UNFPA-NIDI Resource Flows Survey on Family Planning 2018

PRELIMINARY RESULTS

The UNFPA-NIDI Survey has continued to collect data on Family Planning expenditures in developing countries and countries in transition. For the 2018 data collection, NIDI again distributed the survey to the 69 FP2020 countries, which also included the UNFPA supply and Track 20 countries.

Data collection was carried out by local consultants, who were facilitated by UNFPA country offices. During the data collection, NIDI provided technical expertise to the consultants and assisted in data checking and reviewing. This flyer gives an overview of the 2018 results.

Highlights of the 2018 survey

- 47 out of 69 countries provided data on FP expenditures.
- The total income received by governments and NPIs in the 47 countries was found to be **$1.9 Billion USD**
- Total FP expenditures by governments and NPIs of the 47 countries came out to $**1.8 Billion USD**.
- This resulted in an average expenditure of 2.6 USD per Woman in Fertile Age (WFA) on FP in 2018.

Average FP expenditure per Woman in Fertile Age

- Figure 1 shows the average amount that was spent on every WFA in 2018 in USD by governments and NPIs. These amounts give an indication of which countries' FP expenditures are relatively high/low in comparison to the fertile population. *NOTE: These figures are based upon any type of FP expenditures within a country (service delivery, advocacy for FP, etc.).*
- Figure 2 shows the share of external funding to FP through Governments & NPIs per Country. This visualizes the importance of external funding within different countries.

FIG 1: AVERAGE FP EXPENDITURE PER WOMAN IN FERTILE AGE IN USD

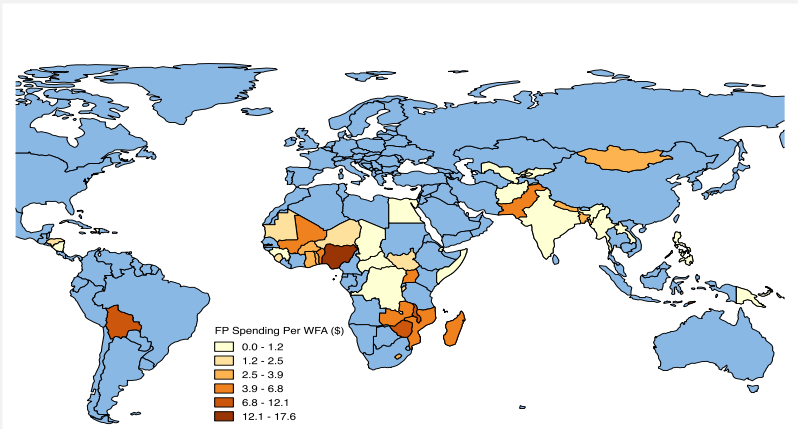


FIG 2: SHARE OF EXTERNAL FUNDING TO FP THROUGH GOVERNMENT & NPIS PER COUNTRY(%)

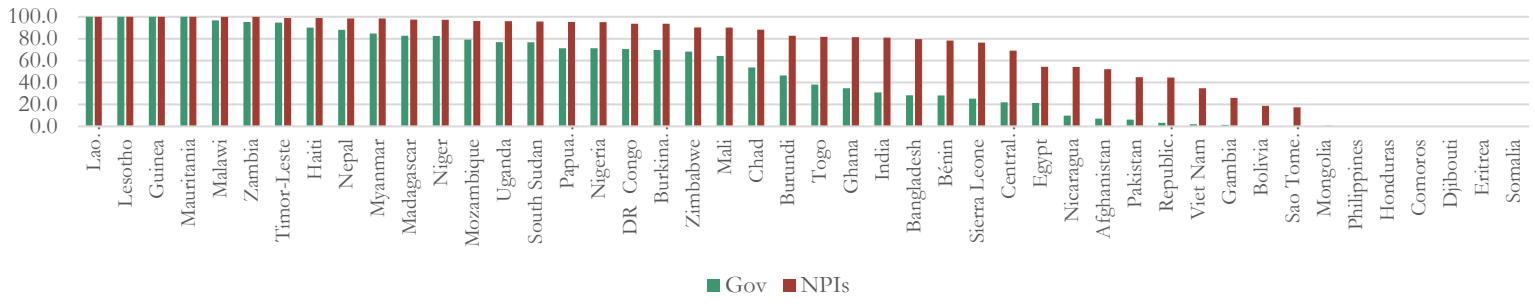
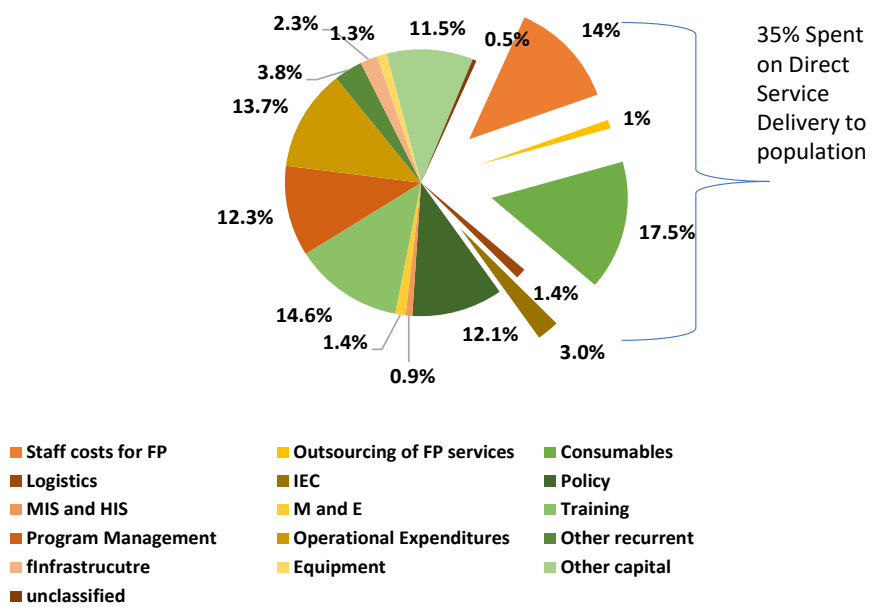


FIG 3: BREAKDOWN OF ALL FP EXPENDITURES FROM ALL COUNTRIES



FP Expenditures

- This year 61% of total FP expenditures were from NPI's while 39% were from governmental institutions.
- Although spending varies from country to country, in 2018 14% was spent on FP staff and 17.5 % on consumables (see Fig 3 on the left).
- 96% of total FP expenditures for all responding countries was for recurrent expenditures, and 4% on capital.
- Figure 4 displays differences of FP spending by item between government and NPIs.

FIG 4: COMPARISON OF NPIS AND GOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURES BY TYPE OF FP ACTIVITIES FOR ALL COUNTRIES.

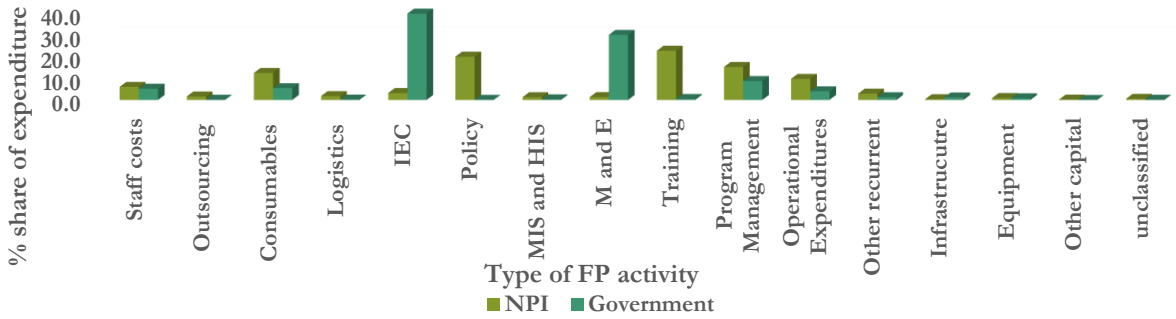
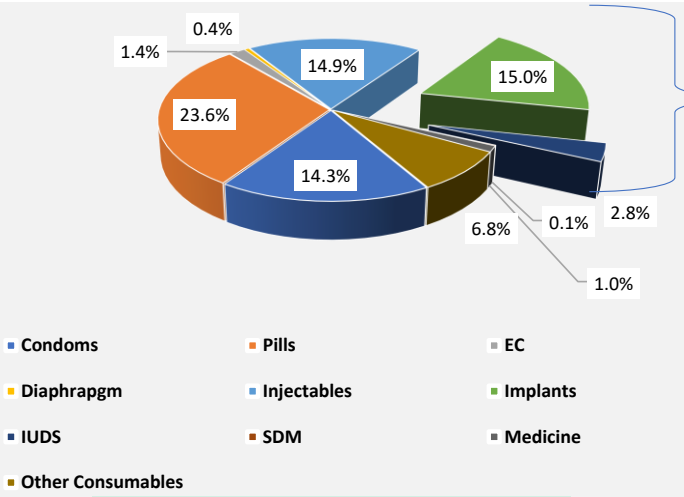
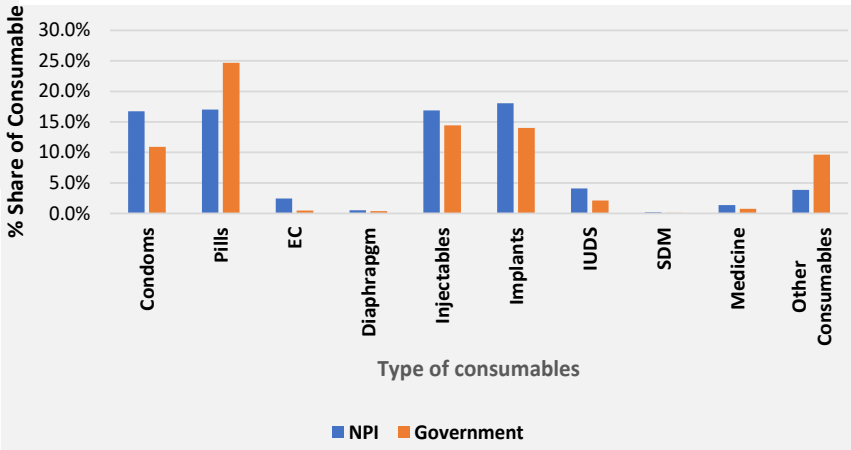


FIG 5: BREAKDOWN OF CONSUMABLES BY TYPE FOR ALL COUNTRIES



- Approximately 19% of the total expenditure on contraception was spent on Long Acting Reversible Contraception (LARC), including Implants and IUDs.

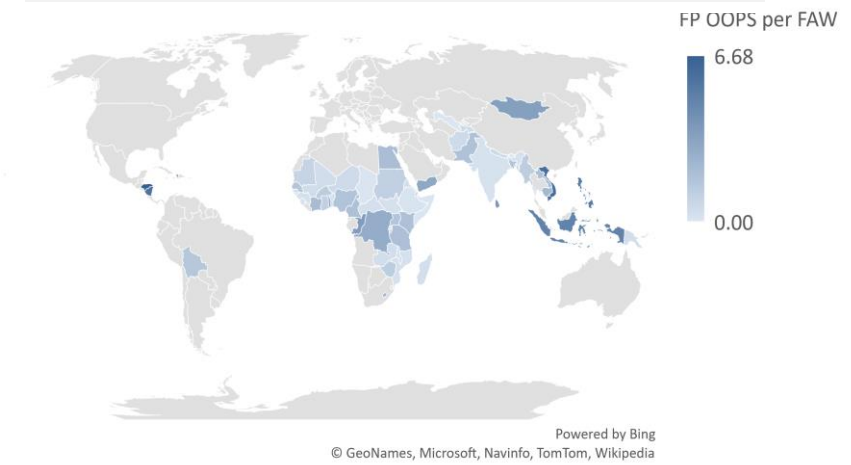
FIG 6: COMPARISON OF NPIS AND GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWNS BY TYPE OF CONSUMABLES FOR ALL COUNTRIES



Expenditures on Consumables

- Figure 5 shows that short term contraception (condoms, pills, injectables, diaphragm) take up the highest share of total spending (45.5%).
- The largest expenditure of 23.6% was spent on Pills, and the Standard Days Method(SDM) received the least amount(0.1%) of the total expenditure.
- 20% of consumables were reported as not classified

FIG 7: OOPS PER WOMAN IN FERTILE AGE BY COUNTRY



Out of Pocket Expenditures (OOPE)

- Most of the FP OOP is estimated from private sector establishments, such as pharmacies (87%).
- The public sector OOP for condoms is 3% while it is 16% in the private sector. Condoms are distributed free-of-charge in most public health facilities
- In the private sector, IUD's make up 6% of the OOP expenses, while in the public sector they are 12%, mainly due to consultation fees.
- Estimated Average FP OOP is 4 USD per married/in-union woman or 3 USD per WFA.
- FP OOP is estimated separately and is not included in governmental and NPIs spending

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