

# Latin America and the Caribbean

## 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 Latin America and the Caribbean

### Resource Requirements for Population Activities in Latin America and the Caribbean

**Table 2. Revised ICPD Cost Estimates for Latin America and the Caribbean, 2009-2015 (Millions of US \$)**

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Sexual/Reproductive Health/Family Planning</b>	<b>3,132</b>	<b>3,401</b>	<b>3,627</b>	<b>3,837</b>	<b>3,922</b>	<b>4,119</b>	<b>4,347</b>
<i>Family Planning Direct Costs</i>	310	343	378	414	452	492	518
<i>Maternal Health Direct Costs</i>	958	1,182	1,431	1,706	2,009	2,340	2,680
<i>Programmes and Systems Related Costs</i>	1,864	1,876	1,818	1,717	1,461	1,286	1,150
<b>HIV/AIDS</b>	<b>3,072</b>	<b>3,461</b>	<b>3,562</b>	<b>3,630</b>	<b>3,703</b>	<b>3,770</b>	<b>3,867</b>
<b>Basic Research/ Data/Policy Analysis</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>729</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>106</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,366</b>	<b>7,591</b>	<b>7,439</b>	<b>7,775</b>	<b>7,699</b>	<b>7,966</b>	<b>8,320</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 Latin America and the Caribbean

Latin America and the Caribbean received \$523.1 million in population assistance in 2012 (Table 3). A total of 30 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean benefited from international population assistance in 2012. Haiti received the most assistance of any country in the region--\$147.0 million, followed by Peru--\$38.0 million and Guatemala--\$36.0 million. A total of \$48.8 million was spent on regional programmes. Map 1 shows the per capita population assistance in the region.

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

Country	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Anguilla	0	0	0	0	0	0	55	0	0	0
Antigua and Barbuda	0	0	0	2	61	49	87	18	2	17
Argentina	3,478	1,512	5,788	5,601	7,176	9,329	3,061	1,827	4,377	2,635
Aruba	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahamas	0	0	75	0	0	15	0	0	0	0
Barbados	85	0	80	207	362	530	223	350	0	0
Belize	409	323	452	572	527	460	874	3,423	2,276	3,159
Bolivia	11,248	11,668	16,736	16,779	15,447	32,420	33,278	37,991	33,222	24,727
Brazil	11,489	18,779	6,195	17,509	7,718	29,166	23,351	21,465	19,201	18,143
Chile	4,162	667	9,878	2,963	5,218	2,152	520	1,443	884	791
Colombia	1,692	3,267	4,603	8,306	3,773	6,632	7,901	13,277	17,538	5,141
Costa Rica	660	601	1,202	1,582	1,456	2,967	1,489	3,787	2,348	2,229
Cuba	5,988	1,531	5,042	5,116	12,059	5,515	11,740	11,380	9,775	8,789
Dominica	0	25	7	16	19	20	94	22	13	6
Dominican Republic	8,524	7,420	13,283	14,453	16,224	26,276	28,283	34,165	33,393	33,961
Ecuador	3,492	4,041	9,610	11,128	11,694	14,068	11,802	8,928	9,166	5,955
El Salvador	7,626	8,325	15,390	9,241	6,814	10,625	24,557	25,515	16,785	15,541
Grenada	0	0	1,048	4	14	252	74	8	7	7
Guatemala	19,757	16,943	15,187	14,992	18,159	39,962	42,472	36,122	41,196	36,013
Guyana	4,387	11,794	19,135	22,889	19,462	27,692	27,694	18,254	17,761	12,180
Haiti	39,388	25,951	75,896	96,668	116,948	126,106	138,488	156,841	147,943	147,038
Honduras	11,635	10,540	17,031	15,175	19,061	35,162	34,980	29,244	28,554	28,787
Jamaica	4,677	5,000	7,170	7,396	7,021	11,326	10,582	14,053	16,672	8,021
Mexico	15,646	13,028	8,127	11,322	7,654	8,610	16,649	19,261	20,199	26,432
Montserrat	931	0	*	0	0	0	59	0	355	727
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	0
Nicaragua	15,823	20,728	23,018	29,598	36,732	37,280	51,212	46,552	33,764	31,360
Panama	594	871	925	1,686	341	356	1,282	3,503	2,663	3,877
Paraguay	4,167	3,673	4,373	5,189	5,340	7,534	11,605	13,455	10,928	9,496
Peru	18,839	23,715	43,426	35,316	24,499	28,605	70,050	38,701	28,255	38,015
Puerto Rico	36	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0
Saint Kitts and Nevis	5	0	*	*	0	0	80	0	0	0
Saint Lucia	89	0	605	65	46	229	255	185	98	66
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0	0	913	32	258	15	395	61	13	136
Suriname	1,083	3,884	9,019	2,384	4,725	934	12,776	5,026	1,355	183
Trinidad and Tobago	849	63	657	1,948	1,253	3,108	771	277	0	0
Turks and Caicos Islands	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uruguay	288	571	430	538	437	312	1,909	3,423	914	3,573
Venezuela	1,312	1,028	1,665	3,534	677	597	2,376	2,338	5,331	7,272
Regional	23,591	40,206	35,711	49,562	43,464	50,400	80,101	75,980	65,367	48,845
<b>Total</b>	<b>221,950</b>	<b>236,172</b>	<b>352,677</b>	<b>391,773</b>	<b>394,647</b>	<b>518,704</b>	<b>651,125</b>	<b>626,878</b>	<b>570,381</b>	<b>523,122</b>

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

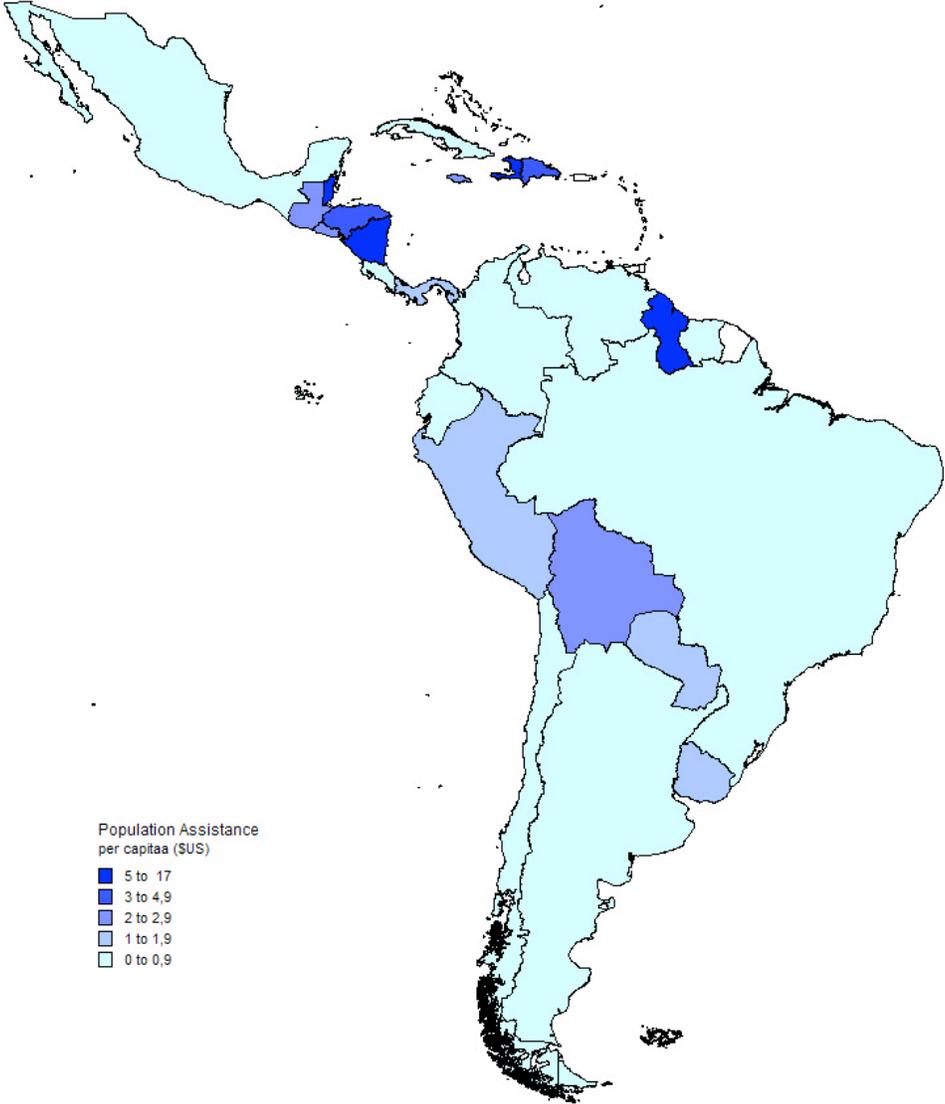
**Table 4. Population Assistance to countries in Latin America and the Caribbean by ICPD category (in percentages), 2008-2012 (Totals in Thousands of US \$) \***

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 Latin America and the Caribbean	3	20	63	14	50,400	8	27	50	14	82,613	12	26	57	6	75,944	13	37	39	11	101,896	4	15	70	10	48,845
Anguilla						0	0	100	0	55															
Antigua and Barbuda	0	100	0	0	49	0	32	63	4	87	0	100	0	0	18	0	100	0	0	2	0	100	0	0	17
Argentina	0	28	72	0	9,329	3	80	6	11	3,185	7	77	-9	26	1,827	0	47	44	9	3,631	0	56	22	22	2,635
Bahamas	0	50	50	0	15																				
Barbados	0	88	12	0	530	0	21	78	2	223	0	92	4	4	350										
Belize	7	15	78	0	460	5	7	87	0	874	2	18	80	0	1,428	0	65	30	5	2,276	0	48	50	2	3,159
Bolivia	27	51	19	3	32,420	21	51	22	6	33,794	20	59	14	6	38,067	22	51	22	4	31,302	28	58	9	5	24,727
Brazil	19	12	68	1	29,166	50	20	27	3	23,634	35	22	37	6	21,510	55	12	31	2	16,993	55	12	29	5	18,143
Chile	0	22	78	0	2,152	5	76	5	15	692	1	64	1	34	1,443	0	46	0	54	777	0	91	1	9	791
Colombia	0	61	18	21	6,632	9	79	5	7	8,541	3	78	13	6	13,278	0	27	72	1	15,202	6	44	42	7	5,141
Costa Rica	0	84	16	0	2,967	16	66	11	7	1,873	25	49	17	9	1,792	0	91	7	2	1,818	7	88	4	2	2,229
Cuba	0	40	60	0	5,515	1	11	86	2	12,189	2	10	84	4	11,380	0	7	90	2	9,485	2	3	94	1	8,789
Dominica	0	100	0	0	20	0	21	75	4	94	0	38	0	62	22	0	100	0	0	13	0	100	0	0	6
Dominican Republic	3	11	83	3	26,276	5	16	78	1	28,919	4	22	71	3	34,636	5	16	79	0	32,423	2	9	85	4	33,961
Ecuador	0	59	38	3	14,068	3	50	41	6	12,177	9	52	34	4	8,942	0	35	59	6	6,705	19	49	28	4	5,955
El Salvador	13	56	31	0	10,625	5	35	58	2	25,051	6	51	40	3	23,788	13	41	43	2	15,441	17	38	43	3	15,541
Grenada	0	100	0	0	252	0	18	77	5	74	0	49	51	0	8	0	15	85	0	7	0	0	100	0	7
Guatemala	9	34	56	0	39,962	23	56	19	2	43,045	17	49	31	3	34,727	10	37	50	3	37,271	14	46	37	3	36,013
Guyana	0	3	96	1	27,692	0	5	92	3	27,694	0	0	99	1	18,254	0	0	99	1	17,761	0	1	99	0	12,180
Haiti	7	19	74	0	126,106	5	14	81	0	139,345	5	19	74	1	157,996	6	11	82	1	143,857	9	17	72	2	147,038
Honduras	6	49	43	1	35,162	7	44	48	1	35,445	12	40	47	1	28,002	6	27	66	0	26,558	11	31	56	3	28,787
Jamaica	7	1	92	0	11,326	1	3	96	0	10,582	0	5	95	0	14,478	0	2	98	1	16,672	0	2	98	0	8,021
Mexico	22	32	44	2	8,610	15	52	25	7	17,186	13	44	36	7	19,285	10	15	68	8	18,578	9	26	57	8	26,432
Montserrat						0	0	94	6	59						0	16	0	84	355	0	13	0	87	727
Netherlands Antilles																70	30	0	0	25					
Nicaragua	7	66	26	1	37,280	9	56	33	1	51,705	9	64	26	1	44,295	9	68	21	2	30,329	8	51	38	2	31,360
Panama	0	84	16	0	356	8	72	16	4	1,501	12	68	15	5	1,473	0	89	3	7	1,799	0	55	39	6	3,877
Paraguay	15	44	31	10	7,534	26	37	33	3	12,046	22	41	30	7	13,494	13	45	38	4	10,220	15	33	47	6	9,496
Peru	14	46	38	2	28,605	7	64	26	3	70,805	15	50	30	5	39,123	17	45	34	3	26,498	11	70	14	4	38,015
Saint Kitts and Nevis						0	6	90	5	80															
Saint Lucia	0	100	0	0	229	0	24	74	1	255	0	100	0	0	185	0	100	0	0	98	0	100	0	0	66
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0	100	0	0	15	0	35	64	1	395	0	60	27	13	61	0	0	0	100	13	0	97	0	3	136
Suriname	0	22	78	0	934	0	84	16	0	12,776	0	80	20	0	5,026	0	18	82	0	1,355	0	11	89	0	183
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	100	0	3,108	0	1	99	0	771	0	0	100	0	277										
Uruguay	2	92	2	4	312	34	43	3	20	2,448	42	33	4	22	3,423	0	81	13	6	355	14	15	60	10	3,573
Venezuela	0	99	1	0	597	10	75	7	8	2,562	12	76	3	9	2,338	0	97	0	3	665	7	82	5	5	7,272

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.

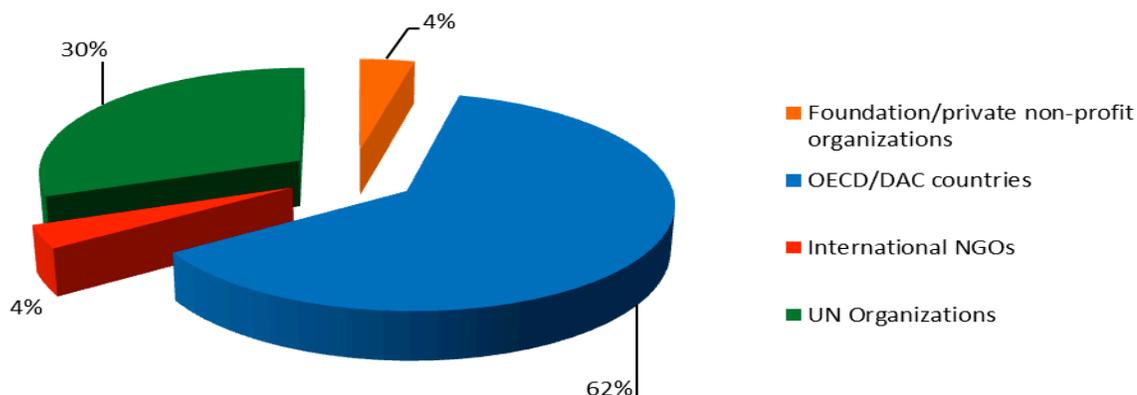
Map 1. Population Assistance Per Capita, Latin America and the Caribbean, 2012



Source: UNFPA/NIDI Resource Flows database

OECD/DAC donor countries contributed the most population assistance, accounting for 62 per cent of assistance in 2012. This was followed by United Nations organizations, international NGOs and, foundations and private non-profit organizations (Figure 1).

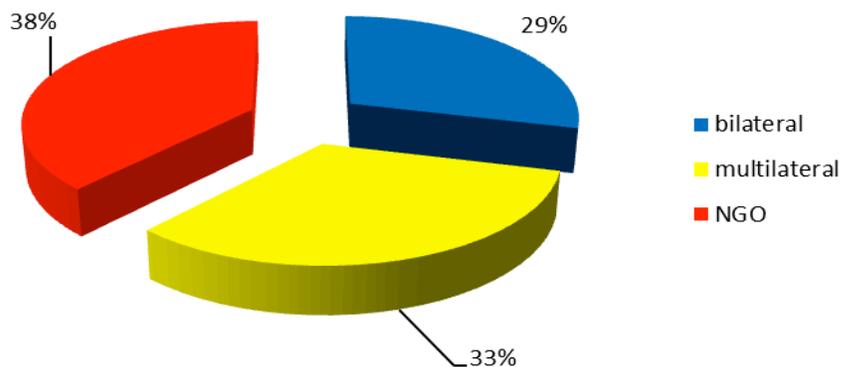
**Figure 1. Population Assistance by Type of Donor, Latin America and the Caribbean, 2012**



Source: UNFPA/NIDI Resource Flows database

Of the total amount spent for population assistance in Latin America and the Caribbean in 2012, 29 per cent was channeled through bilateral programmes, 33 per cent was channeled through multilateral organizations and 38 per cent was spent by international NGOs (Figure 2).

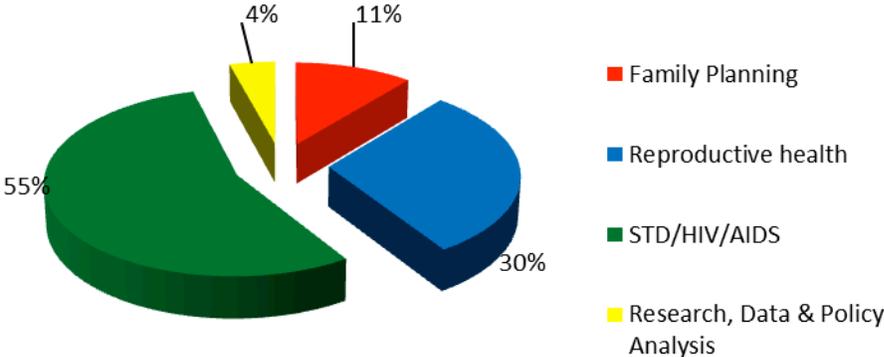
**Figure 2. Population Assistance by Channel of Distribution, Latin America and the Caribbean, 2012**



Source: UNFPA/NIDI Resource Flows database

Figure 3 shows the total population assistance in Latin America and the Caribbean by ICPD category. Fifty-fifth per cent of population assistance went to STD/HIV/AIDS activities, 30 per cent to reproductive health, 11 per cent to family planning and 4 per cent to research, 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, Latin America and the Caribbean, 2012**



Source: UNFPA/NIDI Resource Flows database

## Domestic Resources for Population Activities in Latin America and the Caribbean

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 governments, NGOs and consumers.

**Table 5. Estimated Domestic Expenditures for Population Activities in Latin America and the Caribbean, By Source of Funds, 2013-15 (Thousands of US \$)**

Year	Government	NGO	Consumers*	Total	Percentage spent on AIDS
2013	2,124,115	85,173	1,111,047	3,320,335	84 %
2014	2,046,612	84,773	1,070,611	3,201,996	84 %
2015	2,059,915	86,535	1,080,673	3,227,123	83 %

\*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 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)