

Check Against Delivery

Statement by

**Ms. Ann Pawliczko
Population and Development Branch
Technical Support Division
UNFPA**

on the

**Report of the Secretary-General on the Flow of Financial Resources for Assisting
in the Implementation of the Programme of Action of the International
Conference on Population and Development
(E/CN.9/2006/5)**

39th Session of the Commission on Population and Development

New York

3 April 2006

Mr. Chairman,
Distinguished Delegates,

I am pleased to introduce the Report of the Secretary-General on *The Flow of Financial Resources for Assisting in the Implementation of the Programme of Acti TD-*

We need only take the example of costs and needs related to HIV/AIDS. It is estimated that in 1994, 14 million people were living with HIV/AIDS; this number increased to almost 40 million in 2004. Back when the ICPD targets were fixed, no one had foreseen the dramatic escalation of the AIDS pandemic nor the exorbitant costs involved. The ICPD target for the prevention of STD/HIV/AIDS was \$1.4 billion in 2005; last year UNAIDS estimated that \$8.4 billion is required for prevention in 2006.

Mr. Chairman, we cannot be complacent about reaching the targets if the targets no longer meet our needs. We should make sure that sufficient resources beyond the outdated targets are mobilized to ensure that we meet actual needs and that people everywhere, especially the poor, have access to the services they need, whether it be in the area of family planning, reproductive health, or STD/HIV/AIDS.

It is time to re-visit the initially established estimates and update the financial targets to meet current needs and costs. It is also important to adjust the four population categories to reflect current realities.

Mr. Chairman, there are two other issues which must be pointed out:

Firstly, we should keep in mind that population assistance originates with a few major donors and that the majority of domestic resources are mobilized in a few large developing countries. Most developing countries are still not in a position to generate sufficient resources to fund their population and AIDS programmes. They continue to rely significantly on donor assistance.

Secondly, we must remember that the increase in resource mobilization is due in large part to increases in funding for HIV/AIDS. There are fears that the larger share of funding that goes to AIDS activities might detract from the necessary funding for the other three elements of the ICPD costed population package. It is important to mobilize adequate resources for the other equally critical components of the ICPD population package, especially for family planning and reproductive health. If the trend towards decreased funding for family planning and reproductive health is not reversed, it could undermine efforts to prevent unintended pregnancies, reduce maternal and child mortality, and affect the progress of the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.

At the World Summit last year, heads of Government committed themselves to “Achieving universal access to reproductive health by 2015, as set out at the International Conference on Population and Development, integrating this goal in strategies to attain the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium

collaboration between donors and recipients to avoid duplication, identify funding gaps and ensure that resources are used as efficiently as possible. We can, and we must, rise to the challenge.

Thank you.