

## **Behind the Math: \$1 billion in FY 2009 for International Family Planning Programs**

In recent years U.S. funding for international family planning programs has declined while the need and demand for these health services has increased. Since 1995 U.S. funding for international family planning programs has declined by almost 40%<sup>i</sup> while the number of women in the developing world has increased by more than 275 million.<sup>ii</sup> Today an estimated 201 million women in the developing world wish to delay or end childbearing but do not have access to modern contraceptives. **\$1 billion for international family planning programs is needed in FY 2009 to reverse these trends and to tackle the widespread unmet need for contraception among women in developing world.**

According to a 2003 study by the Guttmacher Institute and the United Nations Population Fund, the cost of providing contraceptive services to the 201 million women with unmet need —not including current global expenditures on family planning and reproductive health (FP/RH)— would total \$3.9 billion annually.<sup>iii</sup> Under the financial targets agreed to by 180 nations at the 1994 International Conference on Population & Development (ICPD), donor nations are to provide one-third of total funding. Using that burden-sharing formula and calculating appropriate U.S. share based on its gross national income, the U.S. needs to provide an additional \$562 million in FY 2009. **Therefore, the required U.S. contribution to international FP/RH programs in 2009 – maintaining current U.S. funding for programs overseas (\$461 million) and beginning to address the unmet need for contraceptives (\$562 million) -- equals just over \$1 billion.**

**The \$1 billion request level is rather modest, given that \$3.2 billion would be the annual U.S. fair share of global expenditures necessary to achieve universal access to reproductive health care by the year 2015 -- the goal that was agreed to at the ICPD in 1994.** This \$3.2 billion figure is based on a recent analysis of the ICPD resource requirements conducted for the UN Millennium Project.<sup>iv</sup> Universal access to reproductive health care by 2015 is also a new target recently approved by the UN General Assembly for measuring progress toward meeting Millennium Development Goal # 5 on maternal health.

**This \$1 billion dollar level for FY 2009 also includes \$63.5 million for a U.S. contribution to UNFPA.** This level equals the regular annual contribution to UNFPA appropriated by Congress in recent years (\$40 million in FY 2008) and a phased-in reimbursement of all of the funds withheld from UNFPA between 2002 and 2008 by the Bush administration (totaling over \$200 million).

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<sup>i</sup> calculated using the Bureau of Labor Statistics inflation calculator at <http://data.bls.gov/cgi-bin/cpicalc.pl>. The \$542 m FY 1995 funding level would equal \$758 million in 2007 dollars.

<sup>ii</sup> United Nations Population Division, *World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision*.

<sup>iii</sup> [http://www.unfpa.org/upload/lib\\_pub\\_file/240\\_filename\\_addingitup.pdf](http://www.unfpa.org/upload/lib_pub_file/240_filename_addingitup.pdf)

<sup>iv</sup> [http://www.unmillenniumproject.org/documents/Resource\\_requirements-for-RH-1.pdf](http://www.unmillenniumproject.org/documents/Resource_requirements-for-RH-1.pdf)