

ICPD Funding

Through consensus at the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) and the Fourth World Conference on Women, among other gatherings, governments outlined key development goals and made resource commitments to achieve them. Whether these commitments are kept will help determine the global quality of life in the 21st century. Reaching these milestones is critical for saving women's lives.

ICPD Resource Estimates

- Goals of the 1990s include: reducing maternal and child mortality; universal access to basic education, family planning and reproductive health services; adoption of major human rights agreements; and increased international development assistance.
- The ICPD estimated global resource needs at \$17 billion in 2002 for "core" population activities, including contraceptive commodities; information, education and communication; training; data collection and research; provision of safe motherhood; and diagnosis and treatment of sexually transmitted infections.
- Two-thirds of the necessary amount was to come from national resources, and one third from international donors.

Family planning: The ICPD Programme of Action committed governments to providing universal access to high quality, voluntary family planning programs. An estimated 350 million couples now want but lack access to full family planning information and services.

Components of the ICPD family planning package include:

- Contraceptive commodities and service delivery;
- Training to build governments' capacity to provide information, education and communications about family planning;
- Funding for new infrastructure and upgrading of facilities;
- Policy development and program evaluation;
- Basic service statistics; and
- Efforts to improve quality of care.

Reproductive health: In perhaps its most significant accomplishment, the ICPD Programme of Action reflects agreement that family planning should be placed in a context of a much broader approach to reproductive health for women and men of all ages. Quality reproductive health care goes beyond narrow family planning procedures to include improving women's general health, promoting healthy pregnancies, reducing infant and maternal morbidity and mortality, and alleviating suffering and disease.

The ICPD reproductive health package includes:

- Safe motherhood assistance that includes prenatal care, normal and safe delivery, post-natal care and breastfeeding;
- Services for the management of complications arising from abortion, and post-abortion counseling, education and family planning services;
- Information, education and communication about reproductive health, including sexually transmitted infections and responsible parenthood;
- Counseling;
- Diagnosis and treatment for sexually transmitted infections (STIs); and
- Infertility prevention and treatment where feasible.

ICPD RESOURCE ESTIMATES*

STI Education/Prevention

Campaign: Whereas the medical aspects of STIs are addressed in the reproductive health package outlined above, the ICPD also embraced major STI prevention efforts through information, education and communication projects.

Core Component	ICPD 2000 Estimate	ICPD 2005 Estimate	ICPD 2010 Estimate	ICPD 2015 Estimate
Family Planning & Reproductive Health	\$15.2 billion	\$16.9 billion	\$18.3 billion	\$19.9 billion
STD/HIV/AIDS Prevention	\$1.3 billion	\$1.4 billion	\$1.5 billion	\$1.5 billion
Basic Research	\$600 million	\$200 million	\$700 million	\$300 million
TOTAL	\$17 billion	\$18.5 billion	\$20.5 billion	\$21.7 billion

* STI/HIV/AIDS Prevention includes only selected portions of the amounts needed to address all aspects of prevention and care. Recently revised estimates elaborate the larger requirements acknowledged, but not costed, at the ICPD.

The ICPD STI-prevention programme includes:

- Mass media and in-school education programmes,
- Promotion of voluntary abstinence and responsible sexual behaviour, and
- Expanded distribution of condoms.

- Gender-disaggregated data that more accurately portray women’s economic contributions to society, including unpaid labour work in the informal sector.

Basic Research and Data: In-depth understanding of population and development are essential for motivating political will and fostering sound planning. Despite great improvements in data collection and analysis, even the basic demographic indicators provided by many countries are unreliable, incomplete or difficult to obtain. This so-called “data barrier” is an obstacle for planners in many developing countries.

The ICPD Programme of Action urges support for training programmes in statistics, demography and population and development studies. Key research topics include:

- Reproductive health and the sociocultural context for sexual and reproductive behaviour;
- New family planning methods, including more methods for men, and other methods (such as microbicides) to help prevent the spread of STIs, including HIV/AIDS;
- Gender roles and relationships, to inform programs on violence against women and end harmful practices such as female genital mutilation; and

Progress to Date

- Official Development Assistance (ODA) worldwide in 2000 for all non-military programs was about U.S. \$53 billion, less than was spent in 1993.¹
- Spending on comprehensive family planning and reproductive health in developing countries in 2000 was \$5.5 billion shy of the \$17 billion agreed at the ICPD for that year.
- Developing countries are three-quarters of the way toward meeting their target and provided U.S. \$8.6 billion in 2000. Donor nations provided less than half (U.S. \$2.6 billion) of the \$5.7 billion they pledged for 2000.²
- In 2000, total spending for comprehensive family planning and reproductive health components of the ICPD Programme of Action was estimated at \$11.5 billion.
- Funding from U.S. foundations for international population activities increased from \$100 million in 1995 to almost \$300 million in 2000.³

—August 2002

Source: United Nations Population Fund, *The State of World Population 2001—Footprints and Milestones: Population and Environmental Change*, UNFPA, New York, 2001, except as noted below.

¹ Commission on Population and Development, “*Report of the Secretary-General: The flow of financial resources for assisting in the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development*,” New York, February 11, 2002, page 8

² Ibid, pages 1-2

³ Ibid, page 10