0	17,910	4	49	45	2	20,774	1	34	64	1	40,990	2	51	47	0	31,813	8	42	48	2	64,052
Nauru	0	100	0	0	279	0	100	0	0	197	0	100	0	0	241	47	34	0	19	1,446	0	100	0	0	647
Nepal	6	47	44	3	31,059	16	50	29	6	48,589	14	53	29	3	66,436	20	45	32	2	47,233	17	42	36	5	53,020
Niue	0	100	0	0	112	0	85	0	15	86	0	100	0	0	85	0	100	0	0	5	0	100	0	0	258
Pakistan	6	78	11	5	27,963	21	73	6	1	108,757	19	74	3	4	111,739	20	65	15	1	101,944	22	72	4	2	117,459
Palau	0	100	0	0	227	0	100	0	0	91	0	100	0	0	105	0	100	0	0	82	0	100	0	0	67
Papua New Guinea	0	16	84	0	51,237	2	24	74	0	48,491	1	27	72	0	48,666	0	40	60	0	72,887	1	11	88	0	79,455
Philippines	47	24	14	14	49,566	52	28	19	1	63,705	50	37	11	1	57,163	63	28	7	2	62,381	46	41	12	2	67,708
Samoa	0	84	16	0	493	0	81	0	19	627	0	91	0	9	1,851	0	100	0	0	732	0	81	0	19	2,004
Solomon Islands	0	98	0	2	1,723	0	81	7	12	2,698	0	98	2	0	3,107	6	92	1	1	5,515	4	59	2	35	5,232
Sri Lanka	0	35	5	59	4,178	0	95	1	3	10,064	0	88	9	3	9,808	0	49	50	0	7,072	0	72	25	3	7,672
Thailand	1	4	93	3	45,979	3	7	87	3	27,783	1	4	93	2	46,809	0	2	97	0	48,089	3	5	88	4	28,517
Timor-Leste	4	83	13	0	7,731	32	34	29	5	10,605	44	34	10	12	16,202	29	53	17	1	9,648	30	48	18	4	18,471
Tokelau						0	100	0	0	19	0	100	0	0	1										
Tonga	0	68	32	0	383	0	97	3	0	333	0	100	0	0	1,239	0	100	0	0	4,236	0	100	0	0	1,942
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	0	0	0	100	94																				
Tuvalu	0	100	0	0	3	0	100	0	0	30	0	100	0	0	118	0	100	0	0	115	0	100	0	0	36
Vanuatu	0	57	42	1	1,425	0	69	18	13	2,258	0	72	28	0	1,625	0	44	56	0	4,516	0	46	54	0	4,990
Viet Nam	8	16	74	2	88,001	7	17	74	2	108,382	5	19	74	2	105,708	1	11	88	0	135,669	1	13	85	1	106,003
Wallis and Futuna																					0	100	0	0	2,814

Source: UNFPA/NIDI Resource Flows database and Financial Resource Flows for Population Activities, selected years.  
\* Percentages have been rounded off and may not add to 100 per cent.

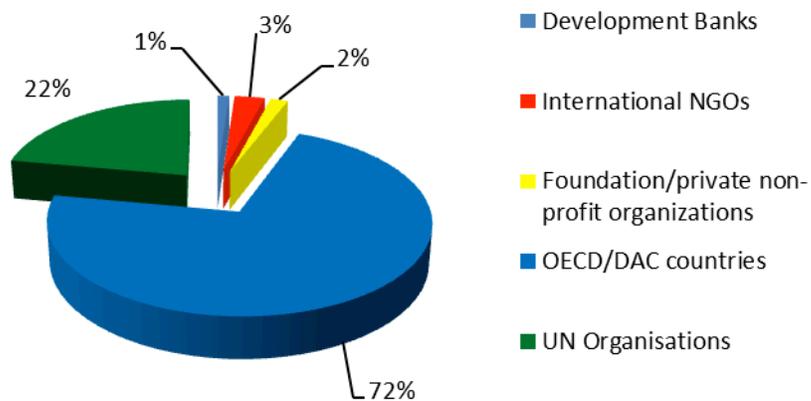
**Map 1. Population Assistance Per Capita, Asia and the Pacific, 2012**



Source: UNFPA/NIDI Resource Flows database

OECD/DAC donor countries contributed the most population assistance, accounting for 72 percent of assistance in 2012. This was followed by United Nations organizations, international NGOs, and foundations and private non-profit organizations (Figure 1).

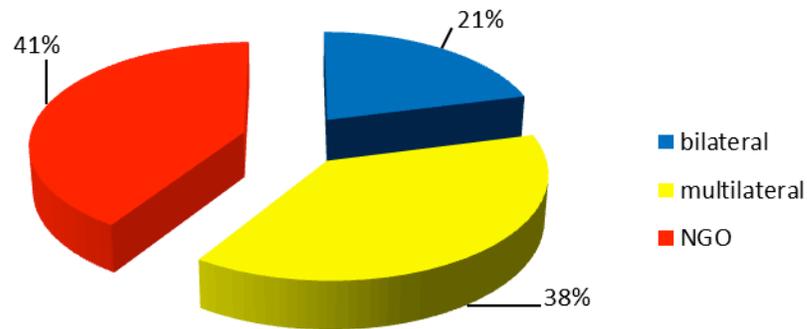
**Figure 1. Population Assistance by Type of Donor, Asia and the Pacific, 2012**



Source: UNFPA/NIDI Resource Flows database

Of the total amount spent for population assistance in Asia and the Pacific in 2012, 21 per cent was channeled through bilateral programmes, 38 per cent was channeled through multilateral organizations and 41 per cent was spent by international NGOs (Figure 2).

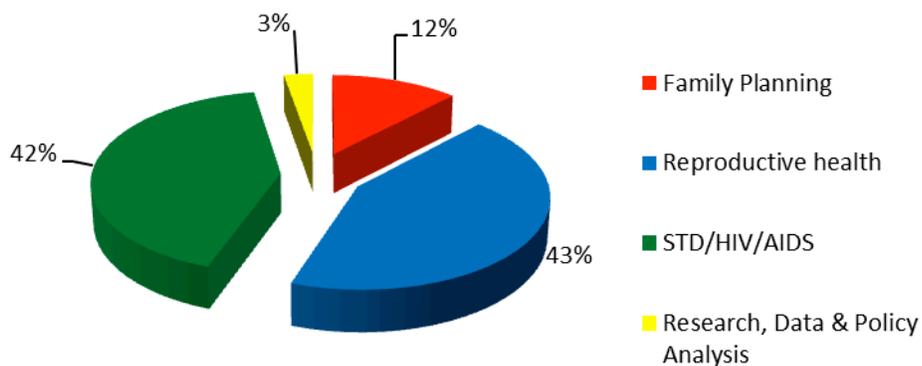
**Figure 2. Population Assistance by Channel of Distribution, Asia and the Pacific, 2012**



Source: UNFPA/NIDI Resource Flows database

Figure 3 shows total population assistance in Asia and the Pacific by ICPD category. Forty-two per cent of population assistance went to STD/HIV/AIDS activities, 43 per cent to reproductive health, 12 per cent to family planning and 3 per cent to data and population and development policy analysis. It is important to point out that because of integration of services, some funding for family planning could in fact be reported under HIV/AIDS or reproductive health expenditures.

**Figure 3. Population Assistance by ICPD Category, Asia and the Pacific, 2012**



Source: UNFPA/NIDI Resource Flows database

## 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 5 provides estimates of domestic expenditures for population activities by source of funds.

**Table 5. Estimated Domestic Expenditures for Population Activities in Asia and the Pacific, By Source of Funds, 2013-2015 (Thousands of US \$)**

Year	Government	NGO	Consumers*	Total	Percentage spent on AIDS
2013	13,216,806	168,493	26,089,974	39,475,273	9 %
2014	14,627,320	171,473	28,874,329	43,673,121	9 %
2015	15,718,433	176,789	31,028,186	46,923,408	8 %

\*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 for health care spending in general. For each region, the ratio of private out-of-pocket versus per capita government expenditures was used to derive consumer expenditures in the case of population activities.

Source: Erik Beekink, *Projections of Funds for Population and AIDS Activities, 2013-2015*, The Hague, 2014.

## Key Areas Requiring Further Action

Current funding levels are far below what is required to meet current needs. Given the lingering effects of the global financial crisis and the uncertainty of future funding levels, full implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action may be in jeopardy. To accelerate the implementation of the Cairo agenda and to achieve the Millennium Development Goals, the international community should continue to:

- 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 programmes and poverty reduction strategies
- Mobilize sufficient resources to fully implement the ICPD Programme of Action and 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 financial targets and equity objectives are met
- Establish a system of monitoring of resource flows to identify funding gaps and for budgeting and planning purposes. Governments are urged to make a special effort to monitor all expenditures going to population activities, including those at subnational levels and those that are part of integrated social and health projects and sector-wide approaches so that all efforts at resource mobilization can be captured in UNFPA's annual reports.

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

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

## Annex I. The Resource Flows Project

**Why Monitor Resource Flows?** - UNFPA complies with General Assembly resolutions 49/128 and 50/124 to monitor progress towards the financial targets set out in the ICPD Programme of Action. It also responds to a request made at the twenty-eighth session of the Commission on Population and Development for an annual report on the flow of financial resources for assisting in the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development. UNFPA collaborates with the Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI), the Indian Institute of Health Management Research (IIHMR), the African Population and Health Research Center (APHRC) and UNAIDS in the data collection.

Each year, UNFPA presents its findings in the *Report of the Secretary-General on The Flow of Financial Resources for Assisting in the Implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development* which is submitted to the Commission on Population and Development. The Fund also prepares an annual advocacy brochure, *Financing the ICPD Programme of Action* and the report on *Financial Resource Flows for Population Activities*. The information is useful for policy and planning as well as for advocacy and mobilization of resources. The reports are intended to be a tool for donor and developing country Governments, multilateral organizations and agencies, private foundations and non-governmental organization to monitor progress in achieving the financial resource targets agreed to at the ICPD, to identify funding gaps and coordinate financing of population programmes. Development cooperation officers and policy makers in developing countries can use the reports to identify the domestically generated resources and complementary resources from donors needed to finance population and reproductive health programmes.

**What Do We Monitor?** The Resource Flows Project tracks financial resource flows based on the “costed population package” as described in paragraph 13.14 of the ICPD Programme of Actions: 1) Family planning services; 2) Basic reproductive health services; 3) Sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS prevention; 4) Basic research, data and population and development policy analysis. The ICPD recognized (paras 13.17 to 13.19) that the “costed package” did not include all interventions necessary for the achievement of universal access to reproductive health. It has since become possible to cost and include some additional elements, particularly in the context of the Millennium Development Goals. To simplify reporting procedures and to harmonize resource tracking with UNAIDS, data on AIDS expenditures are obtained directly from UNAIDS.

**How Do We Monitor Resource Flows?** Data on population assistance are gathered with the use of a detailed questionnaire sent to major players in the field of population and AIDS which account for most population assistance. 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. Most information for donor countries is obtained from the OECD/DAC database.

Data on domestic resources are collected via an annual survey sent by e-mail to UNFPA Country Offices for further distribution to government departments and national NGOs. A separate questionnaire for national consultants asks for information on the national budget, future commitments, private sector, coverage, quality of data, problems facing follow-up and response. Data collected are 1) based on primary sources; 2) actual expenditures (not commitments); 3) restricted to public sector (government and NGOs, not private household or out-of-pocket expenditures, employers, etc); and 4) include project level information to avoid double counting.

Questionnaires for governments are for distribution to those departments that are involved in population activities, for example, Ministries of Health, Population, Education, or Central Statistical Offices, government-run research centers or universities. Questionnaires for national NGOs are for distribution to national non-governmental, not-for-profit organizations involved in population activities that are responsible for more than about one percent of the total funds for population activities in the country. This means that national foundations, research centers, etc can also fill out the NGO questionnaire.

UNFPA Country Offices are responsible for the distribution, follow up and collection of the questionnaires. They are expected to check the responses and assist respondents in completing the forms or making estimates, if necessary. In many cases, Country Offices hire national consultants for this purpose. To build national capacity to monitor resource flows, ensure country ownership and sustainability of the project, UNFPA Country Offices are encouraged to identify an institution which will be responsible for data collection, preferably one which is tasked with MDG monitoring. This could be a government ministry, NGO, or an academic or research institution.

The Resource Flows Project provides a summary of the data gathered in the form of feedback reports. The Resource Flows Project is part of the Population and Development Branch of the Technical Division under the coordination of Ann

Pawliczko (pawliczko@unfpa.org). At NIDI, the project is coordinated by Leo van Wissen and Erik Beekink is directly responsible (beekink@nidi.nl).



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