

Donor Government Funding for Family Planning in 2021

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Key Points

This report provides an analysis of donor government funding to address family planning in low- and middle-income countries in 2021, the most recent year available, as well as trends over time. It is part of an effort by KFF (the Kaiser Family Foundation) to track such funding that began after the London Summit on Family Planning in 2012. Key findings include:

- In 2021, family planning funding from donor governments totaled US\$1.39 billion, essentially flat compared to the 2020 level (US\$1.41 billion).¹²
- While the overall amount remained steady in 2021, there were significant variations among several donors. Funding from five donors (Australia, Denmark, Germany, Norway and Sweden) increased, some of which more than doubled their support. These increases offset a significant decline by the U.K., which cut funding by more than 40% in 2021. Funding from the Netherlands also declined slightly while Canada and the U.S. remained flat. These trends were the same after adjusting for inflation and exchange rate fluctuations.
- More broadly, bilateral funding from donor governments for family planning has fluctuated over the past decade, but has generally risen since the London Summit in 2012. Funding in 2021 was approximately US\$200 million higher than in 2012 (US\$1.19 billion), though this was below the peak level reached over the period (US\$1.52 billion in 2019).
- The U.S. continued to be the largest donor to bilateral family planning efforts providing \$576.7 million or 42% of total bilateral funding from governments in 2021. The Netherlands was the second largest donor (US\$190.5 million, 14%), followed by Sweden (US\$180.4 million, 13%), the U.K. (US\$157.8 million, 11%), and Canada (US\$98.9 million, 7%).
- In addition to bilateral funding for family planning, the donor governments profiled provided US\$405.3 million in core contributions to UNFPA in 2021, similar to 2020 levels (US\$411.7 million).^{3,4} Most donors (Australia, Canada, Denmark, France, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden) provided level funding to UNFPA in 2021, while funding from Germany and the U.K. declined.⁵ The U.S., under the Biden administration, resumed funding for UNFPA in 2021 after the Trump Administration had invoked the Kemp-Kasten amendment, a provision of U.S. law, to withhold funding—both core and non-core contributions—from UNFPA for the prior four years.⁶
- While overall bilateral funding for family planning in 2021 does not seem to have been affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, ongoing economic pressures resulting from the pandemic as well as the war in Ukraine, create some uncertainty for the future.

Introduction

This report provides data on donor government funding for family planning activities in low- and middle-income countries in 2021, the most recent year available, as well as trends over time. It is part of an effort by KFF that began after the [London Summit on Family Planning in 2012](#) and includes data from all 30 members of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)'s Development Assistance Committee (DAC), as well as non-DAC members where data are available.⁷ Data are collected directly from donors and supplemented with data from the DAC. Direct data collection was carried out for ten donor governments that account for 98% of total funding for family planning.⁸ Both bilateral assistance and core contributions to UNFPA are included. For more detail, see methodology.

Findings

Bilateral Funding

In 2021, donor governments provided US\$1.39 billion in bilateral funding for family planning activities (see Figure 1, Table 1, & Appendix), essentially flat compared to the 2020 level (US\$1.41 billion).

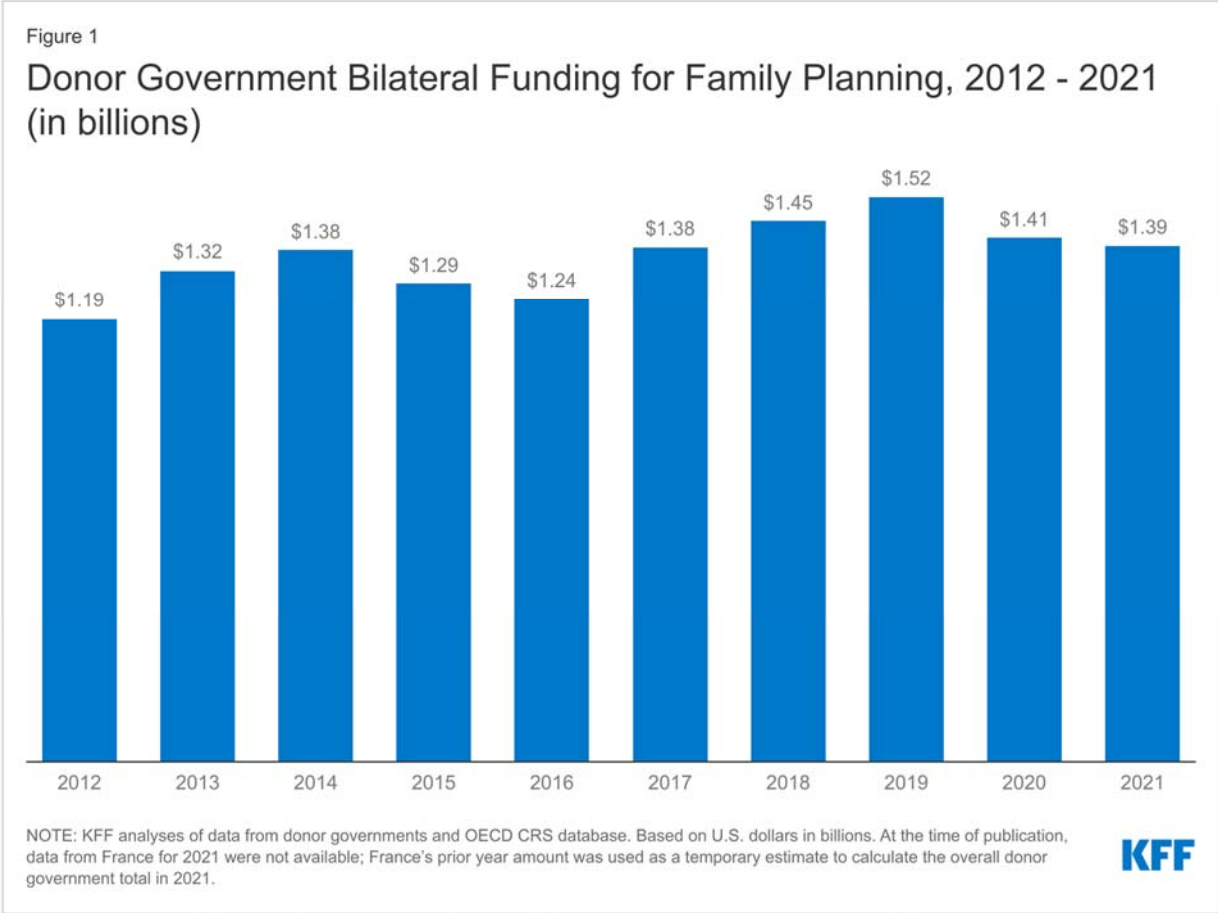


Table 1

Donor Government Bilateral Funding for Family Planning, 2012-2021 (in current US\$, millions)

Government	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Difference (2020 - 2021)	Difference (2012 - 2021)
Australia	\$43.2	\$39.5	\$26.6	\$12.4	\$24.9	\$25.6	\$22.2	\$24.7	\$23.9	\$49.0	\$25.1 (105%)	\$5.8 (13.4%)
Canada	\$41.5	\$45.6	\$48.3	\$43.0	\$43.8	\$69.0	\$81.8	\$89.4	\$94.0	\$98.9	\$4.9 (5.2%)	\$57.4 (138.3%)
Denmark	\$13.0	\$20.3	\$28.8	\$28.1	\$30.7	\$33.1	\$38.5	\$25.6	\$18.8	\$23.5	\$4.7 (25%)	\$10.5 (80.8%)
France	\$49.6	\$37.2	\$69.8	\$68.6	\$39.9	\$19.2	\$17.0	\$11.1	\$19.8	*	-	-
Germany	\$47.6	\$38.2	\$31.3	\$34.0	\$37.8	\$36.8	\$51.3	\$44.1	\$32.9	\$66.3	\$33.4 (101.5%)	\$18.7 (39.3%)
Netherlands	\$105.4	\$153.7	\$163.6	\$165.8	\$183.1	\$197.0	\$215.6	\$203.3	\$202.3	\$190.5	\$-11.8 (-5.8%)	\$85.1 (80.7%)
Norway	\$3.3	\$20.4	\$20.8	\$8.1	\$5.7	\$2.2	\$12.9	\$15.6	\$10.8	\$15.4	\$4.6 (42.6%)	\$12.1 (366.7%)
Sweden	\$41.2	\$50.4	\$70.2	\$66.0	\$92.5	\$109.2	\$107.0	\$113.1	\$129.3	\$180.4	\$51.1 (39.5%)	\$139.2 (337.9%)
United Kingdom	\$252.8	\$305.2	\$327.6	\$269.9	\$204.8	\$280.0	\$284.5	\$383.3	\$270.9	\$157.8	\$-113.1 (-41.7%)	\$-95 (-37.6%)
United States	\$579.8	\$579.4	\$579.3	\$579.2	\$576.8	\$600.5	\$592.5	\$592.5	\$592.5	\$576.7	\$-15.8 (-2.7%)	\$-3.1 (-0.5%)
Other DAC Countries	\$11.0	\$29.5	\$9.0	\$10.1	\$3.3	\$9.6	\$29.6	\$14.4	\$12.6	\$7.5	\$-5.1 (-40.3%)	\$-3.5 (-31.8%)
Total	\$1,188.4	\$1,319.4	\$1,375.4	\$1,285.2	\$1,243.3	\$1,382.1	\$1,452.9	\$1,517.1	\$1,407.8	\$1,386.5	\$-21.3 (-1.5%)	\$198.1 (16.7%)

NOTE: KFF analyses of data from donor governments and OECD CRS database. Based on current U.S. dollars in millions. At the time of publication, data from France for 2021 were not available; France's prior year amount was used as a temporary estimate to calculate the overall donor government total in 2021. "Other DAC Countries" includes: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, European Union, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Korea, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Poland, Portugal, the Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, and Switzerland.

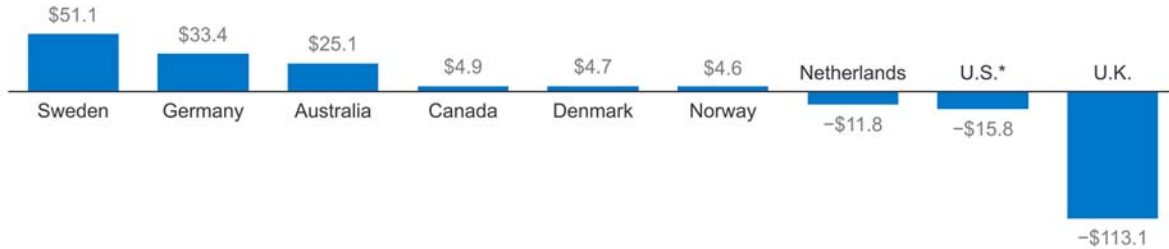
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While the overall amount remained steady in 2021, there were significant variations among several donors (see Figure 2). Funding from five donor governments (Australia, Denmark, Germany, Norway, and Sweden) rose in 2021. Sweden had the largest overall increase, rising by more than \$50 million from US\$129.3 million in 2020 to US\$180.4 million in 2021, and funding from Australia and Germany both doubled in 2021 (Australia increased from US\$23.9 million in 2020 to US\$49.0 million in 2021; Germany increased from US\$32.9 million in 2020 to US\$66.2 million in 2021). These increases offset a significant decline by the U.K., which decreased family planning funding by US\$113 million (-42%) in 2021 (US\$157.8 million) compared to 2020 (US\$270.9 million). This decline was not unexpected due to the U.K. government's decision to reduce overall official development assistance (ODA).⁹ Funding from the Netherlands also declined slightly, while Canada and the U.S. remained flat.¹⁰ These trends were the same after adjusting for inflation and exchange rate fluctuations.

Figure 2

Change in Donor Government Bilateral Funding (2020-2021)

US\$ Millions



NOTE: Totals represent changes in bilateral disbursements (current U.S. dollars) in low- and middle-income countries between 2020 and 2021. In FY20, the Trump administration invoked the Kemp-Kasten amendment to withhold funding - both core and non-core contributions - from UNFPA. Congress requires any withheld funding for UNFPA (core-only) be transferred to other global health activities, including family planning. In FY21, the Biden administration resumed funding for UNFPA. When the FY20 UNFPA transfer to FP is removed, the overall level for the U.S. matches FY21. At the time of publication, data from France for 2021 were not available; France's prior year amount was used as a temporary estimate to calculate the overall donor government total in 2021.

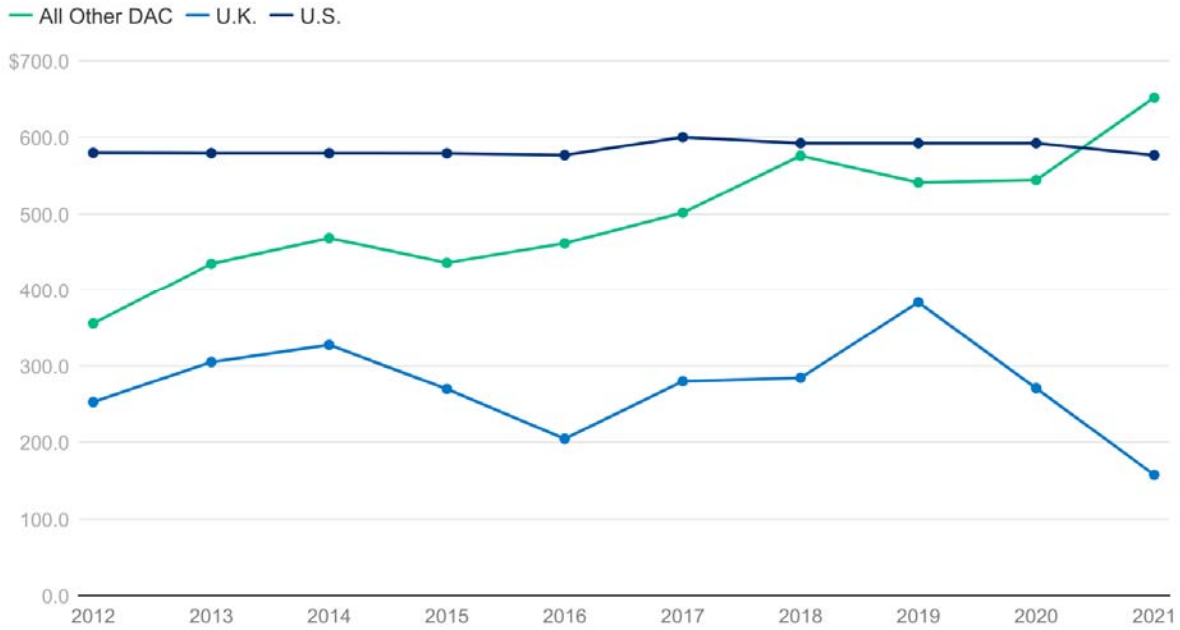
SOURCE: UNAIDS and KFF analyses.

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More broadly, while bilateral funding from donor governments for family planning has fluctuated over the past decade, it has generally risen since the London Summit in 2012. Funding in 2021 was approximately US\$200 million higher than in 2012 (US\$1.19 billion), though this was below the peak level reached over the period (US\$1.52 billion in 2019). In 2021, seven of the donors profiled provided higher funding than in 2012 (Australia, Canada, Denmark, Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, and Sweden). Since funding from the U.S., the largest government donor to family planning, has been relatively flat, and funding from the U.K. fell in 2021 below the amount provided in 2012, this overall trend has largely been driven by other donors (see Figure 3).

Figure 3

Trends in Bilateral Family Planning Funding from Donor Governments, 2012-2021



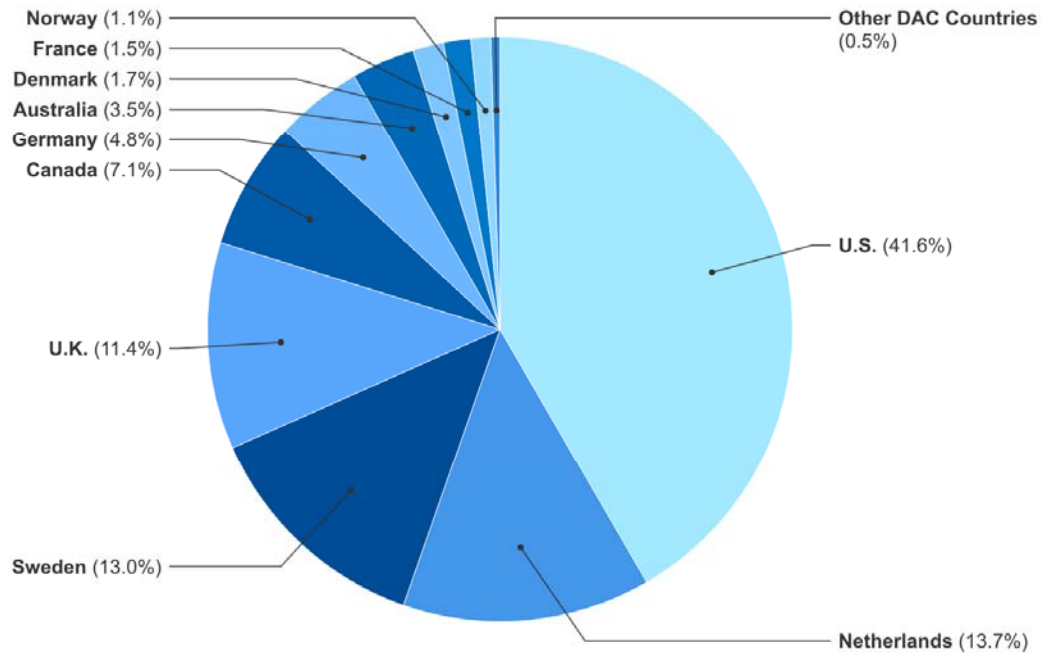
NOTE: KFF analyses of data from donor governments and OECD CRS database. Based on current U.S. dollars in millions. At the time of publication, data from France for 2021 were not available; France's prior year amount was used as a temporary estimate to calculate the overall donor government total in 2021.



The U.S. was the largest government donor to bilateral family planning efforts in 2021, accounting for 42% (US\$576.7 million) of donor government funding (see Figure 4). In each previous year, the U.K. had been the world's second largest donor, but due to the decline in 2021 it now ranks 4th (US\$157.8 million or 11%) behind the Netherlands (US\$190.5 million or 14%) and Sweden (US\$180.4 million or 13%).

Figure 4

Donor Government Funding as Share of Total Bilateral Disbursements for Family Planning, 2021



NOTE: KFF analyses of data from donor governments and OECD CRS database. Based on US\$1.39 billion in current U.S. dollars in 2021. At the time of publication, data from France for 2021 were not available; France's prior year amount was used as a temporary estimate to calculate the overall donor government total in 2021.



Donor Contributions to UNFPA

While the majority of donor government assistance for family planning is provided bilaterally, donors also provide support for family planning activities through contributions to the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). Most of UNFPA's funding is from donor governments, which provide funding in two ways: 1) donor directed or earmarked contributions for specific activities (e.g. donor contributions to the UNFPA Supplies), which are included as part of bilateral funding above; and 2) general contributions to "core" activities that are untied and meant to be used for both programmatic activities (e.g. family planning, population and development, HIV/AIDS, gender, and sexual and reproductive health and rights) and operational support as determined by UNFPA.¹¹

In 2021, the donor governments profiled provided US\$405.3 million in core contributions to UNFPA, similar to the 2020 level (US\$411.7 million). While most donors remained flat in 2021, funding from Germany and the U.K. both declined. German funding was still higher than earlier levels following a significant increase in 2020 that was aimed at supporting UNFPA's efforts to address the impacts of COVID-19. The decrease by the U.K. was the result of an overall reduction in ODA as well as a plan to reduce support for some multilateral organizations.¹² The U.S., under the Biden administration, resumed

funding for UNFPA in 2021 after the Trump Administration had invoked the Kemp-Kasten amendment, a provision of U.S. law, to withhold funding—both core and non-core contributions—from UNFPA for the prior four years.¹³

The ranking of donor contributions to UNFPA differs from that of their bilateral family planning funding. Sweden provided the largest core contribution to UNFPA in 2021 (US\$64.1 million), followed by Norway (US\$54.3 million), Germany (US\$47.8 million), and the Netherlands (US\$40.5 million), (see Figure 5 and Table 2). Two donors – Denmark and Norway – provided larger contributions to UNFPA’s core resources than their total bilateral funding for family planning.

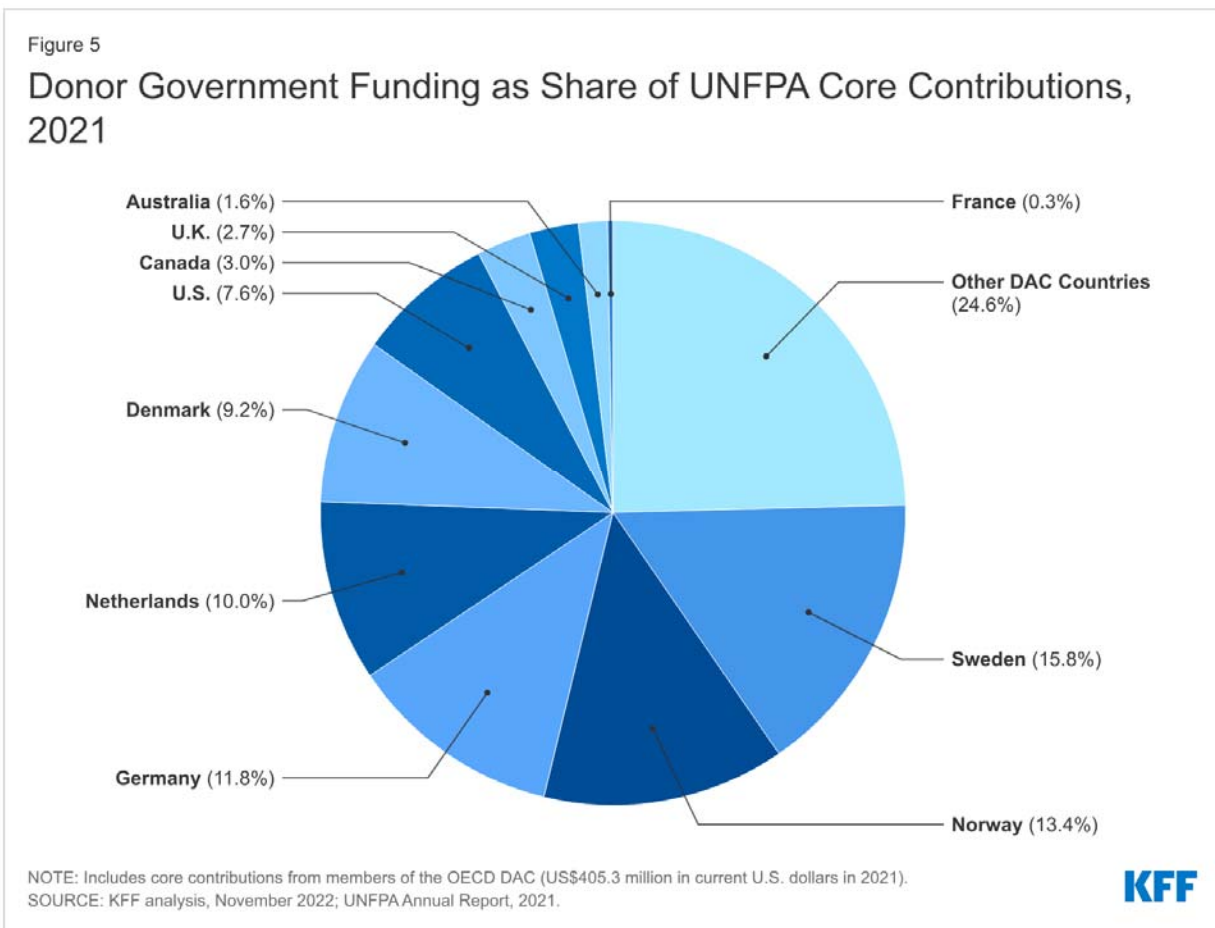


Table 2

Donor Government Contributions to UNFPA (Core Resources), 2012-2021 (in current US\$, millions)

Government	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Difference (2019 - 2020)	Difference (2012 - 2020)
Australia	\$14.9	\$15.6	\$13.9	\$11.7	\$7.0	\$6.9	\$7.4	\$6.6	\$6.4	\$6.6	\$0.2 (3.1%)	\$-8.3 (-55.7%)
Canada	\$17.4	\$16.0	\$14.0	\$12.4	\$11.7	\$12.1	\$11.8	\$11.4	\$11.9	\$12.2	\$0.3 (2.5%)	\$-5.2 (-29.9%)
Denmark	\$44.0	\$40.4	\$41.9	\$35.7	\$28.1	\$43.2	\$37.1	\$45.3	\$34.1	\$37.1	\$3 (8.8%)	\$-6.9 (-15.7%)
France	\$0.5	-	-	\$0.6	\$0.8	\$0.6	\$0.7	\$1.3	\$1.3	\$1.2	\$-0.1 (-7.7%)	\$0.7 (140%)
Germany	\$20.7	\$24.0	\$24.7	\$21.3	\$24.4	\$25.1	\$25.2	\$37.0	\$78.8	\$47.8	\$-31 (-39.3%)	\$27.1 (130.9%)
Netherlands	\$49.0	\$52.4	\$48.4	\$39.7	\$39.1	\$37.4	\$37.5	\$36.7	\$36.8	\$40.5	\$3.7 (10.1%)	\$-8.5 (-17.3%)
Norway	\$59.4	\$70.6	\$69.1	\$55.6	\$46.8	\$50.8	\$63.8	\$62.0	\$55.1	\$54.3	\$-0.8 (-1.5%)	\$-5.1 (-8.6%)
Sweden	\$66.3	\$65.8	\$70.3	\$57.4	\$59.0	\$63.8	\$83.0	\$61.7	\$65.9	\$64.1	\$-1.8 (-2.7%)	\$-2.2 (-3.3%)
United Kingdom	\$31.8	\$31.5	\$33.1	\$30.8	\$25.0	\$25.9	\$25.5	\$26.0	\$26.4	\$10.9	\$-15.5 (-58.7%)	\$-20.9 (-65.7%)
United States	\$30.2	\$28.9	\$31.1	\$30.8	\$30.7	-	-	-	-	\$30.8	-	\$0.6 (2%)
Other DAC Countries	\$98.0	\$108.8	\$125.0	\$96.6	\$75.1	\$78.8	\$82.1	\$79.8	\$95.0	\$99.8	\$4.8 (5%)	\$1.8 (1.8%)
Total	\$432.2	\$454.0	\$471.5	\$392.6	\$347.8	\$344.4	\$374.1	\$367.6	\$411.7	\$405.3	\$-6.4 (-1.6%)	\$-26.9 (-6.2%)

NOTE: Includes core contributions from members of the OECD DAC (current U.S. dollars in millions) and is based on KFF analyses of UNFPA Annual Reports. In each of the years between FY17-FY20, the U.S. administration invoked the Kemp-Kasten amendment to withhold funding – both core and non-core contributions – to UNFPA (see KFF “UNFPA Funding & Kemp-Kasten: An Explainer”).



Looking Ahead

Donor government funding for family planning activities in 2021 did not seem to be affected by the pressures of the COVID-19 pandemic. How this plays out in the future, however, is uncertain and will depend on several broader factors. The COVID-19 pandemic is ongoing as are the related economic challenges that many countries have faced, including pressures on donor capitals and downturns in low- and middle-income countries. In addition, the war in Ukraine has compounded these pressures as countries address an influx of refugees, as well as other emergency priorities such as global food insecurity and rising inflation. While family planning funding from the U.S. increased slightly in 2022, Congress has yet to finalize the 2023 level. Given that the U.S. is the largest donor to global family planning efforts, any changes would have an outsized impact on the overall amount and trends over time.

Methodology

Bilateral and multilateral data on donor government assistance for family planning (FP) in low- and middle-income countries were collected from multiple sources. The research team collected the latest bilateral assistance data directly for 10 governments: Australia, Canada, Denmark, Germany, France, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, the United Kingdom, and the United States during 2022.¹⁴ Data represent the fiscal year 2021 period. Direct data collection from these donors was desirable because they represent the preponderance of donor government assistance for family planning and the latest official statistics – from the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Creditor Reporting System (CRS) (see: <http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/data>) – are from 2020 and do not include all forms of international assistance (e.g., funding to countries such as Russia and the Baltic States that are no longer included in the CRS database). In addition, the CRS data may not include certain funding streams provided by donors, such as FP components of mixed-purpose grants to non-governmental organizations. Data for all other OECD DAC member governments – Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, the European Union, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Korea, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Poland, Portugal, the Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, and Switzerland – which collectively accounted for approximately 1 percent of bilateral family planning disbursements, were obtained from the OECD CRS and are from calendar year 2020.

For purposes of this analysis, funding was counted as family planning if it met the OECD CRS purpose code definition: “Family planning services including counselling; information, education and communication (IEC) activities; delivery of contraceptives; capacity building and training.” Where it was possible to identify funding amounts, family-planning-related activities funded in the context of other official development assistance sectors (e.g. education, civil society) are included in this analysis. Project-level data were reviewed for Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, and Sweden to determine whether all or a portion of the funding could be counted as family planning. Family-planning-specific funding totals for the United States were confirmed through communication with government representatives. Funding attributed to Australia and the United Kingdom is based on a revised Muskoka methodology as agreed upon by donors at the London Summit on Family Planning in 2012. Funding totals presented in this analysis should be considered preliminary estimates based on data provided by representatives of the donor governments who were contacted directly.

It was difficult in some cases to disaggregate bilateral family planning funding from broader population, reproductive and maternal health totals, as the two are sometimes represented as integrated totals. In addition, family-planning-related activities funded in the context of other official development assistance sectors (e.g. education, civil society) have in the past remained largely unidentified. For purposes of this analysis, we worked closely with the largest donors to family planning to identify such family-planning-specific funding where possible. In some cases (e.g. Canada), specific FP percentages were recorded for mixed-purpose projects. In other cases, it was possible to identify FP-specific activities by project titles in languages of origin, notwithstanding less-specific financial coding. In still other cases, detailed project descriptions were analyzed (see Appendix for detailed data table).

Bilateral funding is defined as any earmarked (FP-designated) amount and includes family planning-specific contributions to multilateral organizations (e.g. non-core contributions to UNFPA Supplies). UNFPA contributions from all governments correspond to amounts received during the 2021 calendar year, regardless of which contributor's fiscal year such disbursements pertain to.

With some exceptions, bilateral assistance data were collected for disbursements. A disbursement is the actual release of funds to, or the purchase of goods or services for, a recipient. Disbursements in any given year may include disbursements of funds committed in prior years and in some cases, not all funds committed during a government fiscal year are disbursed in that year. In addition, a disbursement by a government does not necessarily mean that the funds were provided to a country or other intended end-user. Enacted amounts represent budgetary decisions that funding will be provided, regardless of the time at which actual outlays, or disbursements, occur. In recent years, most governments have converted to cash accounting frameworks, and present budgets for legislative approval accordingly; in such cases, disbursements were used as a proxy for enacted amounts.

For the U.S., funding represents final, Congressional appropriations (firm commitments that will be spent) to the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), rather than disbursements, which can fluctuate from year-to-year due to the unique nature of the U.S. budget process (unlike most other donors, U.S. foreign assistance funding may be disbursed over a multi-year period). U.S. totals for 2017-2020 also include some funding originally appropriated by Congress for UNFPA that was transferred to the USAID family planning & reproductive health (FP/RH) account due to specific provisions in U.S. law including the Kemp-Kasten amendment (see KFF "[UNFPA Funding & Kemp-Kasten: An explainer](#)"). Some prior reports presented disbursements. For this report, all prior-year amounts have been changed from disbursements to appropriations. This change in methodology does not alter the overall trend in total funding from donor governments over time.

UNFPA core contributions were obtained from United Nations Executive Board documents. UNFPA estimates of total family planning funding provided from both core and non-core resources were obtained through direct communications with UNFPA representatives. Other than core contributions provided by governments to UNFPA, un-earmarked core contributions to United Nations entities, most of which are membership contributions set by treaty or other formal agreement (e.g., United Nations country membership assessments), are not identified as part of a donor government's FP assistance even if the multilateral organization in turn directs some of these funds to FP. Rather, these would be considered as FP funding provided by the multilateral organization, and are not considered for purposes of this report.

The fiscal year period varies by country. The U.S. fiscal year runs from October 1-September 30. The Australian fiscal year runs from July 1-June 30. The fiscal years for Canada and the U.K. are April 1-March 31. Denmark, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, and Sweden use the calendar year. The OECD uses the calendar year, so data collected from the CRS for other donor governments reflect January 1-December 31. Most UN agencies use the calendar year and their budgets are biennial.

All data are expressed in US dollars (USD). Where data were provided by governments in their currencies, they were adjusted by average daily exchange rates to obtain a USD equivalent, based on

foreign exchange rate historical data available from the U.S. Federal Reserve (see: <http://www.federalreserve.gov/>) or in some cases from the OECD. Data obtained from UNFPA were already adjusted by UNFPA to represent a USD equivalent based on date of receipts.

Appendix

Donor Government Bilateral Disbursements for Family Planning, 2012-2021 (in current US\$, millions)

Country	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Notes
Australia	\$43.2	\$39.5	\$26.6	\$12.4	\$24.9	\$25.6	\$22.2	\$24.7	\$23.9	\$49.0	Australia has identified over A\$67 million in FP funding for the 2020-21 fiscal year using the FP2020-agreed methodology, which includes funding from non-FP-specific activities (e.g. RH, maternal health and other sectors) and a percentage of the donor's core contributions to several multilateral organizations (e.g. UNFPA). For this analysis, Australian bilateral FP funding did not include contributions to multilateral institutions. However, it was not possible to identify and adjust for funding to other non-FP-specific activities in most cases.
Canada	\$41.5	\$45.6	\$48.3	\$43.0	\$43.8	\$69.0	\$81.8	\$89.4	\$94.0	\$98.9	Bilateral funding is for family planning and reproductive health components of combined projects/activities. Reproductive health activities without family planning components are not reflected. This is a preliminary estimate. In support of its Feminist International Assistance Policy (FIAP), Canada has made a historic ten-year commitment to reach an average of \$1.4 billion annually by 2023 to support women's, children's and adolescents' health and rights around the world. This investment includes \$700M annually to SRHR by 2023. Canada's SRHR investments under the 10-year commitment focus on key neglected areas including: family planning and contraception; safe abortion services and post-abortion care; comprehensive sexuality education (CSE); and SRHR advocacy and reform. Prevention and response to sexual and gender-based violence is also a key component of Canada's SRHR programming.
Denmark	\$13.0	\$20.3	\$28.8	\$28.1	\$30.7	\$33.1	\$38.5	\$25.6	\$18.8	\$23.5	Bilateral funding is for family planning-specific activities and reproductive health-coded activities with a family planning focus.
France	\$49.6	\$37.2	\$69.8	\$68.6	\$39.9	\$19.2	\$17.0	\$11.1	\$19.8	-	-
Germany	\$47.6	\$38.2	\$31.3	\$34.0	\$37.8	\$36.8	\$51.3	\$44.1	\$32.9	\$66.3	Bilateral funding is for family planning-specific activities, as well as elements of multipurpose projects.
Netherlands	\$105.4	\$153.7	\$163.6	\$165.8	\$183.1	\$197.0	\$215.6	\$203.3	\$202.3	\$190.5	The Netherlands budget provided a total of EUR533.5 million in 2021 for "Global Health and Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights" of which an estimated EUR160 million was disbursed for bilateral family planning and reproductive health activities.
Norway	\$3.3	\$20.4	\$20.8	\$8.1	\$5.7	\$2.2	\$12.9	\$15.6	\$10.8	\$15.4	Bilateral funding is for family planning-specific activities, narrowly-defined under the corresponding DAC subsector 130.0. Additional Norwegian bilateral family planning activities are for the most part not stand-alone, but rather are integrated as elements of other activities. In line with Norway's methodology for SRHR monitoring of its FP Summit 2017 pledge, Norwegian SRHR support comprises all projects using DAC Sector 130, 100% of UNFPA and UNAIDS core contributions, 50% of core contributions to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, 4.07% of Global Fund ACTA support, and 20% of core contributions to the Global Financing Facility. Using these parameters, Norwegian SRHR funding totaled NOK1.503 billion in 2021.
Sweden	\$41.2	\$50.4	\$70.2	\$66.0	\$92.5	\$109.2	\$107.0	\$113.1	\$129.3	\$180.4	Bilateral funding is for combined family planning and reproductive health activities. None of Sweden's top-magnitude health activities appears to reflect an exclusive family-planning-specific subsector focus, indicative of the integration of FP activities into broader health initiatives in ways similar to those employed by some other governments. It thus may not be possible to identify exact amounts of Swedish bilateral or multi-bilateral FP financing. More broadly, total Swedish bilateral SRHR activities appear to have accounted for at least SEK1.547 billion in 2021.
United Kingdom	\$252.8	\$305.2	\$327.6	\$269.9	\$204.8	\$280.0	\$284.5	\$383.3	\$270.9	\$157.8	In the financial year 2021/22, total UK spending on family planning was £146.54 million. This is a provisional estimate, based upon the revised Muskoka Methodology, which includes funding from non-FP-specific activities (e.g., HIV, RH, maternal health and other sectors) and a percentage of the donor's core contributions to several multilateral organizations. For this analysis, UK bilateral FP funding of £115.4 million was calculated by removing unrestricted core contributions to multilateral organizations. A final estimate will be available after FCDO publishes its annual report for 2021/22 in 2023. Between April 2017 and March 2022 FCDO has spent an average of £246 million (approx.) on family planning every year, thus exceeding the FCDO 2017 Family Planning Summit commitment of spending an average of £225m per year between April 2017 and March 2022. To note, aid programme disbursements lessen as they reach the later years of their lifecycle. Recent trends in the U.K. Family Planning spend were also driven by the contraction of the UK economy in 2020 due to the impact of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic.
United States	\$579.8	\$579.4	\$579.3	\$579.2	\$576.8	\$600.5	\$592.5	\$592.5	\$592.5	\$576.7	Bilateral funding is for combined family planning and reproductive health activities as specified in annual Congressional appropriations. While USAID estimates that most funding is for family planning-specific activities only, these cannot be further disaggregated.
Other DAC Countries	\$11.0	\$29.5	\$9.0	\$10.1	\$3.3	\$9.6	\$29.6	\$14.4	\$12.6	\$7.5	Bilateral funding was obtained from the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Credit Reporting System (CRS) database and represents funding provided in the prior year (e.g. data presented for 2021 are the 2020 totals, the most recent year available; 2020 presents 2019 totals, etc.).
TOTAL	\$1,188.4	\$1,319.4	\$1,375.4	\$1,285.2	\$1,243.3	\$1,382.1	\$1,452.9	\$1,517.1	\$1,407.8	\$1,386.5	

NOTE: KFF analyses of data from donor governments and OECD CRS database. Based on current U.S. dollars in millions. For purposes of this analysis, family planning bilateral expenditures represent funding specifically designated by donor governments for family planning as defined by the OECD DAC (see methodology), and include: stand-alone family planning projects; family planning-specific contributions to multilateral organizations (e.g. contributors to UNFPA Supplies); and, in some cases, projects that include family planning within broader reproductive health activities. At the time of publication, data from France for 2021 were not available; France's prior year amount was used as a temporary estimate to calculate the overall donor government total in 2021. During the FP2020 Summit, donors agreed to a revised Muskoka methodology to determine their FP disbursements totals. This methodology includes some funding designated for other health sectors including: HIV, reproductive health (RH), maternal health, and other areas, as well as a percentage of a donor's core contributions to several multilateral organizations including UNFPA, the World Bank, WHO, and the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. Among the donors profiled, Australia and the U.K. reported FP funding using this revised methodology. "Other DAC Countries" includes: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, European Union, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Korea, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Poland, Portugal, the Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, and Switzerland.

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Endnotes

¹ Totals represent funding specifically designated by donor governments for family planning as defined by the OECD DAC (see methodology), and include: standalone family planning projects; family planning-specific contributions to multilateral organizations (e.g., contributions to UNFPA Supplies); and, in some cases, projects that include family planning within broader reproductive health activities.

² At the time of publication, data from France for 2021 were not available. France's prior year amount was used as a temporary estimate to calculate the overall donor government total in 2021.

³ Includes core-contributions from members of the OECD DAC only; core contributions from non-DAC donors are not included in this total.

⁴ UNFPA, "[Delivering On The Transformative Results: UNFPA Annual Report 2021](#)", 2021. See also [UNFPA Donor Contributions](#) portal.

⁵ Germany's decline in 2021 was a return to prior year levels following a significant increase in 2020 that was aimed at supporting UNFPA's efforts to address the impacts of COVID-19.

⁶ See KFF's "[UNFPA Funding & Kemp-Kasten: An Explainer](#)".

⁷ Includes funding from 29 DAC member countries and the European Union (EU).

⁸ At the time of publication, data from France for 2021 were not available. France's prior year amount was used as a temporary estimate to calculate the overall donor government total in 2021.

⁹ U.K. Foreign Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO), "[Statistics on International Development: Provisional UK Aid Spend 2021](#)," April 2022.

¹⁰ For the period between FY17-FY20, the Trump administration invoked the Kemp-Kasten amendment to withhold funding - both core and non-core contributions - from UNFPA (see KFF "[UNFPA Funding & Kemp-Kasten: An Explainer](#)"). Congress requires any withheld funding for UNFPA (core-only) be transferred to other global health activities, including family planning. In FY21, the Biden administration resumed funding for UNFPA. When the FY17-FY20 UNFPA transfers to FP are removed, the overall levels match FY21.

¹¹ In 2021, UNFPA spent approximately US\$488.7 million (45% of UNFPA's total program expenses) on family planning activities. This includes US\$278.8 million for family-planning specific activities (such as enabling environments for family planning, contraceptives and related supplies, provision of services, and family planning systems strengthening) and US\$209.9 million for activities with an impact on family planning results in other areas of work under UNFPA's mandate. Direct communication, UNFPA, October 2022.

¹² U.K. Foreign Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO), "[Statistics on International Development: Provisional UK Aid Spend 2021](#)," April 2022.

¹³ See KFF's "[UNFPA Funding & Kemp-Kasten: An Explainer](#)".

¹⁴ At the time of publication, data from France for 2021 were not available. France's prior year amount was used as a temporary estimate to calculate the overall donor government total in 2021.