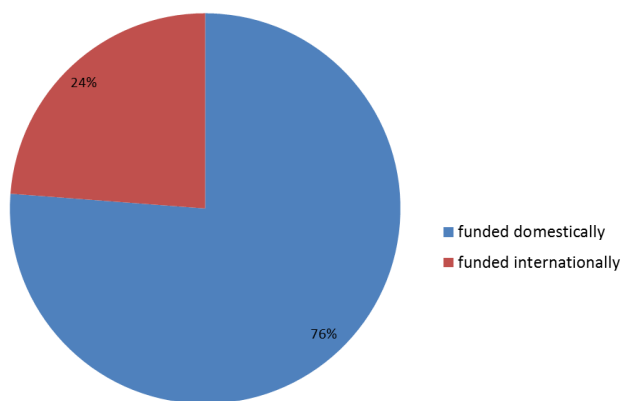


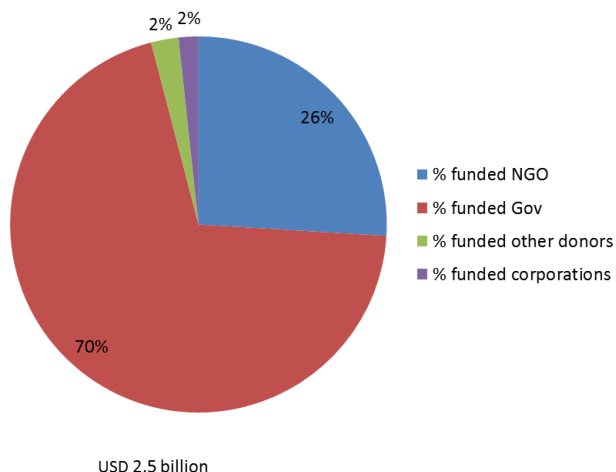
UNFPA-NIDI Resource Flows Survey on Family Planning 2014

For the second year the UNFPA-NIDI Resource Flows Project has collected information on family planning (FP) expenditures within developing countries and countries in transition through a process facilitated coordinated by UNFPA Country Offices and carried out by local consultants. The data was collected from *not for profit sector (NGOs)* and *governments* and the *private for profit sector (corporations and insurance companies)*. Data was also collected on household direct expenditures for FP (out of pocket expenditure for FP).



Total measured FP expenditures from all countries (N=89) USD 2.5 billion

Figure 1: Total measured FP expenditures funded both internationally and domestically



USD 2.5 billion

Figure 2: Who pays for the FP expenses?

Highlights of the 2014 survey

●FP spending.

Data from 89 countries responding to the survey shows that total FP spending was \$2.5 billion USD. Of this \$1.7 billion came from the 57 FP 2020 countries¹

●Origin of the financing flow.

As shown in the graph 76 percent of the total resources were from domestic sources and 24 percent were from international.

●Who pays what?

70% of total FP expenses were funded by governments 26% by NGOs, and two percent each from corporations or directly from donors.

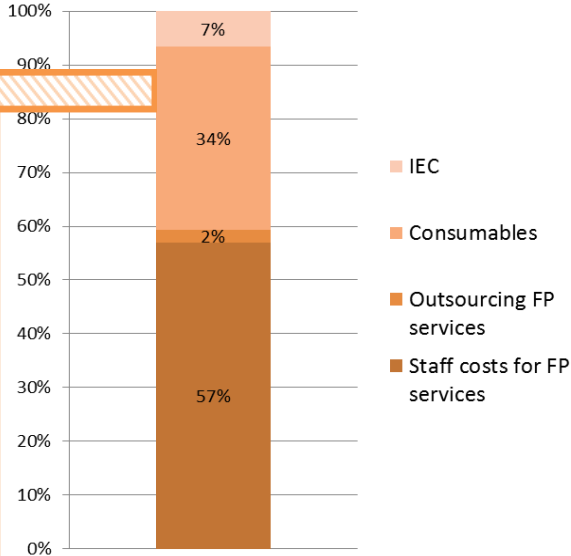
The highest FP expenditures were recorded in Indonesia, Mexico and Bangladesh.

●What is paid?

95% of the total FP expenditures for the 89 countries were for recurrent expenses and 5% for capital investment for FP.

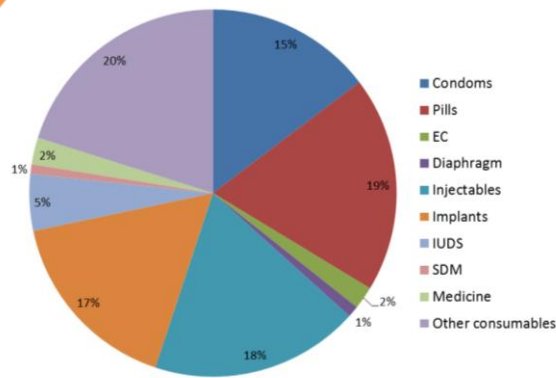
¹ This includes \$411 million from 39 countries implementing the UNFPA Supplies programme
For further information contact Resourceflows@nidi.nl or Kabir Ahmed at UNFPA (kahmed@unfpa.org)

Figure 3: Breakdown FP expenses going to population (N=89) 2014



● Recurrent FP expenditures

Although this varies from country to country, on the average, 57% of recurrent cost was for staff costs, 2% for outsourcing of FP services, 34% for contraceptives and 7% for Information Education and Communication (IEC) (see figure 3)



● Contraceptives and other consumables

As shown in figure 4, the breakdown of expenditures for consumables is as follows: modern contraceptives (76%) other FP methods (2%), medicines (2%), and other consumables (for example gloves, gauze, cotton and, antiseptics) 20%.

Figure 4: Breakdown of consumables for all countries (N=89)

● Out of Pocket Expenditure (OOPE)

In 2014 total FP OOPE for 129 countries was estimated as \$8.2 billion USD, of which, 1.3 billion of USD was spent in the FP2020 countries. Users of three methods accounted for out of pocket expenditures for three methods: condom (39%), pill (31), and injectable (17%). See figure 5.

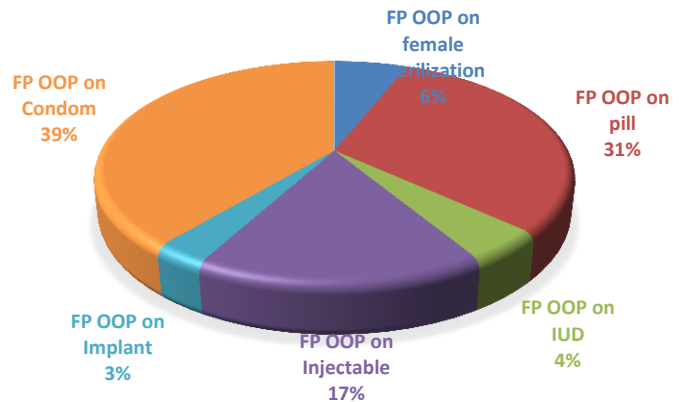


Figure 5: Estimated FP OOP distribution by method among all UNFPA countries