

Overview of USAID Population Assistance

FY 1998



September 1999



Family Planning
Logistics Management Project
John Snow, Inc.

Office of Population
U.S. Agency
for International Development



FPLM

The Family Planning and Logistics Management (FPLM) project is funded by USAID and implemented by John Snow, Inc. (contract no. CCP-C-00-95-00028-04). The FPLM project works to ensure the continuous supply of high quality health and family planning products in developing countries. FPLM also provides technical management and analysis of two USAID databases, the contraceptive procurement and shipping database (NEWVERN), and the Population, Health, and Nutrition Projects Database (PPD).

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Abstract

The *Overview of USAID Population Assistance* is an annual publication summarizing expenditures for Population Activities, sponsored by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID).

**USAID**

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Table of Contents

Introduction	i
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USAID Population Assistance FY1998

Overview of Agency-wide Population Assistance	1
Regional Distribution of Expenditures	2
Top Twenty Recipient Countries	3
Expenditures by Type of Activity	4
Expenditures by Host Institution	5
Expenditures by Region & Type of Assistance	6

Africa

Regional Overview	9
Regional Emphasis	11
Expenditures by Host Institution	12
Expenditures by Type of Assistance	13

Asia/Near East

Regional Overview	15
Regional Emphasis	17
Expenditures by Host Institution	18
Expenditures by Type of Assistance	19

Eastern Europe/NIS

Regional Overview	21
Regional Emphasis	23
Expenditures by Host Institution	24
Expenditures by Type of Assistance	25

Latin America/Caribbean

Regional Overview	27
Regional Emphasis	29
Expenditures by Host Institution	30
Expenditures by Type of Assistance	31

Worldwide and Interregional Assistance

Regional Overview	33
-------------------------	----

Trends in USAID Population Expenditures FY 1994 - 1998

Five-Year Trends in Population Assistance	35
Top 20 Recipient Countries over the Past Five Years	36

ANNEX A

USAID-Funded Contraceptives

ANNEX B

Office of Population Project Expenditures



USAID

Introduction

This report provides an overview of USAID's population assistance expenditures for fiscal year 1998 (October 1, 1997 through September 30, 1998). Population assistance is provided through three basic channels: (1) the Global Bureau's Center for Population, Health, and Nutrition, primarily the Office of Population (G/PHN/POP) and its centrally-funded projects; (2) USAID's Missions through bilateral (country-to-country) projects; and (3) regional projects monitored by Regional Bureau offices in Washington, DC.

All data in this report represent **expenditures**, not obligations. Expenditures are for population activities funded from various funding accounts, including DA, ESF, SEED and FSA. A declining share of expenditures is from the Population account, which was in existence prior to 1996.

The report is organized into two sections: (1) Overall USAID Population Assistance in FY 1998 and (2) Trends in USAID Population Expenditures for the five-year period FY 1994-1998. The report also contains two annexes, USAID-funded Contraceptives in FY 1998 and Office of Population Project Expenditures in FY 1998.

Overall USAID Population Assistance shows total Agency population expenditures by country in FY 1998. It brings together data from the three main units that manage population assistance (e.g., Office of Population, Regional Bureaus, and USAID Missions). Contraceptives, which are procured centrally but financed with Core and Mission funds, are included here and in all other sections of the overview.

Trends in USAID Population Expenditures FY 1994-1998 shows total Agency population expenditures for the past five fiscal years for all activities sponsored by Missions, Regional Bureaus, or the Office of Population.

Annex A: USAID-funded Contraceptives presents value and quantity data on USAID-funded contraceptive shipments. Numbers in this section include condoms funded from the HIV/AIDS directive of the Child Survival and Infectious Diseases (CSD) account. As a result, dollar values differ from the contraceptive expenditures reported in the first section of this report, *Overall USAID Population Assistance*.

Annex B: Office of Population Project Expenditures shows FY 1998 expenditures for G/PHN/POP's projects including core funds, field support, operating year budget (OYB) transfers, and buy-ins/MAARDs¹ to those projects. Except for Mission-funded buy-ins and MAARDs, the numbers here represent costs incurred by cooperating agencies² in carrying out subprojects, long-term technical assistance, short-term technical assistance, and other activities. Also included are allocable costs such as project infrastructure, management, and administration. Expenditures for all USAID contraceptives, which are purchased through the Office of Population's Central Contraceptive Procurement program, are shown separately. Office of Population project expenditures are also included in the section on overall USAID population assistance and the section on trends in USAID population expenditures.

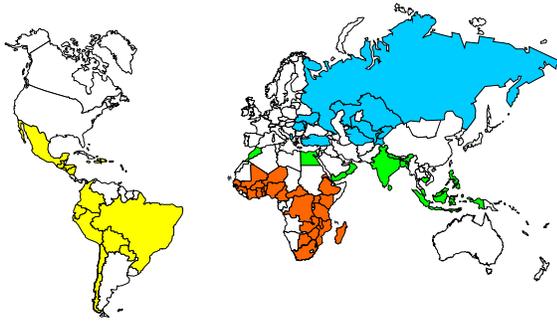
Data for this overview were taken from the following sources:

Mission Accounting and Control Systems (MACS) data, October 1998;
Cooperating Agency FY 1998 CA Cost Reports, January 1999;
Cooperating Agency Population Projects Database Reports, January 1999; and
NEWVERN Data Systems, Office of Population, April 1999

Several other reports (CA Cost Report, Subproject/Long-term Technical Assistance Report, and Project Level Report), each detailing various aspects of population expenditures, are published by the Office of Population at the same time as this report. Interested users should contact Leslie Rock (leslie_rock@jsi.com) to obtain copies of these reports.

¹ Modified Acquisition and Request Documents (MAARDs) allow USAID Missions to contribute funds to centrally-managed projects in order to support activities not covered by Mission-sponsored programs. For reporting purposes, funding through MAARDs is tracked in the same manner as buy-ins.

² Nonprofit, for-profit, and government agencies that implement population/family planning activities under contracts, grants, and cooperative and PASA agreements with USAID.



USAID Population Assistance FY 1998

Overview of Agency-wide Population Assistance

During FY 1998, USAID supported nearly \$419 million in population and family planning activities worldwide; the level of assistance this year represents a three percent decline from last year (see Table 1).

Sixty-eight countries in the developing world received in-country assistance, while USAID provided more limited assistance to another 39 countries in the form of contraceptive shipments and related research, and/or support to local family planning organizations through the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF). USAID also provided ongoing support to worldwide population activities – demographic surveys, policy development, and information dissemination, among other initiatives whose benefits cross national boundaries.

USAID-funded population activities are managed by in-country Missions, Regional Bureaus, and the Global Bureau's Office of Population (G/PHN/POP). In FY 1998 Mission/Region expenditures fell 18 percent in absolute terms; their share of overall spending also fell, from 43 percent last year to 36 percent this year. As USAID Mission-sponsored activities contracted, centrally-managed programs and contraceptive shipments expanded. Projects administered by the Office of Population – including those funded by Mission-directed field support – rose modestly this year to account for 53 percent of disbursements. After declining in FY 1997, contraceptive expenditures climbed 56 percent and comprised the remaining 11 percent of total USAID population outlays (see Annex A for details).

This report is based on population expenditure data from all funding sources and provides figures for each country receiving USAID population assistance. For more detailed project information, please refer to the Project Level Activities Report.

Table 1

USAID Population Assistance by Region
FY 1998 Expenditures (in \$1,000s)

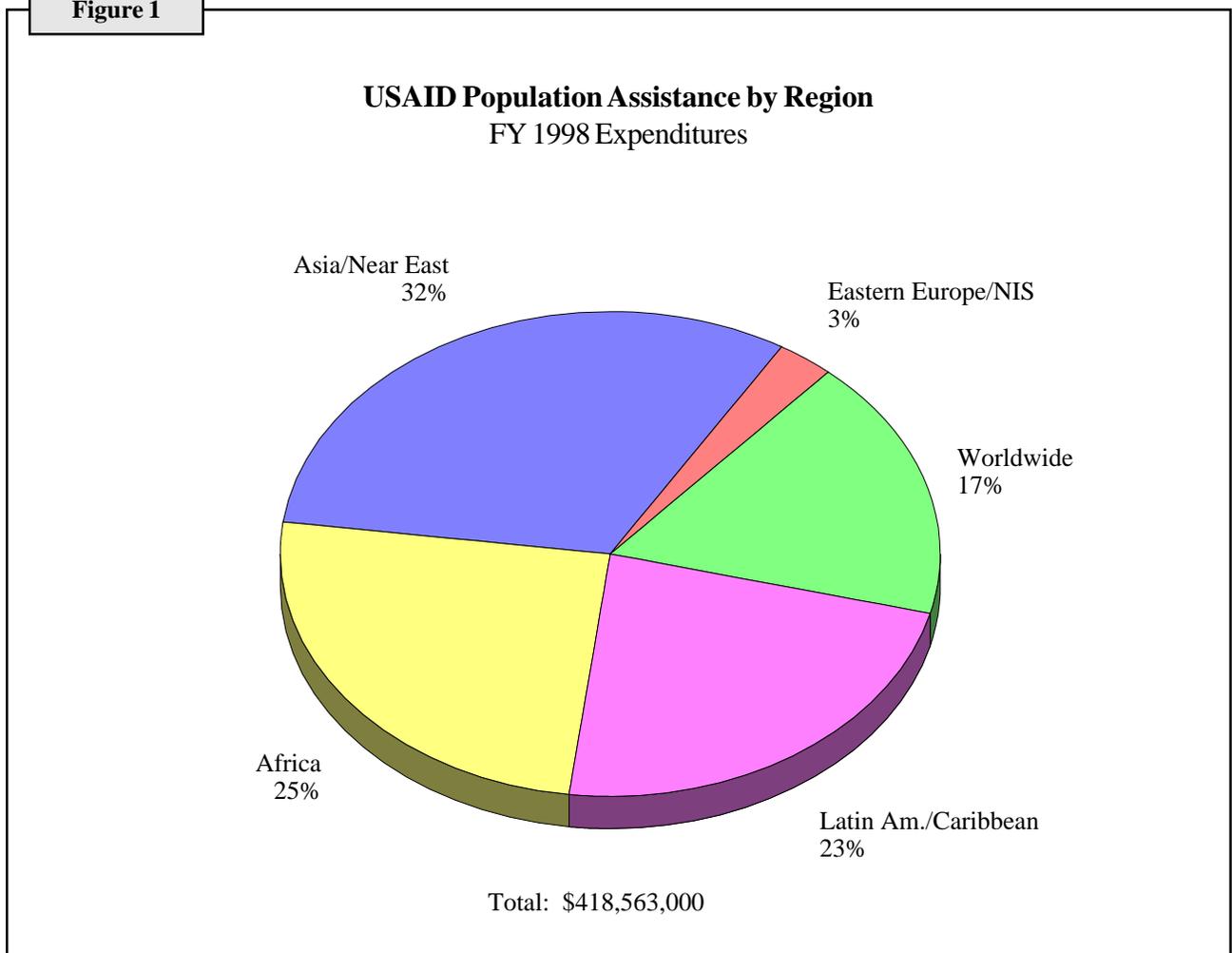
Region	Mission/Region	G/PHN/POP*	Contraceptives	Total
Africa	35,844	52,868	16,341	105,053
Asia/Near East	68,772	42,001	21,454	132,227
Eastern Europe/NIS	5,491	5,813	713	12,017
Latin America/Caribbean	41,333	46,458	8,847	96,638
Worldwide	12	72,616	0	72,628
Total	151,452	219,756	47,355	418,563

*Includes field support and OYB transfers

Regional Distribution of Expenditures

The relative distribution of FY 1998 population expenditures among the four regions (and worldwide) remains generally consistent with the previous two fiscal years. The portion of expenditures supporting worldwide initiatives rose by three percentage points; expenditures on projects in Latin America increased their share by two points. Corresponding declines took place in Asia (by three points) and Africa (by two points). Asia's 32 percent share of total spending represents the lowest level for the region since FY 1995. Eastern Europe and the Newly Independent States continue to claim a sliver of overall expenditures, remaining this year at three percent.

Figure 1



Top Twenty Recipient Countries

The top 20 recipients of USAID population support accounted for 58 percent of overall expenditures, a dip from the historical average of 60 percent. Asia/Near East and Africa are each represented by seven countries, while six countries are in Latin America.

Bangladesh, historically the leading recipient, again this year received the largest share of assistance. India moved into the number two position from number four last year, mainly as a result of a large increase in bilateral expenditures. The Philippines and Egypt remained among the top five, but Morocco fell to number seven this year, reversing a several-year trend of upward momentum and reflecting the beginning of a phaseout of population assistance. Other major shifts within the list included strong advances for Haiti (from number 18 to 11) and Bolivia (from number 15 two years ago to number 5 this year). Indonesia, which has appeared among the top ten since FY 1994, fell off the list this year (to number 21) as a result of economic instability. In addition, three African nations among last year's top 20 are not listed this year: Madagascar, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. Taking their place in FY 1998 were Guatemala, Senegal, and Mali, all of which have been included in the top 20 in previous fiscal years, as well as Jordan, which joins the list for the first time.

Table 2

USAID Population Assistance FY 1998 Expenditures (in \$1,000s) Top 20 Countries

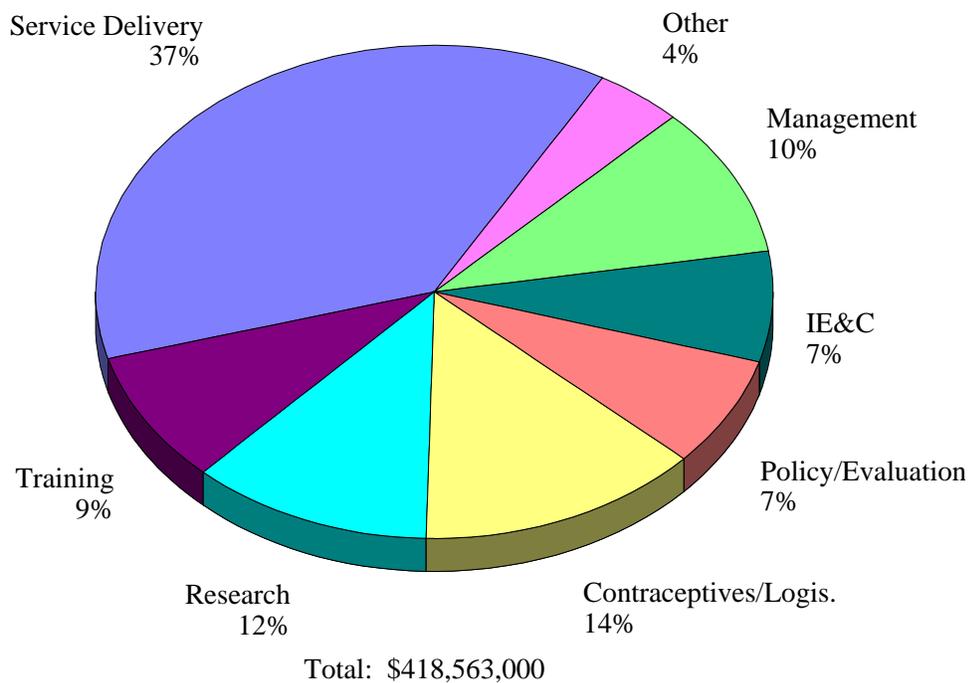
Bangladesh	26,325
India	23,099
Egypt	19,495
Philippines	19,021
Bolivia	15,559
Peru	15,432
Morocco	13,903
Mexico	12,858
Kenya	11,397
Senegal	9,051
Haiti	8,952
Nepal	8,103
Uganda	7,938
Mali	7,407
Tanzania	7,317
Guatemala	7,261
Jordan	7,260
Brazil	7,123
Nigeria	7,008
Ghana	6,774
Total	241,283

Expenditures by Type of Activity

After hovering around the 40 percent level for the past five years, expenditures attributed to the delivery of family planning services fell to 37 percent of total outlays in FY 1998. Even so, service delivery continued to claim the largest share of expenditures by activity type. Boosted by a sharp rise in the value of contraceptive shipments this year, spending associated with contraceptive procurement and logistics increased by three percentage points to account for the second largest share, 14 percent. Other activities – training, research, information dissemination, and policy formulation, among others – remained at roughly the same levels as last year.

Figure 2

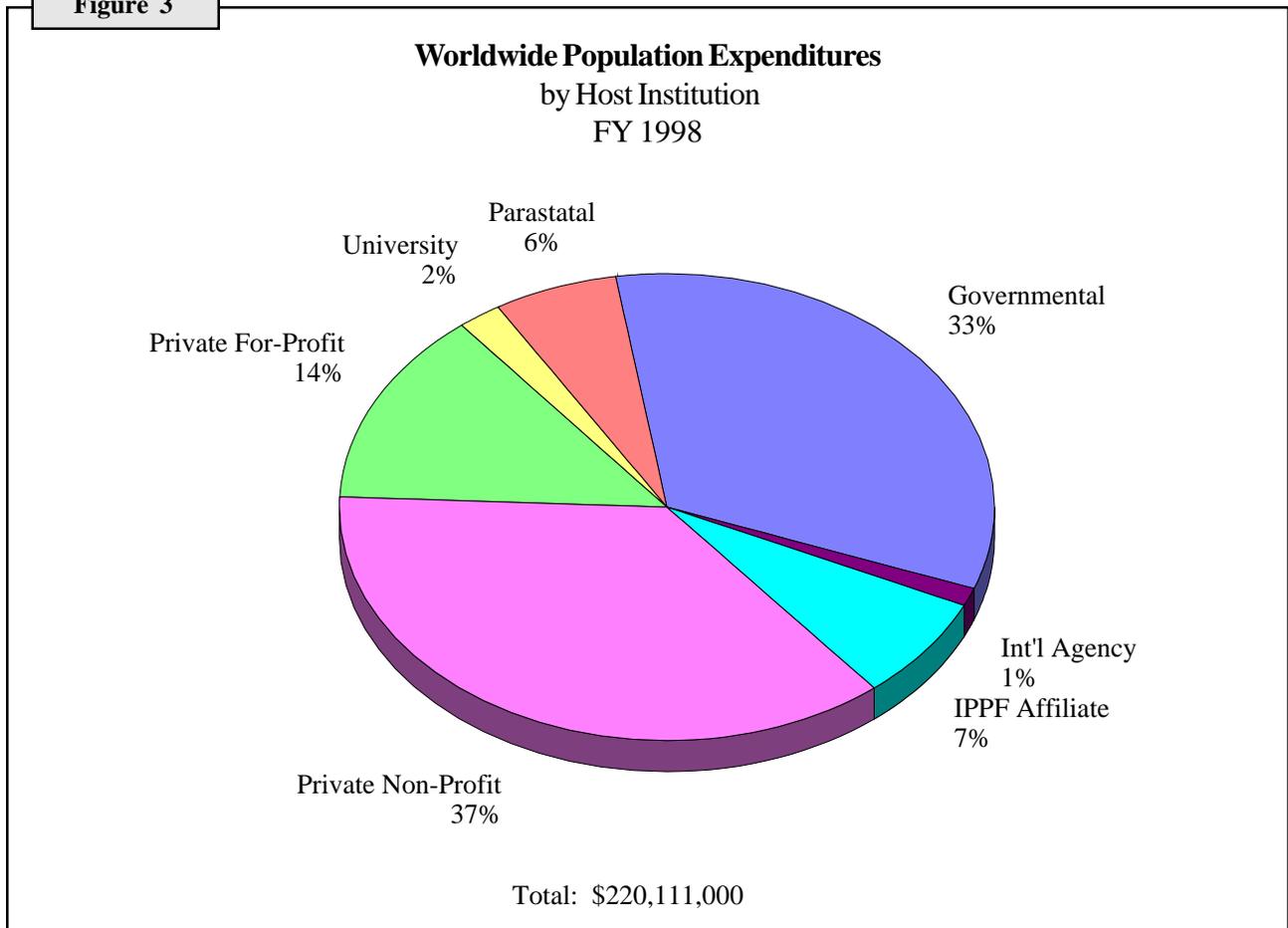
Worldwide Population Expenditures by Type of Activity FY 1998



Expenditures by Host Institution

USAID population expenditures for which host institutions could be determined totaled \$220 million in FY 1998. For the second straight year since the PPD began collecting host institution data in FY 1993, the share of host institution expenditures benefiting private non-profit organizations (37%) surpassed outlays to government agencies (33%). In all, 58 percent of host institution expenditures went to private sector organizations (for-profit, non-profit, and IPPF affiliates), while government entities (including parastatal organizations) accounted for 39 percent. Universities and international agencies, remaining at last year's levels, made up the remaining three percent.

Figure 3



Note: Current data collection methods do not allow determination of host institution type for all expenditures. Consequently, host institution charts include only those expenditures for which host institutions can be identified. In addition, under the field support funding system it is not possible to separate in-country expenditures supporting a particular host institution from home office expenditures that also support that institution. Consequently, data in this section include *all* expenditures supporting host institutions, regardless of where those expenditures occurred.

Expenditures by Region & Type of Assistance

Table 3 shows the regional distribution of USAID population expenditures among the various modes of assistance – direct Mission/Region funding, subprojects, long- and short-term technical assistance, and contraceptive shipments. Figures reported in the direct funding column signify expenditures incurred directly by Missions and Regional Bureaus to fund local activities as opposed to centrally managed agreements with U.S.-based cooperating agencies. As a result, these numbers are lower than those shown in Table 1, whose direct funding column includes Mission buy-ins and add-ons to centrally managed projects.

Falling 21 percent below last year's figures, activities funded by Missions and Regional Bureaus amounted to 23 percent of total FY 1998 expenditures. Mission/Region spending reductions were particularly evident in Asia – expenditures in the region were down 35 percent this year – and in Africa, which experienced a drop of 28 percent. (The negative number for the ENI region this year is the result of adjustments to unrealized accruals reported by the Mission in Russia.)

Activities managed by the Global Bureau, not including contraceptive procurement, remained at FY 1997 levels, representing two-thirds of overall expenditures. As it did last year, short-term technical assistance, typically carried out by CAs, claimed the largest shares both of CA-sponsored activities (52%) and of all assistance (34%). Together, short- and long-term technical assistance accounted for more than half (52%) of all assistance, the highest level since the PPD began tracking types of assistance in FY 1993.

Table 3

Expenditures by Region & Type of Assistance FY 1998 (in \$1,000s)

Region	Direct Mission/ Region Funding*	Sub- projects	Long- term TA	Short- term TA	Contra- ceptives	Total
Africa	22,186	16,829	20,712	28,983	16,341	105,053
Asia/Near East	35,867	20,312	32,774	21,821	21,454	132,227
Eastern Europe/NIS	-567	2,215	3,005	6,652	713	12,017
Latin Am./Caribbean	36,938	15,805	13,923	21,125	8,847	96,638
Worldwide	0	4,267	3,042	65,319	0	72,628
Total	94,424	59,428	73,456	143,900	47,355	418,563

*Includes some overhead expenditures incurred by cooperating agencies operating under direct Mission contracts

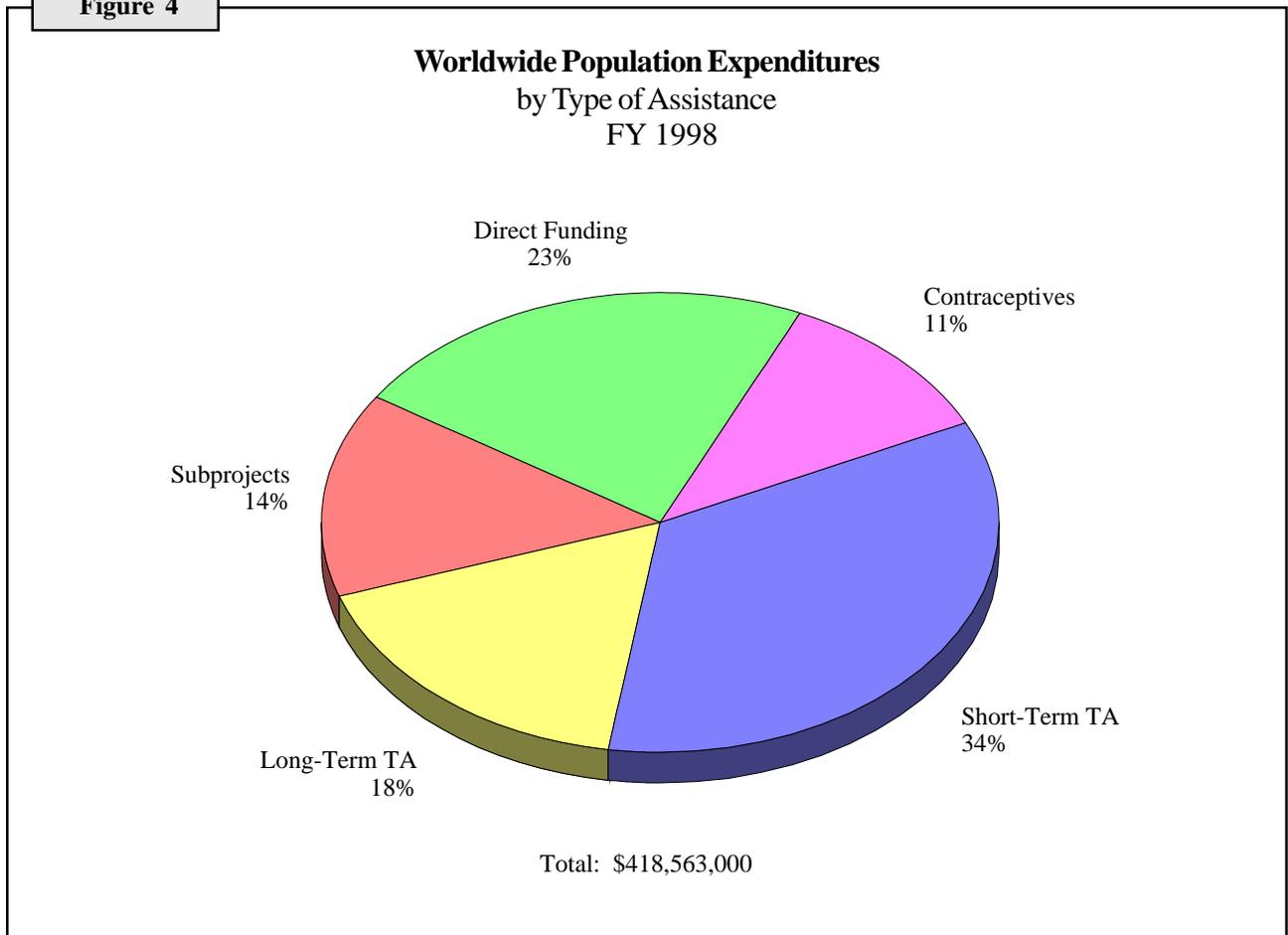
**Expenditures
by Region &
Type of
Assistance
(cont.)**

The portion of FY 1998 spending attributed to subprojects – defined as agreements between CAs and local organizations to carry out specific activities in a country – fell below 15 percent, its lowest level in the last ten years (see Figure 4). Subproject expenditures shrank most notably in Latin America/Caribbean: this year’s figure is 33 percent below that reported for FY 1997. More moderate declines took place in all other regions except Africa, the lone region to experience a slight rise in subproject-related expenditures (2% above FY 1997 figures).

Long-term technical assistance, lasting one year or more and generally provided by a CA rather than a local institution, comprised 18 percent of overall population expenditures in FY 1998. An increase in this mode of assistance to Latin America/Caribbean was more than offset by decreases in Asia/Near East and Africa, leading to a four percent fall in spending from FY 1997 levels.

Contraceptives accounted for the remaining 11 percent of USAID population expenditures, rising from 7 percent last year and approaching the historical level of around 15 percent of total spending. This increase is mainly the result of significantly larger shipments to Asia/Near East and Latin America/Caribbean during FY 1998.

Figure 4





Africa

Regional Overview

Falling eight percent from the previous year, USAID population assistance to 39 countries in Africa totaled \$105 million in FY 1998, its lowest level since FY 1993. In-country activities (bilateral projects, in-country subprojects, or technical assistance) were carried out in the following 26 countries:

Benin	Malawi
Botswana	Mali
Burkina Faso	Mozambique
Cameroon	Niger
Cape Verde	Nigeria
Central African Republic	Rwanda
Cote d'Ivoire	Senegal
Eritrea	South Africa
Ethiopia	Tanzania
Ghana	Togo
Guinea	Uganda
Kenya	Zambia
Madagascar	Zimbabwe

The other 13 beneficiary countries in the region received more limited assistance in the form of contraceptive shipments or support from IPPF/London.

During the past few years, funding for the region has generally shifted away from Missions and Regional Bureaus and towards the Global Bureau; FY 1998 marked an acceleration of this trend. Mission/Region expenditures declined 35 percent this year to \$36 million, slightly over half of FY 1996 levels. At the same time, Global Bureau expenditures – primarily in support of technical assistance provided by US-based cooperating agencies – were up 14 percent over last year. Contraceptives also increased after a precipitous drop two years ago, although the value of FY 1998 shipments (\$16 million) is still well below FY 1995 levels (\$29 million).

Table 4

USAID Population Assistance by Country

FY 1998 Expenditures (in \$1,000s)

Region: Africa

Country	Mission/Region	G/PHN/POP*	Contraceptives	Total
Benin	12	933	280	1,225
Botswana	6	5	0	11
Burkina Faso	0	1,253	7	1,260
Burundi	-364**	0	6	-358
Cameroon	0	653	1,426	2,079
Cape Verde	0	593	25	618
Central African Republic	0	1	0	1
Cote d'Ivoire	0	151	228	379
Eritrea	603	277	94	974
Ethiopia	290	1,617	2,651	4,558
Ghana	1,292	4,606	876	6,774
Guinea	72	848	407	1,327
Guinea-Bissau	0	23	7	30
Kenya	1,923	9,467	7	11,397
Lesotho	0	50	142	192
Liberia	0	0	26	26
Madagascar	3,515	1,401	1,162	6,078
Malawi	2,541	678	964	4,183
Mali	5,918	421	1,068	7,407
Mozambique	817	1,689	1,350	3,856
Niger	457	391	0	848
Nigeria	2,354	3,739	915	7,008
Rwanda	392	30	0	422
Sahel Regional	181	173	0	354
Senegal	4,141	3,913	997	9,051
Sierra Leone	0	0	66	66
South Africa	0	1,075	0	1,075
Swaziland	-62**	34	48	20
Tanzania	3,595	3,074	648	7,317
Togo	0	327	600	927
Uganda	3,519	4,121	298	7,938
Zambia	3,478	2,391	289	6,158
Zimbabwe	826	1,100	1,698	3,624
REDSO/ESA	317	1,766	0	2,083
REDSO/WCA	0	1,851	0	1,851
Multiple - Africa	21	4,167	0	4,188
Other IPPF	0	50	56	106
Total	35,844	52,868	16,341	105,053

*Includes field support and OYB transfers

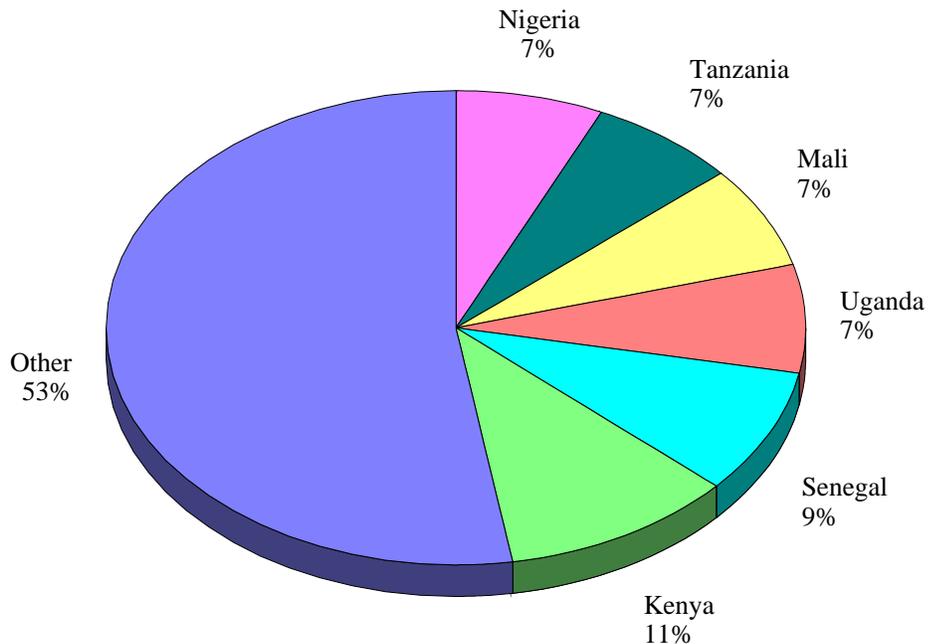
**Negative numbers are the result of adjustments to prior-year accruals that did not materialize.

Regional Emphasis

The regional distribution of population assistance to Africa in FY 1998 follows a long-standing pattern: the six major recipients received a little under half of total funding for the continent, making USAID population support to Africa the least concentrated of any regional program. As it has for the past six years, Kenya received the largest share of outlays for family planning projects. Changes in the group of other primary recipients were largely due to increases or decreases in Mission/Region expenditures. Mali emerged as a major beneficiary for the first time since 1993 as a result of a two-thirds increase in its bilateral activities this year, while two of last year's top recipients – Ghana and Madagascar – reported significantly lower expenditures in FY 1998.

Figure 5

USAID Population Expenditures in Africa
by Major Countries
FY 1998



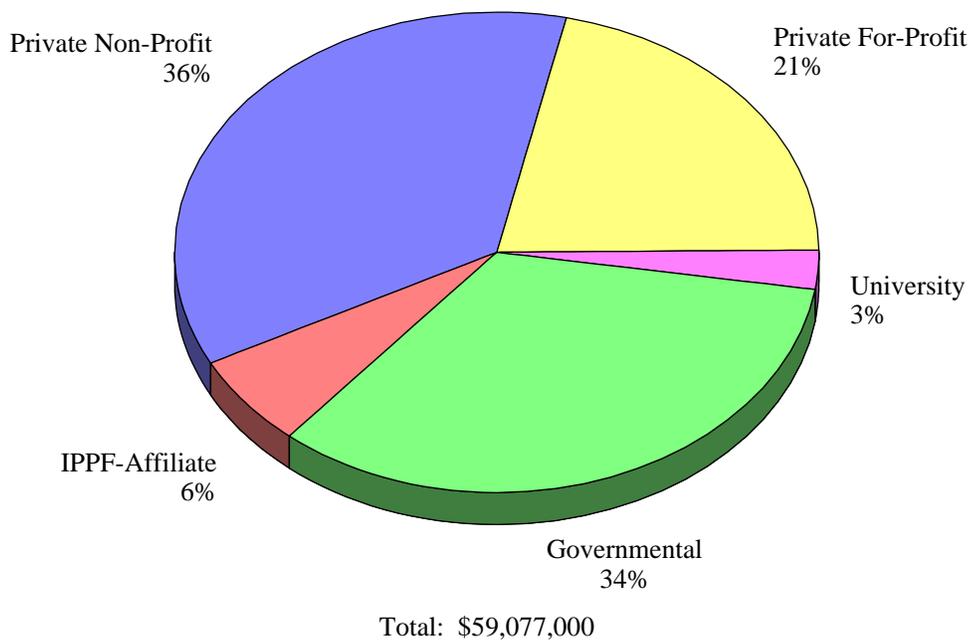
Total: \$105,053,000

**Expenditures
by Host
Institution**

Expenditures by or on behalf of government agencies represented 34 percent of identifiable host institution expenditures in FY 1998, down from just over half five years ago. In their place, outlays for the private sector (for-profit, non-profit, and IPPF-affiliated organizations) have claimed a larger share of host institution funding during the past several years, accounting for 63 percent this year. Parastatal organizations, which garnered less than one percent of USAID funding for host institutions in FY 1997, received no support this year. (Please see the note on page 5 regarding host institution data.)

Figure 6

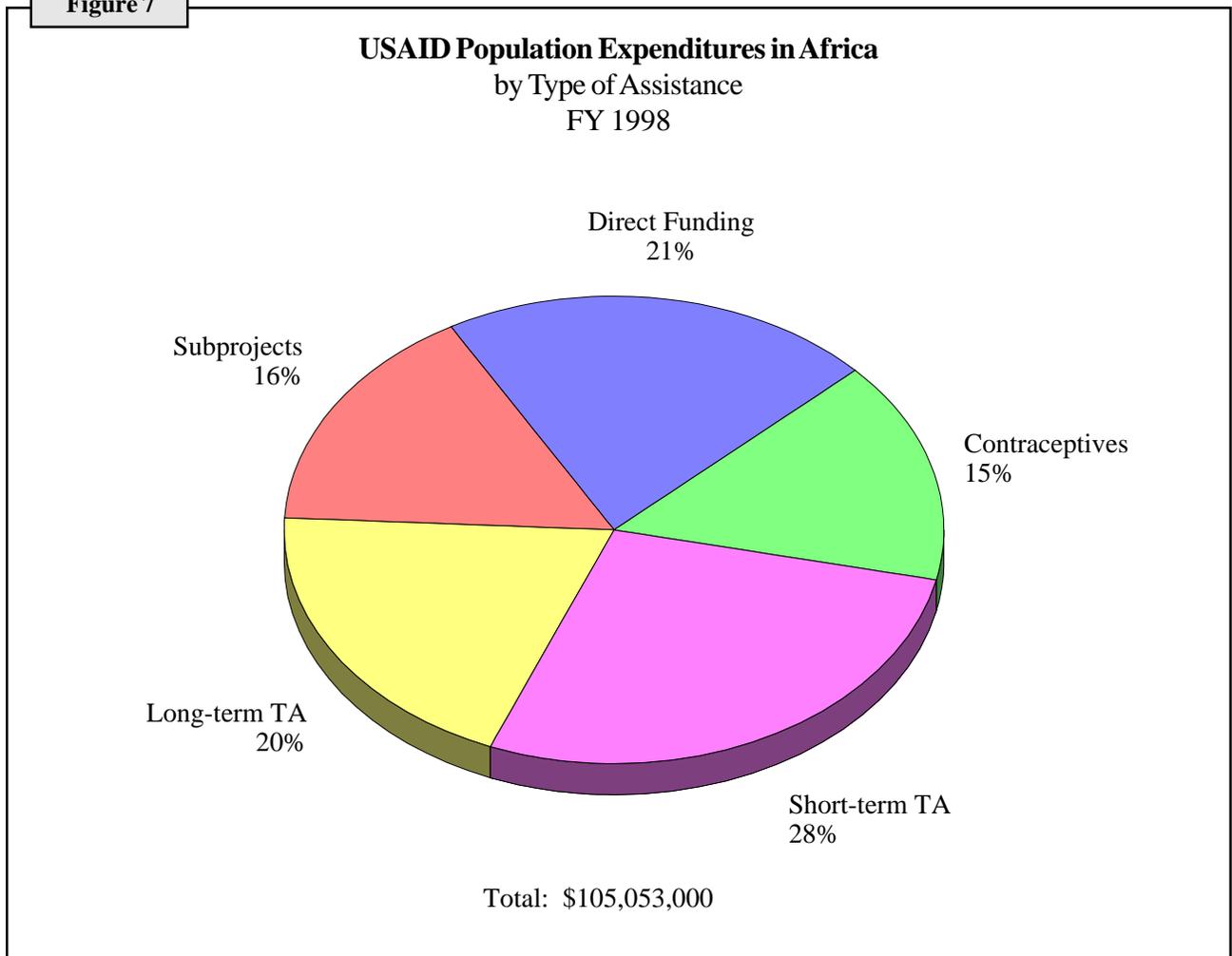
**USAID Population Expenditures in Africa
by Host Institution
FY 1998**

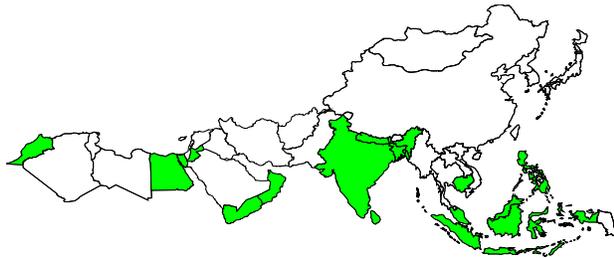


Expenditures by Type of Assistance

Since FY 1994, population assistance to Africa has been relatively evenly distributed among the five modes of assistance; this year continues the pattern. Support to local organizations – through direct Mission/Region funding or through locally contracted subprojects – accounted for a smaller share than it has in the past, at a little over one-third of total expenditures. The proportion of expenditures devoted to technical assistance remained at a little under half, about the same level as in FY 1997. Spending on contraceptive shipments increased this year to comprise the remaining 15 percent.

Figure 7





Asia/Near East

Regional Overview

During FY 1998, \$132 million in population assistance was expended in Asia and the Near East, representing a 12 percent decline from last year and the first significant drop in funding for the region since FY 1992. USAID funded in-country population and family planning activities in the following fourteen countries:

Bangladesh	Morocco
Cambodia	Nepal
Egypt	Oman
India	Philippines
Indonesia	Sri Lanka
Jordan	Tunisia
Malaysia	Yemen

Assistance in the form of contraceptive shipments benefited another eight countries in the region. In addition, USAID-funded research on family planning methods was conducted in two countries, Israel and Thailand.

A 20 percent decline in Mission/Region outlays this year contributed to the overall decline in spending; Missions in three of the region's major recipient countries – Philippines, Bangladesh and Morocco – saw their bilateral expenditures decrease by an average of about 40 percent. (In some cases this decrease reflects adjustments to accruals reported in previous years that did not become actual expenditures, rather than dwindling Mission activity in these countries.) Expenditures through Global Bureau programs also shrank by 23 percent in FY 1998. At the same time, spending on contraceptive shipments more than doubled, approaching one-fifth of total expenditures in the region.

Table 5

USAID Population Assistance by Country
 FY 1998 Expenditures (in \$1,000s)
Region: Asia/Near East

Country	Mission/Region	G/PHN/POP*	Contraceptives	Total
Bangladesh	14,164	4,160	8,001	26,325
Cambodia	3,761	134	0	3,895
Egypt	14,578	1,297	3,620	19,495
India	14,449	8,650	0	23,099
Indonesia	0	5,352	1,315	6,667
Israel	0	21	0	21
Jordan	3,739	3,395	126	7,260
Malaysia	0	104	0	104
Morocco	9,602	2,114	2,187	13,903
Nepal	0	5,634	2,469	8,103
Oman	0	2	0	2
Papua New Guinea	0	0	4	4
Philippines	6,332	9,058	3,631	19,021
Solomon Islands	0	0	12	12
Sri Lanka	0	3	46	49
Thailand	0	30	0	30
Tonga	0	0	4	4
Tunisia	0	37	0	37
Vanuatu	0	0	4	4
Western Samoa	0	0	13	13
Yemen	2,147	125	22	2,294
Multiple - Asia	0	562	0	562
Multiple - Near East	0	891	0	891
Other IPPF	0	432	0	432
Total	68,772	42,001	21,454	132,227

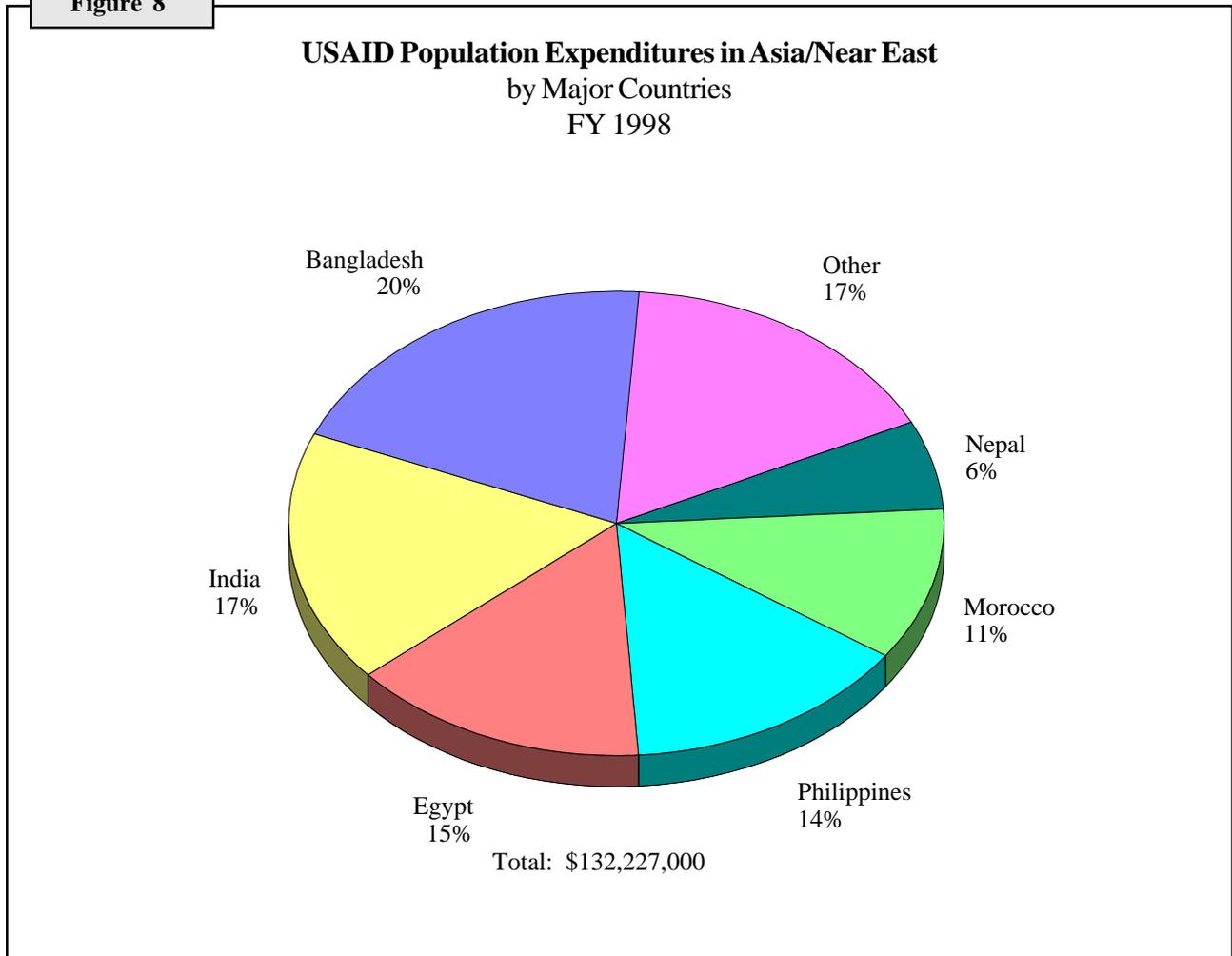
*Includes field support and OYB transfers

Regional Emphasis

USAID population and family planning assistance to Asia and the Near East continues to be highly concentrated among a few countries: 77 percent of assistance to the region was on behalf of Bangladesh, Egypt, India, Morocco and the Philippines. Bangladesh, traditionally the region's primary recipient, received the major share of assistance in FY 1998, but expenditures were down 15 percent from last year. A sharper decrease affected USAID-funded activities in Indonesia, which as a result is not among the major recipients for the first time in over ten years. India, meanwhile, experienced a sharp increase in expenditures, making its spending level the second highest in the region.

Other major recipients saw less drastic changes in spending: outlays for population projects rose eight percent in Egypt while remaining roughly the same in the Philippines, although the latter country's relative share grew slightly in FY 1998.

Figure 8

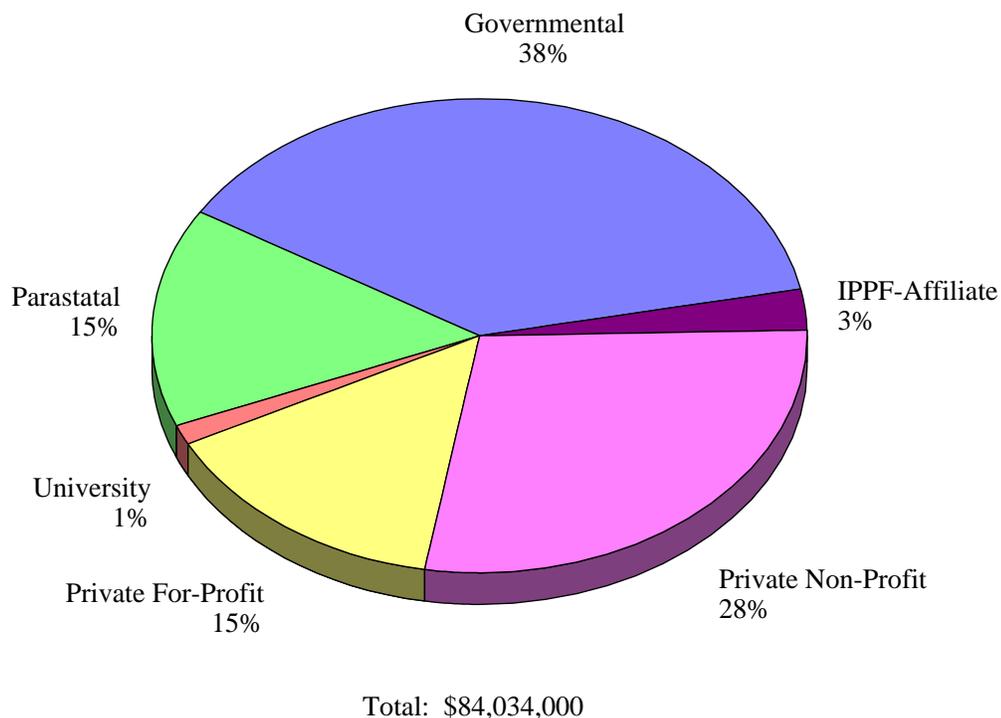


Expenditures by Host Institution

Expenditures by the private sector – for-profit, non-profit, and IPPF-affiliated organizations – accounted for close to half (46%) of identifiable host institution outlays, the same level as in FY 1997. Government agencies accounted for 38 percent this year, their lowest level since the PPD began collecting host institution data in FY 1993; together with parastatals, they represented roughly the other half (53%) of host institution expenditures in the region. Universities retained a minor share, at just one percent this year. (Please see the note on page 5 regarding host institution data.)

Figure 9

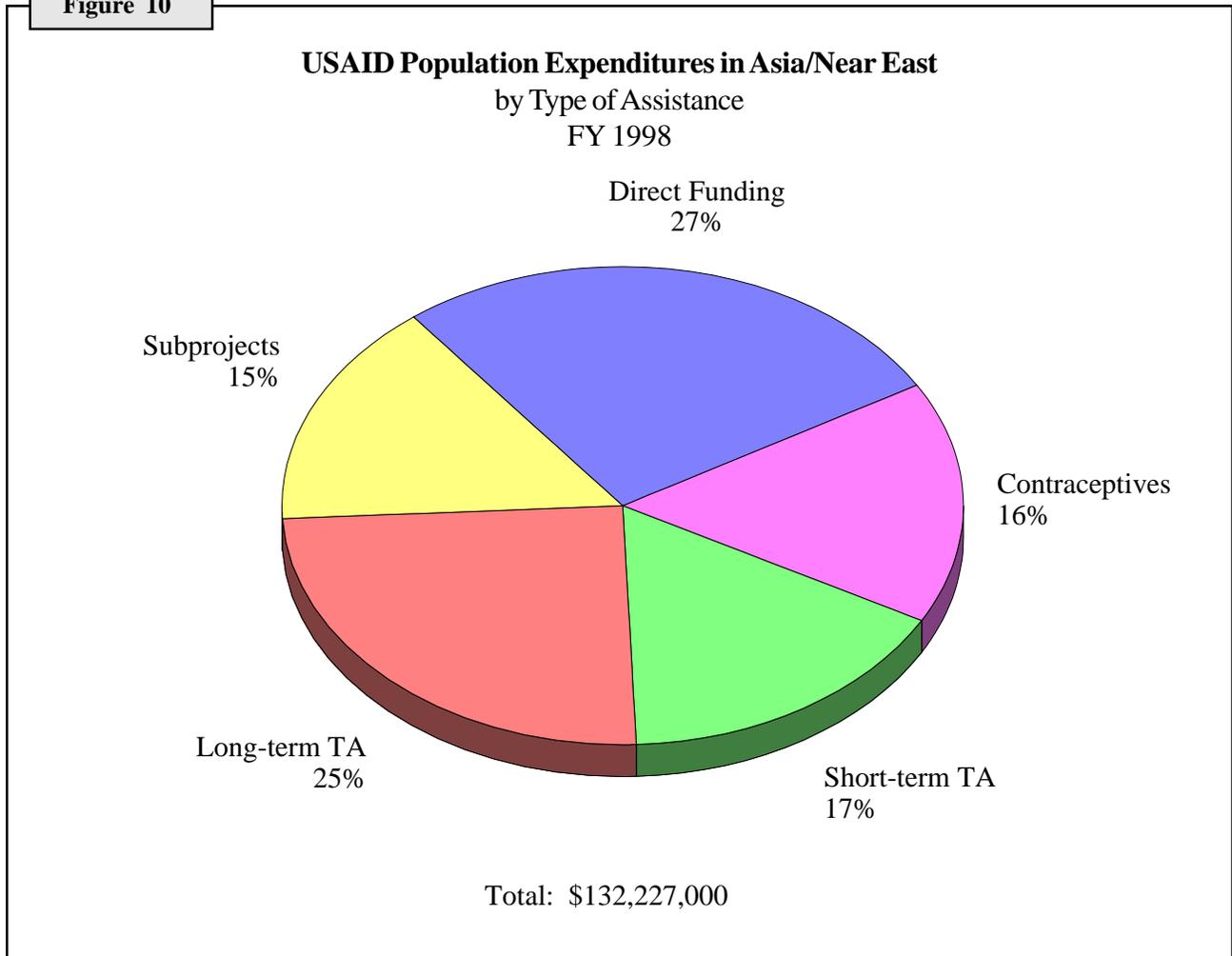
USAID Population Expenditures in Asia/Near East by Host Institution FY 1998

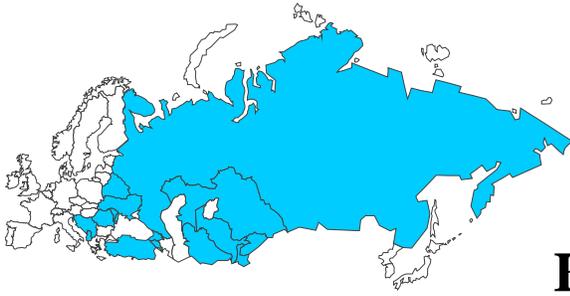


Expenditures by Type of Assistance

Continuing a pattern of steady increases over the past several years, technical assistance provided through Global Bureau-funded projects comprised 42 percent of expenditures in the Asia/Near East region in FY 1998. Support to local organizations, in the form of subprojects or through direct Mission/Region funding, fell from 53 percent of total expenditures in FY 1997 to 42 percent this year. In contrast, the relative share of contraceptive shipments more than doubled, from seven percent last year to sixteen percent.

Figure 10





Eastern Europe/NIS

Regional Overview

A relative newcomer to USAID's population programs, the ENI region continues to receive the smallest share of overall funding. During FY 1998, USAID provided \$12 million to support family planning initiatives in the thirteen countries listed below:

Albania	Russia
Armenia	Tajikistan
Georgia	Turkey
Kazakhstan	Turkmenistan
Kyrgyzstan	Ukraine
Moldova	Uzbekistan
Romania	

In addition, one country, Belarus, received contraceptive shipments in FY 1998.

Decreases in all modes of assistance – Mission/Region and Global Bureau funding as well as contraceptives – led to a 21 percent drop in overall outlays to the region this year. FY 1998 spending levels were below those reported in FY 1994, marking the third year of a trend of declining expenditures. Mission/Region and Global Bureau funds each supported a little under half of total expenditures; contraceptive shipments made up the remaining six percent.

After a surge in spending last year, Russia saw its population-related expenditures drop steeply, largely as a result of Mission-reported adjustments to prior-year accruals.

Table 6**USAID Population Assistance by Country**

FY 1998 Expenditures (in \$1,000s)

Region: Eastern Europe/NIS

Country	Mission/Region	G/PHN/POP*	Contraceptives	Total
Albania	0	453	0	453
Armenia	9	0	12	21
Belarus	0	0	3	3
Central Asian Republics	1,171	0	0	1,171
Georgia	28	0	0	28
Kazakhstan	78	192	11	281
Kyrgyzstan	324	152	0	476
Moldova	982	81	0	1,063
Romania	287	568	0	855
Russia	215	532	54	801
Tajikistan	160	0	0	160
Turkey	74	3,511	495	4,080
Turkmenistan	42	0	0	42
Ukraine	2,044	210	129	2,383
Uzbekistan	77	2	9	88
Multiple - NIS	0	112	0	112
Total	5,491	5,813	713	12,017

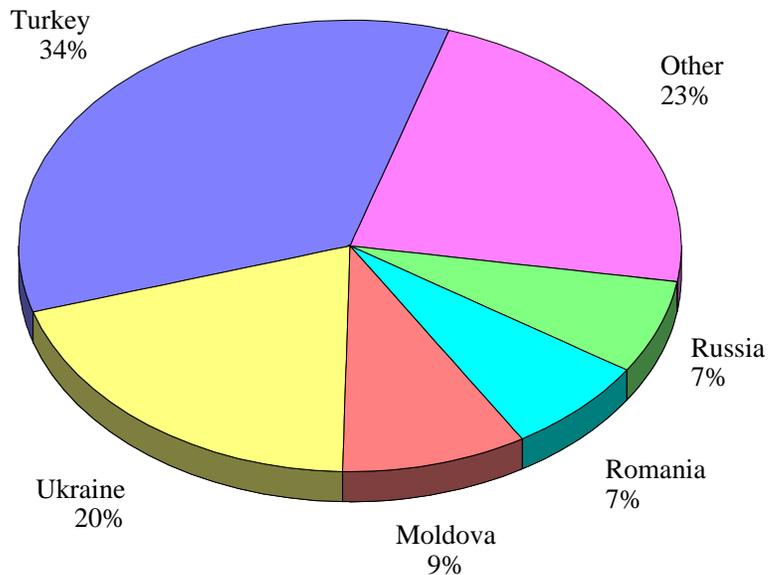
*Includes field support and OYB transfers

Regional Emphasis

Significant shifts in the ENI regional balance occurred in FY 1998 due to a sharp fall in spending on projects in Russia, from 35 percent of the total last year to just seven percent this year. This steep decline is the result of adjustments to accruals reported by the Mission in Russia. Turkey returned to its historical position as the primary recipient in the region; its share increased in relative terms although actual expenditures decreased slightly from FY 1997. As a result of nearly threefold increase in USAID support for population activities in Ukraine – from \$838 thousand last year to \$2.4 million this year – that country’s share of total expenditures rose from six to 20 percent. And, for the first time, Moldova appeared among the group of leading recipients, largely due to a significant rise in bilateral assistance to nearly \$1 million in FY 1998.

Figure 11

USAID Population Expenditures in Eastern Europe/NIS by Major Countries FY 1998



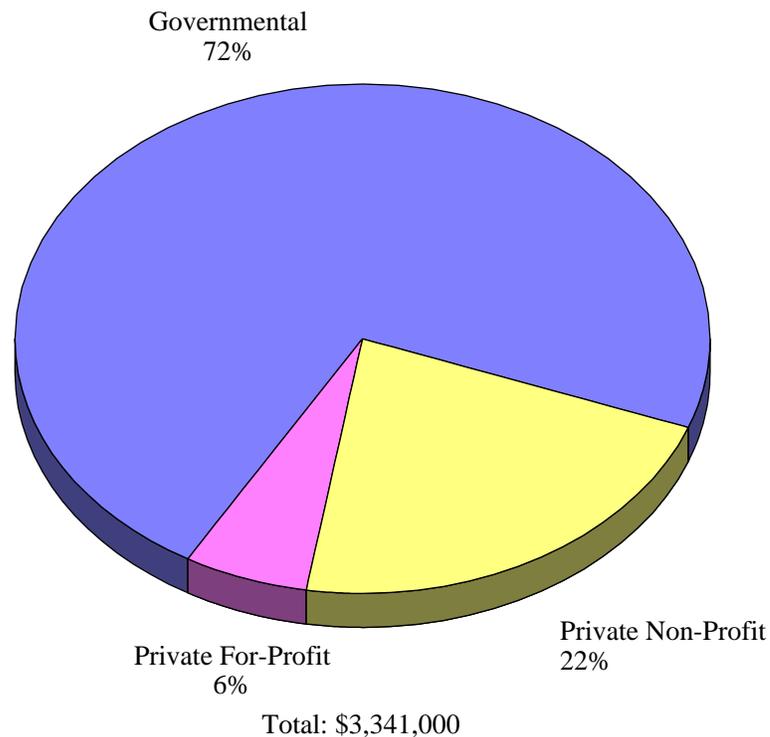
Total: \$12,017,000

Expenditures by Host Institution

After diversifying last year, the distribution of expenditures among host institutions in the ENI region returned to a pattern commensurate with the region's recent history of central control by the state: activities carried out by or on behalf of government agencies accounted for the vast majority (72%) of host institution outlays. The private sector (for-profit and non-profit organizations) made up the remaining 28 percent, declining from its share of more than half of host institution expenditures in FY 1997; no university, parastatal, or IPPF affiliate expenditures were reported this year. (Please see the note regarding host institution data on page 5.)

Figure 12

USAID Population Expenditures in Eastern Europe/NIS by Host Institution FY 1998

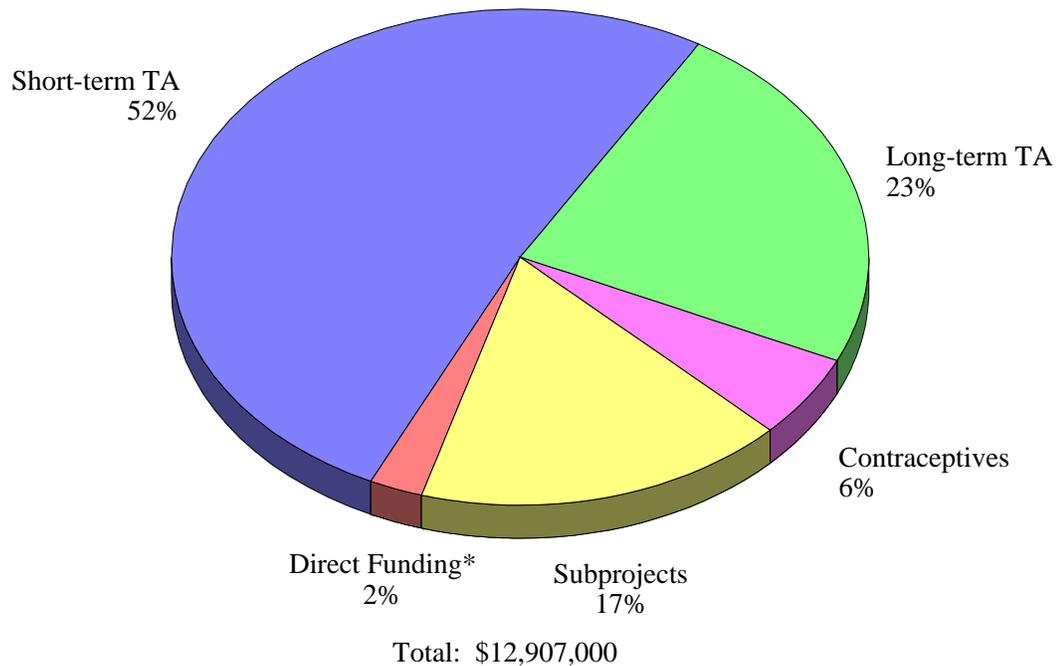


Expenditures by Type of Assistance

Centrally-funded technical assistance comprised three-fourths of outlays to the region this year, its highest level since before FY 1994. In contrast, all other modes of assistance decreased. Spending on projects managed by local organizations – subprojects and Mission/Region-sponsored projects – fell by 74 percent in absolute terms; its relative share declined from 42 percent last year to 19 percent this year. (As mentioned previously, this drop is partially due to adjustments to unrealized accruals reported by the USAID Mission in Russia.) The remaining six percent of total expenditures supported contraceptive shipments, a dip from seven percent in FY 1997.

Figure 13

USAID Population Expenditures in Eastern Europe/NIS
by Type of Assistance
FY 1998



*Does not include adjustments to expenditures reported by the USAID mission in Russia to reflect prior year accruals which did not materialize. As a result, the total shown here differs from that in Figure 11 on page 23.



Latin America/Caribbean

Regional Overview

In FY 1998, USAID funded \$96.6 million worth of population-related activities to 30 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean. The following 15 countries received in-country assistance:

Bolivia	Haiti
Brazil	Honduras
Chile	Jamaica
Colombia	Mexico
Dominican Republic	Nicaragua
Ecuador	Paraguay
El Salvador	Peru
Guatemala	

Limited contraceptive shipments or IPPF assistance benefited another 15 countries in the region.

Expenditures by USAID Missions and Regional Bureaus rose this year, contributing to an eight percent increase in total population assistance over FY 1997 levels. Also fueling the overall increase was a rise in the value of FY 1998 contraceptive shipments by more than a third, following a drop by as much last year.

Global Bureau programs accounted for the bulk of expenditures in Mexico and Brazil, as Mission/Region-sponsored projects in those countries are phased out. In contrast, Missions in Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, and Haiti reported substantially stepped up bilateral population activities in those countries in FY 1998.

Table 7

USAID Population Assistance by Country
 FY 1998 Expenditures (in \$1,000s)
 Region: Latin America/Caribbean

Country	Mission/Region	G/PHN/POP*	Contraceptives	Total
Bolivia	7,048	7,800	711	15,559
Brazil	109	6,992	22	7,123
Chile	0	503	0	503
Colombia	0	188	0	188
Dominican Republic	2,261	547	345	3,153
Ecuador	3,721	1,490	176	5,387
El Salvador	3,066	755	713	4,534
Guatemala	4,186	1,887	1,188	7,261
Haiti	7,004	1,360	588	8,952
Honduras	1,976	1,199	480	3,655
Jamaica	1,234	1,219	0	2,453
Mexico	35	12,436	387	12,858
Nicaragua	3,516	1,510	674	5,700
Paraguay	323	1,681	172	2,176
Peru	6,854	5,187	3,391	15,432
Multiple - LAC	0	1,378	0	1,378
Other IPPF	0	326	0	326
Total	41,333	46,458	8,847	96,638

*Includes field support and OYB transfers

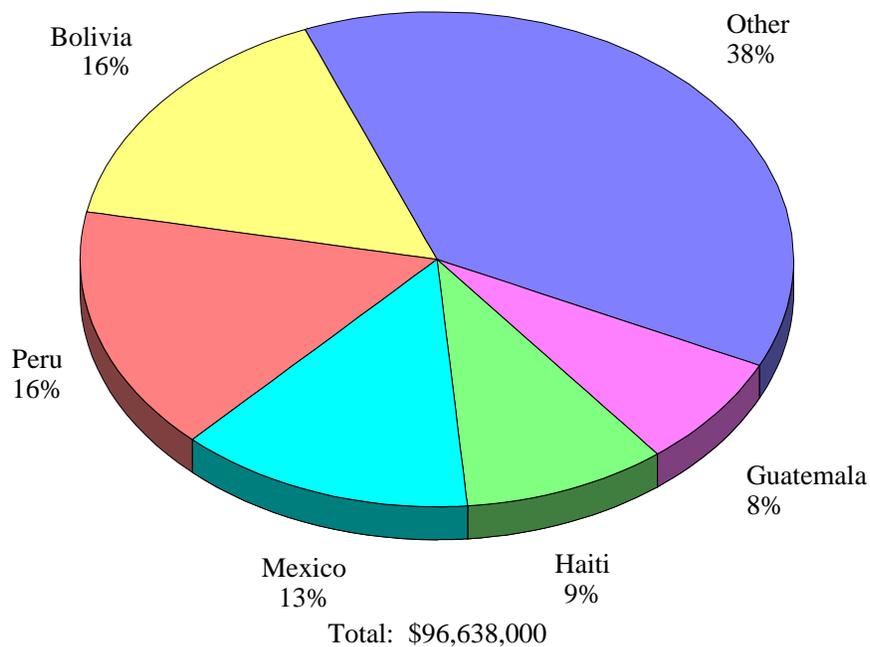
Regional Emphasis

The pattern of population assistance to countries in the region shows modest change from FY 1997. As a result of a 24 percent increase in FY 1998 expenditures, Bolivia accounted for the largest portion of population funds in the region – marginally greater than that of Peru, last year's leading recipient. Expenditures on projects in Guatemala nearly doubled as a result of substantial increases in both Mission/Region- and Global Bureau-funded activities as well as in contraceptive shipments.

Mission/Region expenditures in Brazil, a major recipient in FY 1997, fell from \$1.8 million in FY 1997 to \$109 thousand this year. This decrease reflects the phaseout of USAID population assistance to Brazil and reduces the country's relative share of total population spending in the region from 12 to seven percent.

Figure 14

USAID Population Expenditures in Latin America/Caribbean
by Major Countries
FY 1998



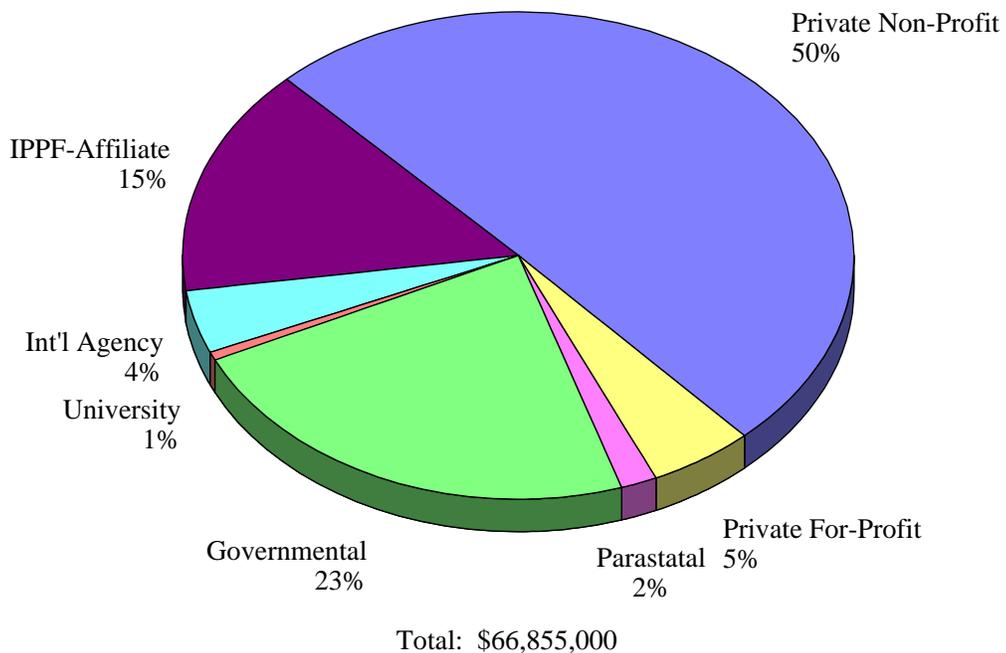
**Expenditures
by Host
Institution**

FY 1998 continued the trend that has characterized host institution expenditures in the region for the past several years: assistance through private non-profit organizations has grown steadily, at the apparent expense of IPPF affiliates, whose share has decreased at corresponding rates. Outlays for private non-profits increased by nearly half in absolute terms, representing 50 percent of host institution expenditures this year. At the same time, spending on behalf of IPPF affiliates fell to 15 percent of host institution expenditures, down from a high of 44 percent in FY 1994.

Government agencies experienced an increase in expenditures this year, while expenditures on behalf of private for-profit enterprises remained steady. (Please see note on page 5 regarding host institution data.)

Figure 15

USAID Population Expenditures in Latin America/Caribbean
by Host Institution
FY 1998

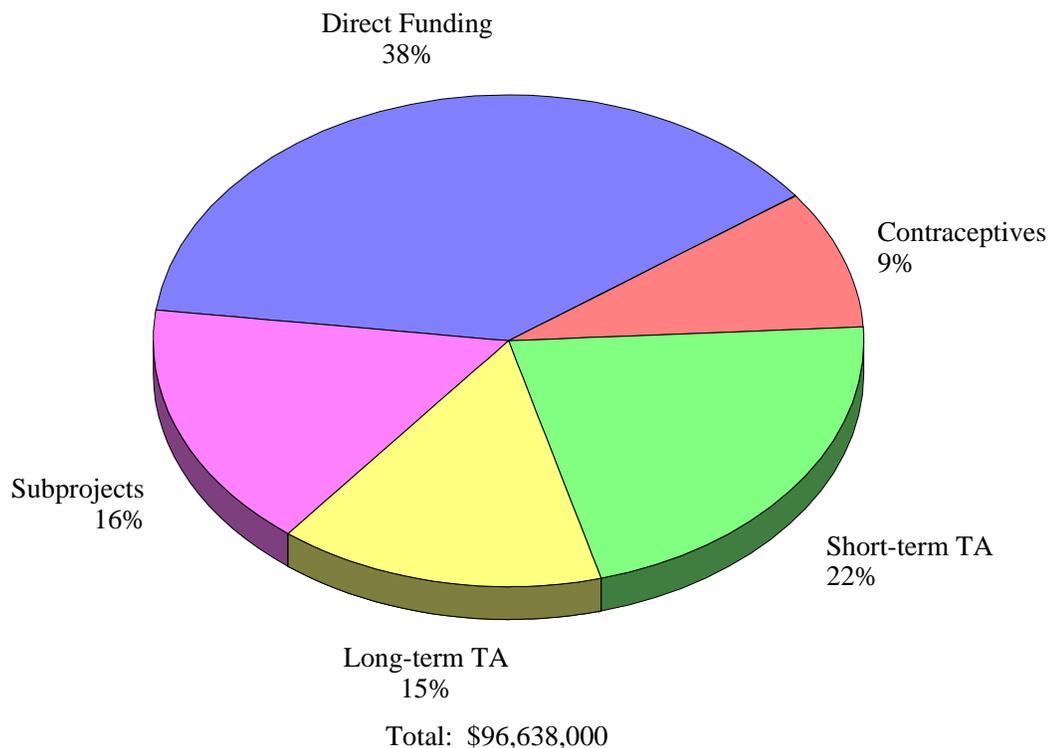


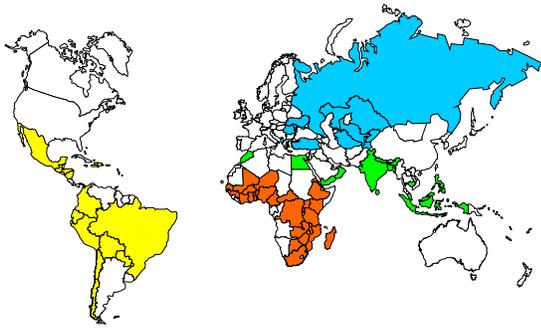
Expenditures by Type of Assistance

Funding provided by Missions and Regional Bureaus continued to represent the largest portion of assistance to the region; its percentage of total outlays rose from 34 percent last year to 38 percent. Technical assistance – both short- and long-term – grew by 20 percent in FY 1998, accounting for more than a third of overall expenditures. In contrast, spending on subprojects declined from 27 percent in FY 1997 to 16 percent this year, a decrease that is largely attributable to the phaseout of USAID support to IPPF-Western Hemisphere Region. Contraceptive shipments made up the remainder of expenditures in the region, rising from seven to nine percent this year.

Figure 16

USAID Population Expenditures in Latin America/Caribbean
by Type of Assistance
FY 1998





Worldwide and Interregional Assistance

Regional Overview

In FY 1998 USAID-sponsored interregional population assistance and worldwide activities totaled almost \$73 million, rising 20 percent above FY 1997 figures and following a consistent upward trend of the past several years. Activities in this category include new initiatives, support to international organizations, research (both contraceptive and operations), and technical leadership. These expenditures may also support worldwide information systems, training, IE&C, and policy development.

Due to the scope of activities included within this category, the USAID Office of Population manages most global and interregional activities.

Table 8

USAID Population Activities by Country
 FY 1998 Expenditures (in \$1,000s)
Region: Worldwide

Country	Mission/Region	G/PHN/POP*	Contraceptives	Total	
USA		0	12,711	0	12,711
Multiple - Interregional		12	59,905	0	59,917
Total		12	72,616	0	72,628

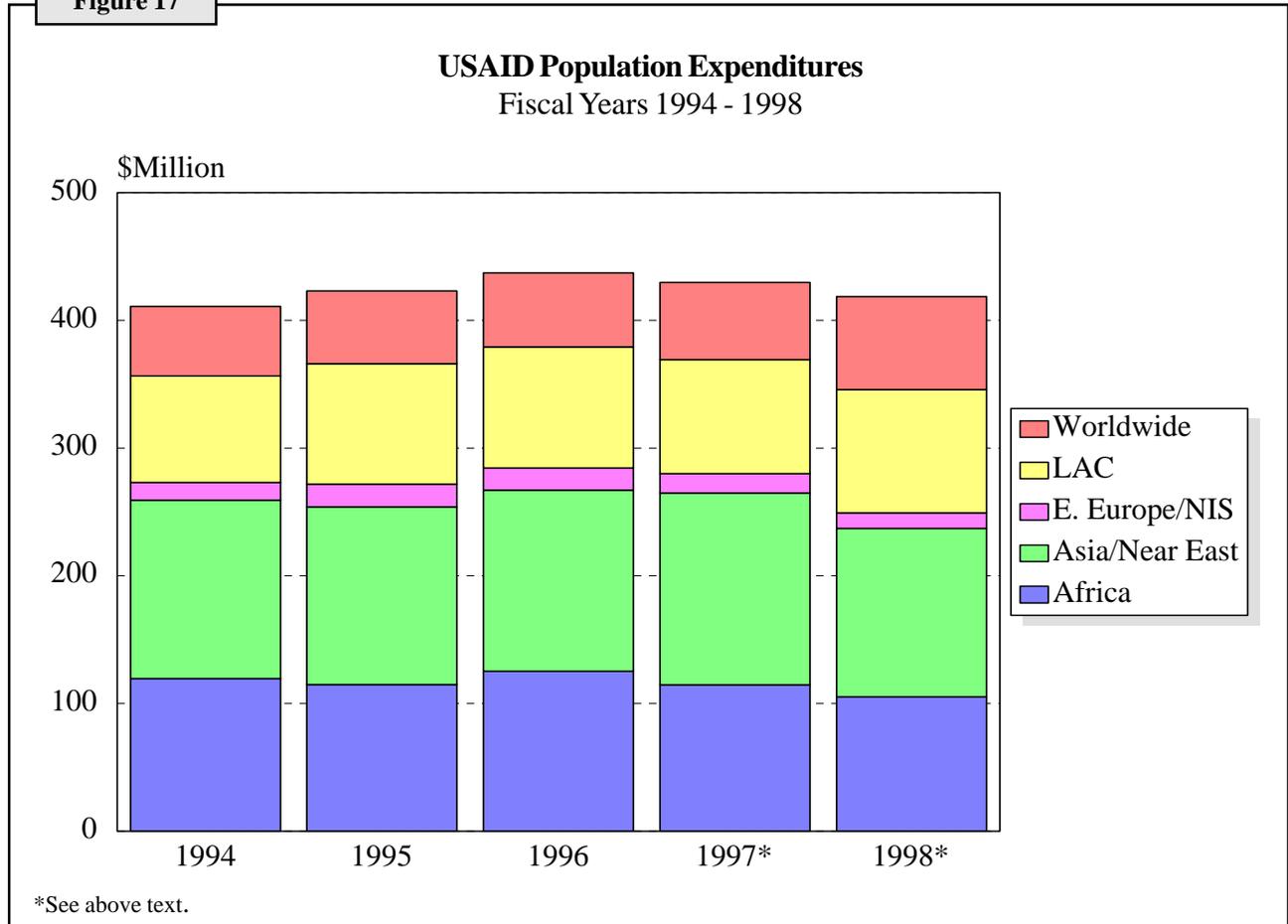
* Includes field support and OYB transfers

Trends in USAID Population Expenditures FY 1994 - 1998

Five-Year Trends in Population Assistance

This section provides a synopsis of USAID population assistance by region and by country for fiscal years 1994 through 1998. For the second year in a row we have recorded accruals in the year in which they were reported rather than in the year in which the accrual first occurred. Consequently, the figures shown for FY 1994 – 1997 may not match figures for those years reported previously. As in previous reports, estimates for prior years have been adjusted to reflect new information.

Figure 17



Five-Year Trends in Population Assistance (cont.)

During the past five years, USAID has supported close to \$2.2 billion worth of population and family planning activities throughout the world. This year continues a trend of decreasing annual expenditures begun last year: FY 1998 outlays totaled nearly \$419 million, down from \$430 million last year and slightly below the \$423 million spent in FY 1995.

Outlays to three of the four regions showed significant downward shifts in FY 1998: Africa, Asia/Near East, and Eastern Europe/NIS all saw expenditures fall below FY 1994 figures. Population projects in Africa experienced moderate declines for the second year in a row, while spending in Asia fell substantially for the first time since FY 1992. The fall in spending for Eastern Europe/NIS, meanwhile, is part of a three-year trend of contracting spending from a peak of \$17.8 million for the region in FY 1995.

Latin America and the Caribbean, the only region to report increased expenditures this year, has received generally increasing population assistance over the past five years: FY 1998 outlays totaled nearly \$97 million, 16 percent above FY 1994 levels. But because expenditures in other regions have been growing at a faster rate until last year, LAC's share of total spending has been slowly shrinking over the past few years; this year, it increased to 23 percent, largely as a result of the declines in expenditures elsewhere.

These spending declines altered the shares of the other regions, most notably Asia/Near East and Africa. After rising to a high of 35 percent last year, Asia's share has fallen back to its FY 1995 level of 32 percent. Africa's portion stood at 25 percent this year, down from its traditional level of around 30 percent. Expenditures on behalf of ENI have remained relatively constant over the past five years, accounting for three or four percent each year.

Top 20 Recipient Countries over the Past Five Years

Retaining its historical position, Bangladesh remains firmly atop the list of major recipients for the period FY 1994-1998. For the fourth year in a row, the Philippines is the second largest five-year recipient. India, Egypt and Morocco all advanced to round out the top five.

**Top 20
Recipient
Countries
over the Past
Five Years
(cont.)**

The most significant change among the primary recipients is the downward movement of Kenya, which has occupied the number two or three position since the PPD began compiling this list four year ago; this year Kenya stands at number six. Other than Bolivia's climb from number 16 to number 11, there are few shifts in the relative positions of countries this year.

In line with the pattern of prior years, the combined expenditures for the top twenty countries represent 59 percent of total funds expended during the past five years. As a result of Kenya's fall to number six this year, the top five recipient countries are all in Asia/Near East. The regional distribution remains consistent with the pattern of the last two years: Asia/Near East is represented by a total of seven countries, Latin America/Caribbean and Africa by six each, and Turkey remains the sole representative of the Eastern Europe/NIS region, at number 20. Given Turkey's continued movement down the list – five years ago it was the 15th largest recipient – it is likely that next year's list will include countries from only three of the four regions.

Table 9

**Top 20 Recipient Countries
Over the Five Year Period
FY 1994 - FY 1998
(in \$1,000s)**

Bangladesh	151,974
Philippines	106,502
India	94,702
Egypt	78,726
Morocco	77,675
Kenya	76,644
Indonesia	74,442
Peru	72,172
Mexico	68,475
Nepal	51,131
Bolivia	49,581
Nigeria	47,407
Ghana	43,946
Uganda	42,752
Brazil	41,774
Tanzania	40,481
Haiti	39,133
Guatemala	34,526
Senegal	34,264
Turkey	30,284
Total	1,256,591

Table 10

Total USAID Population Expenditures

Fiscal Years 1994 - 1998

(in \$1000s)

Africa

Country	FY 1994	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998
Benin	297	395	953	1,182	1,225
Botswana	923	1,378	691	157	11
Burkina Faso	2,069	1,840	694	707	1,260
Burundi	1,680	-291	405	2,489	-358
Cameroon	2,733	744	815	746	2,079
Cape Verde	92	0	0	6	618
Central African Rep	276	748	266	28	1
Chad	172	64	24	20	9
Comoros	0	0	0	8	3
Congo	1	4	25	27	0
Congo, Dem. Republic of	34	16	0	13	0
Cote d'Ivoire	3,660	1,145	1,059	751	379
Eritrea	35	511	740	1,433	974
Ethiopia	2,272	2,284	12,251	5,466	4,558
Gambia	191	163	58	119	36
Ghana	15,708	683	9,658	11,123	6,774
Guinea	3,598	3,526	1,890	4,201	1,327
Guinea-Bissau	98	6	28	16	30
Kenya	17,222	21,784	13,749	12,492	11,397
Lesotho	129	26	118	56	192
Liberia	3	0	0	36	26
Madagascar	4,229	5,484	5,641	8,191	6,078
Malawi	2,058	4,644	6,536	4,687	4,183
Mali	4,161	6,264	5,483	4,609	7,407
Mauritania	13	22	40	27	1
Mauritius	127	108	38	33	7
Mozambique	527	147	1,338	2,676	3,856
Namibia	0	19	0	11	0
Niger	3,018	5,609	1,387	1,077	848
Nigeria	10,959	9,598	12,113	7,729	7,008
Rwanda	4,323	556	271	710	422
Sahel Regional	697	1,157	1,095	676	354
Sao Tome/Principe	5	0	0	0	0
Senegal	3,766	7,697	9,790	3,960	9,051
Seychelles	1	0	0	0	0
Sierra Leone	177	43	45	40	66
Somalia	1	41	0	27	0
South Africa	0	171	477	1,078	1,075
Sudan	18	0	0	0	0
Swaziland	1,875	3,193	151	51	20
Tanzania	7,625	9,642	7,881	8,016	7,317
Togo	1,929	2,867	1,084	200	927
Uganda	6,918	8,723	11,323	7,850	7,938
Zambia	1,065	2,604	4,947	6,645	6,158
Zimbabwe	5,122	2,052	4,487	5,533	3,624
REDSO/ESA	673	1,640	2,382	1,919	2,083
REDSO/WCA	0	885	1,134	3,830	1,851
Multiple - Africa	8,891	6,258	4,116	4,030	4,188
Other IPPF	94	381	72	11	50
Total	119,465	114,831	125,255	114,692	105,053

Table 11

Total USAID Population Expenditures

Fiscal Years 1994 - 1998

(in \$1000s)

Asia/Near East

Country	FY 1994	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998
Algeria	0	0	147	41	0
Bahrain	1	0	0	0	0
Bangladesh	32,274	32,014	30,384	30,977	26,325
Cambodia	1,621	2,740	2,146	3,190	3,895
Egypt	10,693	13,590	16,979	17,969	19,495
Fiji	21	3	0	8	0
Hong Kong	14	0	0	19	0
India	20,469	19,122	13,823	18,189	23,099
Indonesia	18,676	17,948	17,484	13,667	6,667
Israel	113	66	46	28	21
Jordan	858	1,955	3,627	5,381	7,260
Kuwait	1	0	0	0	0
Lebanon	98	16	0	64	0
Malaysia	180	0	80	84	104
Maldives	0	0	0	0	0
Morocco	12,256	7,628	17,676	26,212	13,903
Myanmar	3	0	0	0	0
Nepal	10,350	11,267	12,653	8,758	8,103
Oman	1,646	697	521	393	2
Pakistan	713	0	0	0	0
Papua New Guinea	664	103	31	24	4
Philippines	21,387	26,715	19,098	20,281	19,021
Singapore	5	0	0	8	0
Solomon Islands	1	0	17	15	12
South Korea	41	45	123	110	0
South Pacific Region	245	0	0	0	0
Sri Lanka	795	279	249	172	49
Taiwan	6	0	0	0	0
Thailand	197	413	298	102	30
Tonga	20	0	14	16	4
Trust Territory Pac.	1	0	0	0	0
Tunisia	779	323	264	37	37
United Arab Emirates	1	0	0	0	0
Vanuatu	1	0	8	8	4
West Bank/Gaza	91	27	134	0	0
Western Samoa	12	0	11	10	13
Yemen, Republic of	2,530	1,243	2,607	2,677	2,294
Multiple - Asia	1,757	1,669	1,610	1,210	562
Multiple - Near East	853	471	1,698	383	891
IPPF/London	293	919	106	69	432
Total	139,666	139,253	141,834	150,102	132,227

Table 12

Total USAID Population Expenditures

Fiscal Years 1994 - 1998

(in \$1000s)

Eastern Europe/NIS

Country	FY 1994	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998
Albania	0	30	140	308	453
Armenia	0	0	0	0	21
Belarus	0	0	0	0	3
Central Asian Reps.	1,517	256	389	262	1,171
Czech Republic	0	0	30	3	0
Czechoslovakia	93	0	0	0	0
Eastern Europe Region	156	0	0	0	0
Georgia	0	0	0	0	28
Hungary	7	12	0	3	0
Kazakhstan	943	957	292	256	281
Kyrgyzstan	469	476	306	267	476
Moldova	0	14	267	459	1,063
Romania	1,103	193	717	1,625	855
Russia	323	3,041	3,521	5,309	801
Tajikistan	7	121	86	84	160
Turkey	6,889	7,759	7,135	4,421	4,080
Turkmenistan	159	203	7	41	42
Ukraine	18	896	2,031	838	2,383
Uzbekistan	1,243	525	692	225	88
Multiple - NIS	832	3,288	1,694	919	112
Other - IPPF	0	15	13	15	0
Other	106	0	0	190	0
Total	13,865	17,786	17,320	15,225	12,017

Table 13

Total USAID Population Expenditures

Fiscal Years 1994 - 1998

(in \$1000s)

Latin America/Caribbean

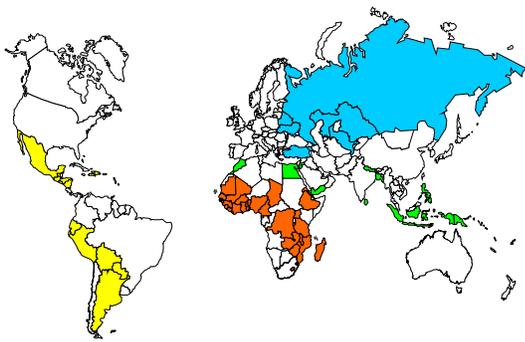
Country	FY 1994	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998
Antigua	25	3	9	12	0
Argentina	182	0	0	37	0
Aruba	3	7	9	5	0
Bahamas	10	6	18	15	0
Barbados	5	2	16	17	0
Belize	38	43	22	13	0
Bolivia	5,144	6,367	9,958	12,553	15,559
Brazil	7,185	8,949	8,176	10,341	7,123
Caribbean Regional	474	0	0	0	0
Chile	2,113	956	435	194	503
Colombia	4,808	5,810	4,182	540	188
Costa Rica	689	509	24	174	0
Curacao	0	0	0	21	0
Dominica	22	4	9	10	0
Dominican Republic	2,879	4,406	5,009	3,380	3,153
Ecuador	4,516	4,362	2,960	3,360	5,387
El Salvador	4,573	4,764	2,325	3,263	4,534
Grenada	18	2	16	15	0
Guatemala	7,531	7,467	8,339	3,928	7,261
Guyana	1	43	78	34	0
Haiti	5,401	8,607	9,542	6,631	8,952
Honduras	3,893	5,127	4,069	4,232	3,655
Jamaica	1,805	2,256	2,151	2,624	2,453
Mexico	15,001	12,694	13,018	14,904	12,858
Montserrat	15	1	5	7	0
Netherlands Antilles	14	17	14	0	0
Nicaragua	2,205	5,028	5,303	4,467	5,700
Panama	635	40	38	40	0
Paraguay	353	1,176	1,522	1,279	2,176
Peru	11,379	13,295	16,221	15,845	15,432
St. Kitts/Nevis	7	1	6	7	0
St. Lucia	36	4	16	20	0
St. Vincent	7	1	7	14	0
Suriname	28	88	29	35	0
Trinidad & Tobago	180	47	0	47	0
Uruguay	252	0	0	39	0
Venezuela	84	0	0	22	0
West Indies, The	6	0	0	0	0
Multiple - LAC	2,012	1,760	1,231	1,202	1,378
IPPF/London	0	454	93	0	326
Total	83,529	94,296	94,850	89,327	96,638

Table 14

Total USAID Population Expenditures
Fiscal Years 1994 - 1998
(in \$1000s)
Worldwide

Country	FY 1994	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998
USA	16,643	17,265	11,193	13,993	12,711
Multiple - International	37,831	39,553	46,662	46,573	59,917
Total	54,474	56,818	57,855	60,566	72,628
<hr/>					
WORLD TOTAL	410,999	422,984	437,114	429,912	418,563

ANNEX A



USAID-Funded Contraceptives FY 1998

Overall Shipments

This annex details quantities and values of USAID contraceptives shipped worldwide during FY 1998. It is important to note that the dollar values reported in this section are higher than those reported in the first section, *Overall USAID Population Assistance*. The numbers shown here include condoms funded by the child survival and infectious disease (CSD) account and intended primarily to prevent HIV infection; in FY 1998, condom shipments for HIV/AIDS prevention totalled \$7.8 million, or one-third, of total condom shipments worldwide.

For the first time in three years, the overall **value** of USAID's contraceptive shipments rose in FY 1998 – to \$55.1 million, an increase of 43 percent above FY 1997 levels. The greater **value** of contraceptives shipped in FY 1998 reflects larger shipment **quantities** for all methods, which grew an average of 44 percent. USAID's capacity to meet urgent contraceptive needs in some countries in FY 1998 contributed to the growth, as did the expansion of contraceptive supply to satisfy increased demand among existing programs in several regions.

Also for the first time, small quantities of female condoms were donated to Kenya and Bolivia in FY 1998. Shipments to Kenya supported operations research designed to assess local use and demand for female condoms, while USAID donations to existing female condom marketing programs in Bolivia helped fill gaps in expected shipments from other donors.

Condoms, IUDs, oral cycles, and DepoProvera® showed the steepest growth compared to the previous year. After a near 50 percent drop in FY 1997, IUD shipment quantities climbed 78 percent worldwide, mostly due to a surge in orders for the Indonesia program. Asian countries also contributed significantly to the total percentage increases in shipments of condoms (41%) and DepoProvera® (48%). Quantities of oral cycles also returned to near-1996 levels after dropping 37 percent in FY 1997, in response to rising demand for that method in all regions but Africa.

Quantities of vaginal foaming tablets (VFTs) and Norplant® grew at more modest rates in FY 1998, mostly due to expanding demand in Latin America and the Caribbean. A fivefold increase in Norplant® orders by LAC countries helped fuel a 24 percent growth in shipments of Norplant®, offsetting a slight drop in orders from Africa; orders from the LAC region likewise contributed to the 28 percent rise in VFT shipments over FY 1997 levels.

Major Recipients

Listed below are the eighteen countries that each received more than \$1 million in USAID-donated contraceptives in FY 1998; this is the largest number of countries to receive such a level of assistance in any fiscal year since the PPD began compiling the list in FY 1989¹. The combined value of shipments to these countries amounted to 82 percent of USAID shipments worldwide.

While the top eight recipients remain little changed from previous years, a number of countries appear on the list for the first time in FY 1998. The additions of Cameroon, Mali, Senegal, and Madagascar reflect strong support for contraceptive programs in these countries; similarly, Guatemala joined the list of million-dollar recipients this year as the value of its orders nearly tripled.

Indonesia became a major beneficiary in FY 1998 when it requested emergency shipments of IUDs from USAID to ease local shortages caused by the recent financial crisis. This marks the first time Indonesia has been included in this listing since the inception of the list nine years ago.

Reversing a five-year trend, the value of shipments to Uganda dropped well below \$1 million. The absence of Mexico and Turkey reflects the planned phase-out of USAID-donated contraceptives to those countries.

Bangladesh	\$9,316,359
Philippines	\$4,228,498
Egypt	\$4,215,198
Peru	\$3,947,894
Ethiopia	\$3,086,659
Nepal	\$2,875,209
Morocco	\$2,546,777
Zimbabwe	\$1,977,367
Cameroon	\$1,661,002
Mozambique	\$1,571,631
Indonesia	\$1,531,478
Guatemala	\$1,382,549
Madagascar	\$1,352,832
Mali	\$1,244,171
Senegal	\$1,161,276
Malawi	\$1,122,367
Nigeria	\$1,065,833
Ghana	\$1,019,750
Total	\$45,306,850

¹ The value of shipments to individual countries can vary substantially from year to year depending upon shipment schedules, availability of funding, activities of other donors, and the level of in-country contraceptive stocks.

Table A1

FY 1998 Contraceptive Shipments for All Countries
by Region and Contraceptive Method

REGION	UNIT	FEMALE CONDOMS	CONDOMS	IUDs	ORALS	VFTs	NORPLANT®	DEPOPROVERA®	TOTAL
Africa	Value	\$8,252	\$9,689,807	\$170,285	\$3,793,040	\$988,021	\$1,067,792	\$3,311,694	\$19,028,891
	Quantity	10,000	172,488,000	105,000	16,453,200	8,006,400	43,850	3,311,200	
Asia/Near East	Value	\$0	\$10,326,323	\$3,639,735	\$6,230,305	\$62,626	\$475,893	\$4,248,458	\$24,983,340
	Quantity	0	195,462,000	2,626,000	29,013,600	547,200	19,850	4,426,400	
Eastern Europe/ NIS	Value	\$0	\$31,029	\$494,269	\$260,490	\$3,152	\$4,163	\$36,660	\$829,763
	Quantity	0	372,000	384,600	1,095,600	24,000	150	32,400	
Latin America/ Caribbean	Value	\$11,566	\$3,809,239	\$274,543	\$3,152,354	\$641,767	\$311,944	\$2,100,689	\$10,302,102
	Quantity	12,000	67,014,000	195,800	14,367,600	5,356,800	12,900	2,177,200	
Total	Value	\$19,818	\$23,856,398	\$4,578,832	\$13,436,189	\$1,695,566	\$1,859,792	\$9,697,501	\$55,144,096
	Quantity	22,000	435,336,000	3,311,400	60,930,000	13,934,400	76,750	9,947,200	

Source: NEWVERN Data System, Office of Population, 4/99

Note: Dollar value includes shipping costs



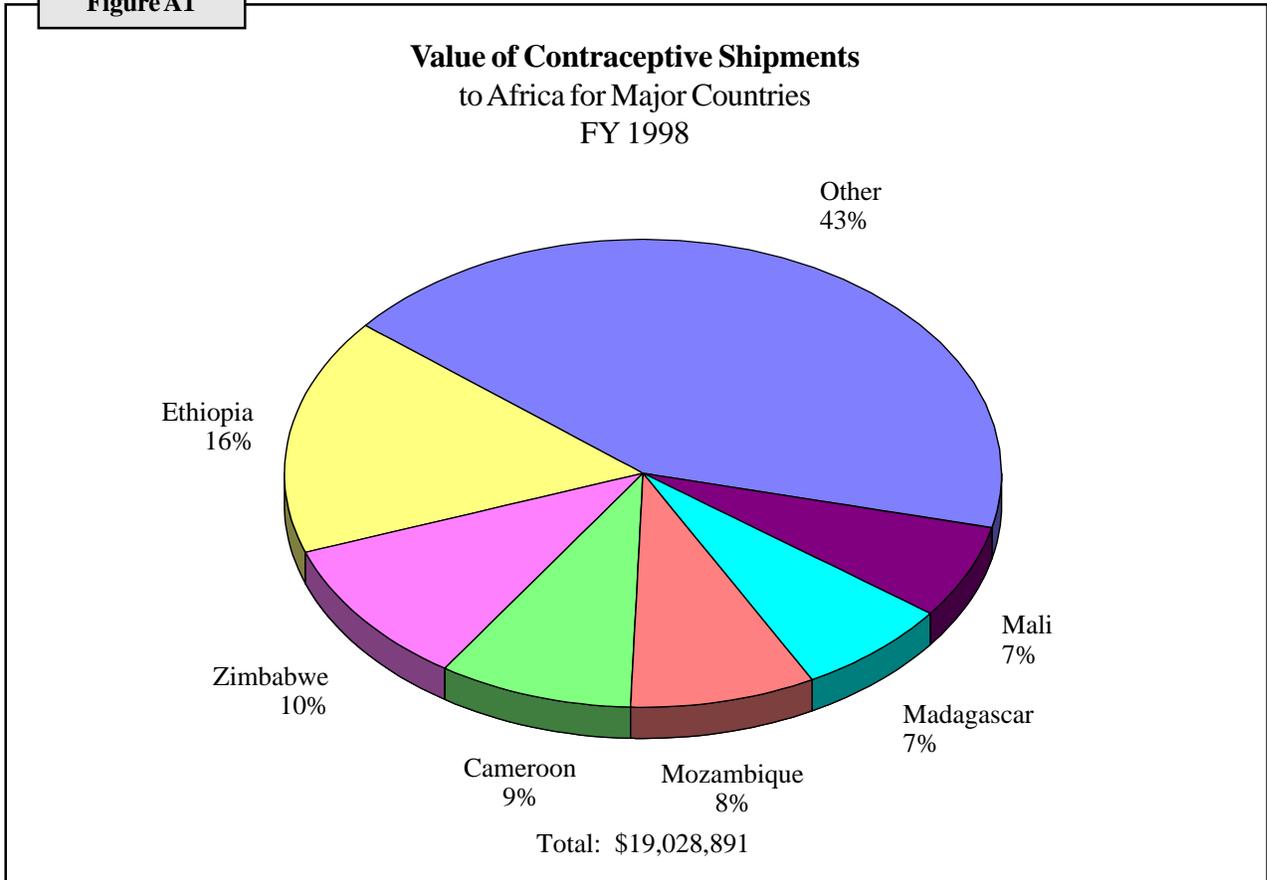
Africa

Major Recipients

Responding to higher demand for family planning methods, USAID provided \$19 million worth of contraceptives to Africa in FY 1998. The moderate expansion of assistance to the region – 13 percent above FY 1997 levels – resulted from larger shipments of condoms, IUDs, VFTs and Depo-Provera® that outweighed slight decreases in oral cycles and Norplant®.

As they did in FY 1997, Ethiopia and Zimbabwe received the largest portions of USAID contraceptive shipments to a region where, compared to other regions, supplies are most evenly distributed among a large number of countries. Cameroon became a major beneficiary in FY 1998 after shipments of condoms and oral cycles nearly tripled; likewise, sharp increases in quantities of condoms and Depo-Provera® shipped to Madagascar and Mali helped place those two countries among the primary recipients this year. Three of last year’s major beneficiaries – Malawi, Tanzania, and Uganda – received reduced shipments this year, mostly due to efforts to reduce in-country stocks.

Figure A1



For detailed Africa country data, see Table A2 (shipments by quantity) and Table A3 (shipments by value).

Table A2

Quantity of Contraceptives Shipped to Africa

by Country
FY 1998

COUNTRY	FEMALE CONDOMS	CONDOMS	IUDS	ORALS	VFTS	NORPLANT®	DEPOPROVERA®	TOTAL
Benin	0	5,190,000	4,000	85,200	96,000	0	0	0
Burkina Faso	0	0	0	0	0	0	300	0
Burundi	0	42,000	600	4,800	0	0	0	0
Cameroon	0	22,704,000	9,600	999,600	4,800	7,300	0	2,400
Cape Verde	0	252,000	400	30,000	57,600	0	0	0
Chad	0	66,000	400	3,600	4,800	0	0	400
Comoros	0	42,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cote d'Ivoire	0	1,152,000	0	16,800	0	0	0	140,000
Eritrea	0	1,740,000	600	0	0	0	0	16,000
Ethiopia	0	57,012,000	6,400	0	0	1,000	0	26,400
Gambia	0	222,000	0	42,000	57,600	0	0	2,400
Ghana	0	3,666,000	0	237,600	5,496,000	1,650	0	66,000
Guinea	0	5,394,000	2,200	416,400	196,800	0	0	67,600
Guinea-Bissau	0	6,000	4,200	0	0	0	0	400
Kenya	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lesotho	0	222,000	2,000	105,600	0	0	0	92,800
Liberia	0	336,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madagascar	0	8,388,000	4,600	998,400	110,400	1,000	0	634,800
Malawi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,134,000
Mali	0	9,990,000	0	446,400	624,000	0	0	155,200
Mauritania	0	6,000	200	0	0	0	0	0
Mauritius	0	72,000	200	0	0	0	0	0
Mozambique	0	19,074,000	0	300,000	0	0	0	500,000
Nigeria	0	17,760,000	20,000	500,400	100,800	0	0	0
Senegal	0	9,258,000	13,400	669,600	182,400	9,600	0	226,000
Sierra Leone	0	498,000	2,800	43,200	28,800	0	0	10,000
Swaziland	0	198,000	2,000	60,000	96,000	0	0	0
Tanzania	0	300,000	3,000	2,200,800	0	7,550	0	10,000
Togo	0	7,836,000	15,800	222,000	340,800	5,400	0	2,800
Uganda	0	1,062,000	0	775,200	518,400	50	0	20,000
Zambia	0	0	3,000	603,600	86,400	5,000	0	10,000
Zimbabwe	0	0	10,000	7,692,000	4,800	5,000	0	194,000
Total	10,000	172,488,000	105,000	16,453,200	8,006,400	43,850	8,006,400	3,311,200

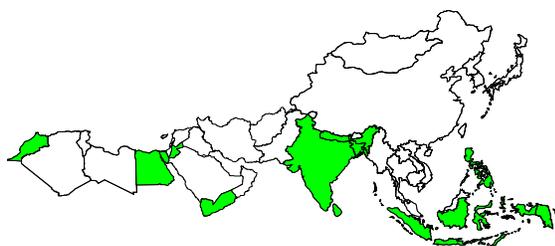
Note: Dollar value includes shipping costs

Table A3

**Value of Contraceptives Shipped to Africa
by Country
FY 1998**

COUNTRY	FEMALE CONDOMS	CONDOMS	IUDS	ORALS	VFTS	NORPLANT®	DEPOPROVERA®	TOTAL
Benin	\$0	\$282,924	\$5,810	\$24,408	\$12,342	\$0	\$0	\$325,484
Burkina Faso	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$7,952	\$0	\$7,952
Burundi	\$0	\$4,202	\$1,369	\$1,643	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$7,214
Cameroon	\$0	\$1,226,743	\$19,247	\$231,994	\$658	\$178,524	\$3,836	\$1,661,002
Cape Verde	\$0	\$14,740	\$864	\$6,922	\$7,457	\$0	\$0	\$29,119
Chad	\$0	\$6,103	\$0	\$1,159	\$818	\$0	\$497	\$9,441
Comoros	\$0	\$4,411	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,411
Cote d'Ivoire	\$0	\$104,055	\$0	\$4,872	\$0	\$0	\$156,148	\$265,075
Eritrea	\$0	\$90,783	\$1,611	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$18,014	\$110,408
Ethiopia	\$0	\$3,025,720	\$10,541	\$0	\$0	\$24,411	\$25,987	\$3,086,659
Gambia	\$0	\$17,646	\$0	\$12,059	\$8,918	\$0	\$2,931	\$41,554
Ghana	\$0	\$204,058	\$0	\$57,356	\$655,348	\$40,096	\$62,892	\$1,019,750
Guinea	\$0	\$284,612	\$3,135	\$94,338	\$24,743	\$0	\$66,781	\$473,609
Guinea-Bissau	\$0	\$576	\$7,120	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$435	\$8,131
Kenya	\$8,252	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$8,252
Lesotho	\$0	\$19,774	\$4,151	\$32,599	\$0	\$0	\$108,906	\$165,430
Liberia	\$0	\$29,560	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$29,560
Madagascar	\$0	\$467,169	\$6,701	\$223,045	\$13,716	\$24,550	\$617,651	\$1,352,832
Malawi	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,122,367	\$1,122,367
Mali	\$0	\$859,201	\$0	\$124,354	\$86,335	\$0	\$174,281	\$1,244,171
Mauritania	\$0	\$588	\$407	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$995
Mauritius	\$0	\$7,537	\$471	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$8,008
Mozambique	\$0	\$1,021,464	\$0	\$63,669	\$0	\$0	\$486,498	\$1,571,631
Nigeria	\$0	\$914,058	\$30,077	\$110,535	\$11,163	\$0	\$0	\$1,065,833
Senegal	\$0	\$520,680	\$17,344	\$146,562	\$22,722	\$235,592	\$218,376	\$1,161,276
Sierra Leone	\$0	\$42,707	\$4,961	\$14,464	\$4,130	\$0	\$11,031	\$77,293
Swaziland	\$0	\$17,193	\$4,138	\$18,411	\$15,717	\$0	\$0	\$55,459
Tanzania	\$0	\$17,220	\$4,784	\$541,865	\$0	\$180,976	\$9,873	\$754,718
Togo	\$0	\$435,971	\$25,075	\$61,652	\$42,874	\$131,070	\$2,717	\$699,359
Uganda	\$0	\$70,112	\$0	\$185,628	\$66,713	\$1,805	\$23,074	\$347,332
Zambia	\$0	\$0	\$6,039	\$182,269	\$13,782	\$122,750	\$12,359	\$337,199
Zimbabwe	\$0	\$0	\$16,440	\$1,653,236	\$585	\$120,066	\$187,040	\$1,977,367
Total	\$8,252	\$9,689,807	\$170,285	\$3,793,040	\$988,021	\$1,067,792	\$3,311,694	\$19,028,891

Note: Dollar value includes shipping costs



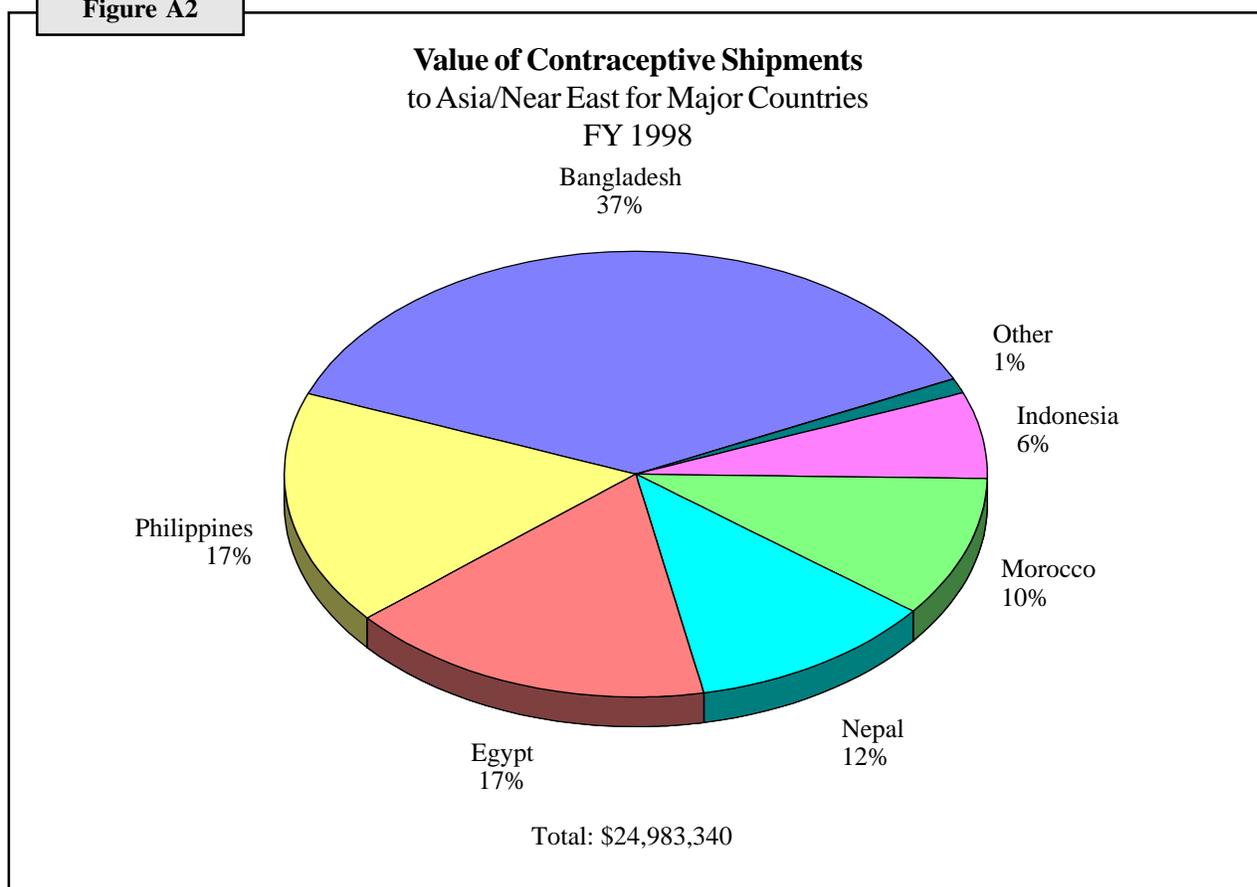
Asia/Near East

Major Recipients

The value of contraceptives shipped to Asia and the Near East doubled from \$12.4 million in FY 1997 to almost \$25 million this year, surpassing contraceptive assistance to Africa. The sharp rise in shipments to the region was in part a response to urgent needs in two countries: Bangladesh, which continues to be plagued by shortfalls in supplies from other donors, received emergency shipments of condoms at almost twice already substantial FY 1997 quantities; Indonesia, reacting to continued financial crisis, urgently requested 1.1 million IUDs although it received no USAID contraceptives for years. In both cases USAID's contraceptive program quickly adapted to meet these large and unforeseen needs.

In addition to Bangladesh and Indonesia, Egypt, Nepal and Morocco were major recipients of contraceptive shipments to the region. Shipments to the Philippines returned to their historical levels after a precipitous drop in FY 1997 designed to reduce in-country stocks.

Figure A2



For detailed Asia/Near East country data, see Table A4 (shipments by quantity) and Table A5 (shipments by value).

Table A4

Quantity of Contraceptives Shipped to Asia and the Near East

by Country
FY 1998

COUNTRY	FEMALE CONDOMS	CONDOMS	IUDS	ORALS	VFTS	NORPLANT®	DEPOPROVERA®	TOTAL
Bangladesh	0	147,534,000	0	5,466,000	0	0	0	314,800
Egypt	0	5,916,000	1,296,000	0	0	0	15,300	1,846,000
Indonesia	0	0	1,100,000	0	0	0	0	0
Jordan	0	984,000	34,400	0	0	0	1,000	0
Morocco	0	4,260,000	5,000	9,672,000	0	0	0	280,400
Nepal	0	27,648,000	11,800	2,761,200	547,200	0	3,250	638,400
Papua New Guinea	0	60,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Philippines	0	8,880,000	161,000	11,104,800	0	0	0	1,288,800
Solomon Islands	0	90,000	1,000	3,600	0	0	0	2,000
Sri Lanka	0	0	1,400	0	0	0	300	42,000
Tonga	0	36,000	400	0	0	0	0	1,200
Vanuatu	0	18,000	0	6,000	0	0	0	2,000
Western Samoa	0	36,000	0	0	0	0	0	10,800
Yemen, Republic of	0	0	15,000	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	195,462,000	2,626,000	29,013,600	547,200	0	19,850	4,426,400

Note: Dollar value includes shipping costs

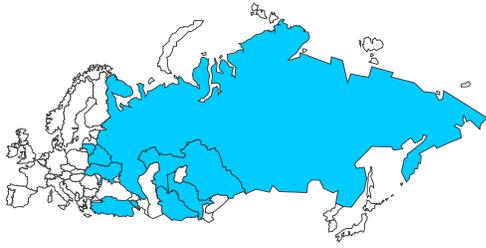
Table A5

Value of Contraceptives Shipped to Asia and the Near East

by Country
FY 1998

COUNTRY	FEMALE CONDOMS	CONDOMS	IUDS	ORALS	VFTS	NORPLANT®	DEPOPROVERA®	TOTAL
Bangladesh	\$0	\$7,722,549	\$0	\$1,286,535	\$0	\$0	\$307,275	\$9,316,359
Egypt	\$0	\$325,291	\$1,765,846	\$0	\$0	\$366,150	\$1,757,911	\$4,215,198
Indonesia	\$0	\$0	\$1,531,478	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,531,478
Jordan	\$0	\$69,154	\$53,231	\$0	\$0	\$24,151	\$0	\$146,536
Morocco	\$0	\$223,502	\$7,544	\$2,050,012	\$0	\$0	\$265,719	\$2,546,777
Nepal	\$0	\$1,484,997	\$17,492	\$615,799	\$62,626	\$78,180	\$616,115	\$2,875,209
Papua New Guinea	\$0	\$5,376	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,376
Philippines	\$0	\$480,361	\$233,301	\$2,275,189	\$0	\$0	\$1,239,647	\$4,228,498
Solomon Islands	\$0	\$7,985	\$2,099	\$1,123	\$0	\$0	\$2,429	\$13,636
Sri Lanka	\$0	\$0	\$2,175	\$0	\$0	\$7,412	\$43,934	\$53,521
Tonga	\$0	\$2,972	\$609	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,281	\$4,862
Vanuatu	\$0	\$1,402	\$0	\$1,647	\$0	\$0	\$2,146	\$5,195
Western Samoa	\$0	\$2,734	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$12,001	\$14,735
Yemen, Republic of	\$0	\$0	\$25,960	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$25,960
Total	\$0	\$10,326,323	\$3,639,735	\$6,230,305	\$62,626	\$475,893	\$4,248,458	\$24,983,340

Note: Dollar value includes shipping costs



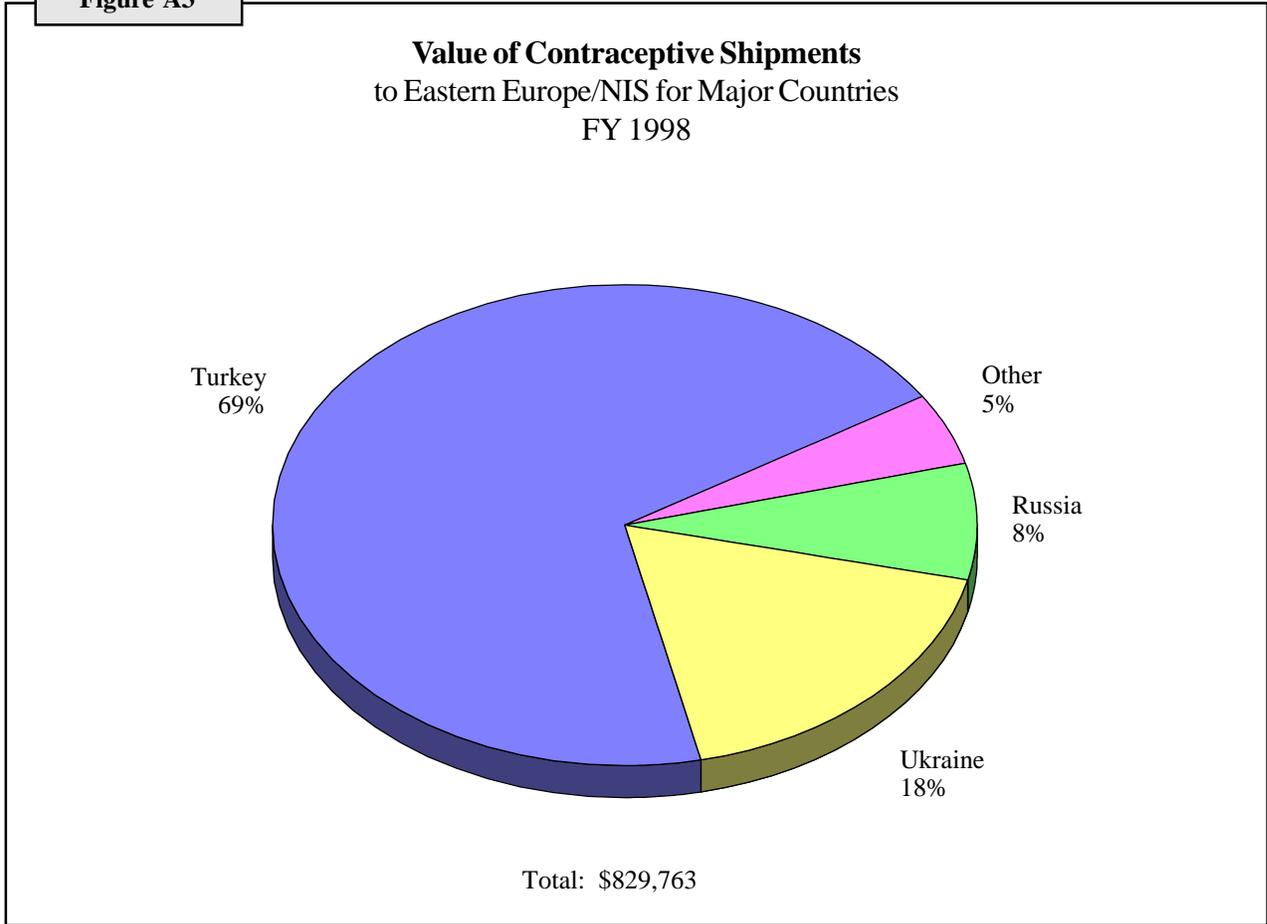
Eastern Europe/NIS

Major Recipients

USAID’s contraceptive program in Eastern Europe and the Newly Independent States continues to follow a pattern of short-term, targeted assistance to countries in economic transition: four of the seven recipients in FY 1998 received no shipments in the previous year (Armenia, Belarus, Ukraine and Uzbekistan), while this year no contraceptives were shipped to three of the six FY 1997 recipients (Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, and Kyrgyzstan).

While Turkey remains the major recipient of contraceptives in the region, the value of its shipments fell 44 percent to \$576 thousand, in line with a planned phaseout of contraceptive assistance to that country. Ukraine received the second-largest share of contraceptives (\$150 thousand), followed by Russia, whose FY 1998 shipments totaled nearly \$63 thousand.

Figure A3



For detailed Eastern Europe/NIS country data, see Table A6 (shipments by quantity) and Table A7 (shipments by value).

Table A6

Quantity of Contraceptives Shipped to Eastern Europe/NIS

by Country
FY 1998

COUNTRY	FEMALE CONDOM PIECES	CONDOM PIECES	IUD UNITS	ORAL CYCLES	VAGINAL TABLETS	NORPLANT® UNITS	DEPOPROVERA® UNITS
Armenia	0	42,000	400	28,800			400
Belarus	0	18,000	0	0	0	0	800
Kazakhstan	0	18,000	1,200	37,200	0	0	400
Russia	0	114,000	6,000	72,000	0	150	15,200
Turkey	0	0	346,800	666,000	0	0	0
Ukraine	0	156,000	30,200	291,600	0	0	10,000
Uzbekistan	0	24,000	0	0	24,000	0	5,600
Total	0	372,000	384,600	1,095,600	24,000	150	32,400

Table A7

Value of Contraceptives Shipped to Eastern Europe/NIS

by Country
FY 1998

COUNTRY	FEMALE CONDOMS	CONDOMS	IUDs	ORALS	VFTs	NORPLANT®	DEPOPROVERA®	TOTAL
Armenia	\$0	\$3,465	\$702	\$8,959	\$0	\$0	\$446	\$13,572
Belarus	\$0	\$1,499	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,144	\$2,643
Kazakhstan	\$0	\$1,305	\$1,889	\$9,675	\$0	\$0	\$421	\$13,290
Russia	\$0	\$9,875	\$10,180	\$21,255	\$0	\$4,163	\$17,365	\$62,838
Turkey	\$0	\$0	\$434,443	\$141,960	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$576,403
Ukraine	\$0	\$12,977	\$47,055	\$78,641	\$0	\$0	\$11,364	\$150,037
Uzbekistan	\$0	\$1,908	\$0	\$0	\$3,152	\$0	\$5,920	\$10,980
Total	\$0	\$31,029	\$494,269	\$260,490	\$3,152	\$4,163	\$36,660	\$829,763

Note: Dollar value includes shipping costs



Latin America/Caribbean

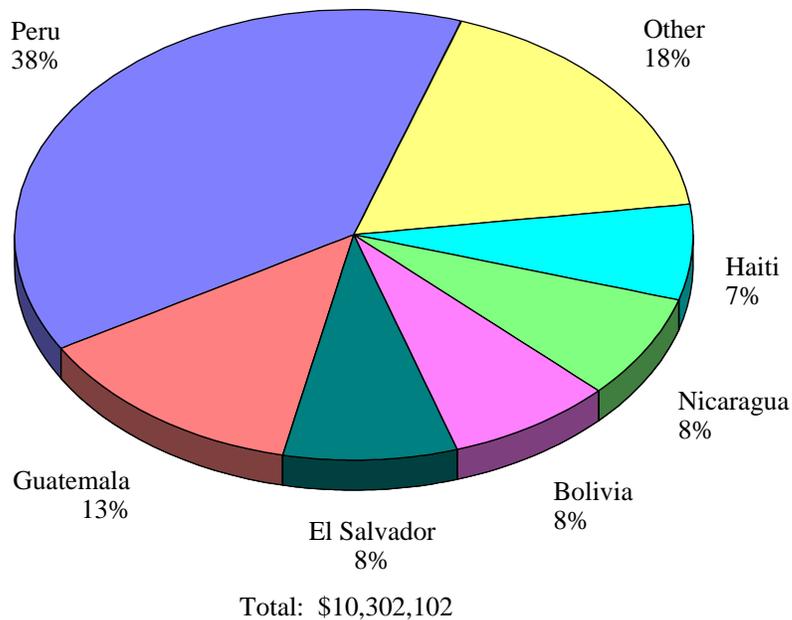
Major Recipients

USAID donations of contraceptives to Latin America and the Caribbean increased by nearly a third in FY 1998, to \$10.3 million. At the same time, the number of recipient countries dropped from 30 to 12, primarily due to the elimination of USAID funding for IPPF/Western Hemisphere Region; most of the affected countries were island nations in the Caribbean.

Peru, the major beneficiary again this year, received greater quantities of several methods, particularly condoms, which boosted the total value of shipments to the country by 35 percent. Deliveries to Guatemala more than doubled, for the first time bringing the total value of the country's USAID-funded contraceptives to over \$1 million. Bolivia, El Salvador, Haiti and Nicaragua also benefited from significantly larger shipments, most notably of oral cycles. Shipments to Mexico, a major recipient in FY 1997, dropped 60 percent this year as USAID's contraceptive support continues to wind down.

Figure A4

**Value of Contraceptive Shipments
to Latin America/Caribbean for Major Countries
FY 1998**



For detailed Latin America & Caribbean country data, see Table A8 (shipments by quantity) and Table A9 (shipments by value).

Table A8

Quantity of Contraceptives Shipped to Latin America/Caribbean

by Country
FY 1998

Bolivia	12,000	9,000,000	31,200	600,000	24,000	0	60,400
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	25,200
Dominican Republic	0	1,602,000	7,400	1,119,600	91,200	0	47,200
Ecuador	0	1,104,000	57,800	254,400	57,600	0	0
El Salvador	0	4,134,000	8,400	2,241,600	33,600	1,000	55,200
Guatemala	0	12,822,000	17,000	1,072,800	81,600	0	438,000
Haiti	0	0	0	151,200	0	11,900	372,000
Honduras	0	3,834,000	42,000	1,060,800	0	0	20,000
Mexico	0	5,664,000	0	636,000	120,000	0	0
Nicaragua	0	3,582,000	0	777,600	0	0	433,200
Paraguay	0	2,256,000	12,000	0	0	0	27,200
Peru	0	23,016,000	20,000	6,453,600	4,948,800	0	698,800
Total	12,000	67,014,000	195,800	14,367,600	5,356,800	12,900	2,177,200

Table A9

Value of Contraceptives Shipped to Latin America/Caribbean

by Country
FY 1998

Bolivia	\$11,566	\$552,978	\$47,960	\$151,210	\$3,218	\$0	\$61,458	\$828,390
Brazil	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$26,193	\$26,193
Dominican Republic	\$0	\$89,962	\$10,745	\$245,166	\$10,819	\$0	\$45,512	\$402,204
Ecuador	\$0	\$64,552	\$76,133	\$57,086	\$7,236	\$0	\$0	\$205,007
El Salvador	\$0	\$228,733	\$13,608	\$505,232	\$4,158	\$24,749	\$53,778	\$830,258
Guatemala	\$0	\$694,464	\$24,606	\$233,973	\$9,983	\$0	\$419,523	\$1,382,549
Haiti	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$34,491	\$0	\$287,195	\$363,028	\$684,714
Honduras	\$0	\$239,496	\$58,449	\$241,823	\$0	\$0	\$19,754	\$559,522
Mexico	\$0	\$309,388	\$0	\$127,707	\$13,176	\$0	\$0	\$450,271
Nicaragua	\$0	\$199,586	\$0	\$167,802	\$0	\$0	\$417,447	\$784,835
Paraguay	\$0	\$153,805	\$17,847	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$28,613	\$200,265
Peru	\$0	\$1,276,275	\$25,195	\$1,387,864	\$593,177	\$0	\$665,383	\$3,947,894
Total	\$11,566	\$3,809,239	\$274,543	\$3,152,354	\$641,767	\$311,944	\$2,100,689	\$10,302,102

ANNEX B



Office of Population Project Expenditures FY 1998

Overview of Office of Population Assistance

Activities supported by USAID's Office of Population totaled slightly under \$287 million in FY 1998. All expenditures were fully loaded (i.e. they included attributable and allocable costs) and consisted of core funds, field support funds, operating year budget (OYB) transfers and buy-ins/add-ons/MAARDs¹ designated for both G/PHN/POP projects and contraceptive shipments.

Regional shares of total expenditures showed little change from FY 1997; at the same time, spending in each region increased slightly from last year (see Table B1 and Figure B1).

The proportion of spending on contraceptive procurement rebounded from its low of 11 percent in FY 1997, rising to 17 percent this year; project expenditures – subprojects, technical assistance, and other activities – accounted for the remaining 83 percent of Office of Population funds spent in FY 1998. Among the latter, subprojects shrank from 26 to 16 percent of total expenditures, while the share of spending on technical assistance, both short- and long-term, increased modestly (by 7%) compared to FY 1997 (see Figure B2). This pattern is likely related to a continuing shift away from institutional subcontracts as the primary mode of population assistance and towards more technically focused projects in which CAs draw on their own resources in partnership with local organizations.

By type of activity, service delivery – comprising direct provision of family planning services as well as social marketing of contraceptives – continued to account for the largest portion of Office of Population spending, but its share declined from 36 to 29 percent (see Figure B3). Much of this drop is attributable to the completion in FY 1998 of a project sponsored by IPPF/Western Hemisphere Region that provided family planning services to countries in Latin America and the Caribbean; the aforementioned trend away from subprojects, which are typically focused on service delivery, was also a contributing factor.

In contrast, activities related to research increased their share of spending by two percentage points in FY 1998; policy/evaluation and management activities remained at last year's levels. Contraceptives and logistics expenditures, which include technical assistance related to contraceptive supply and distribution in addition to product procurement, returned to historical levels of around 20%.

¹ Modified Acquisition and Assistance Request Documents (MAARDs) allow USAID missions to contribute funds to centrally-managed projects in order to support activities not covered by mission-sponsored programs. For reporting purposes, funding through MAARDs is tracked in the same manner as buy-ins.

Table B1

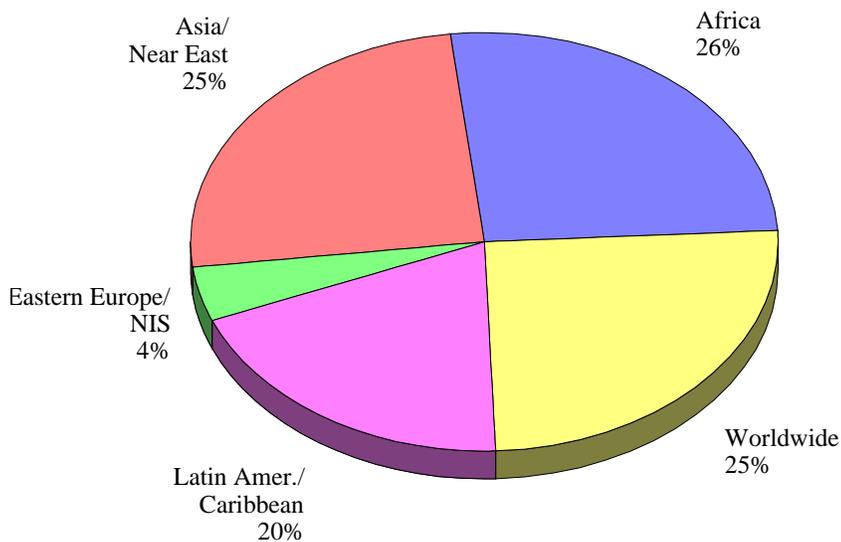
Office of Population Expenditures by Region
Including Field Support, Buy-ins and OYB Transfers (in \$1,000s)
FY 1998

Region	Project Expenditures	Contraceptives	Total
Africa	58,289	16,341	74,630
Asia/Near East	50,673	21,454	72,127
Eastern Europe/NIS	11,291	713	12,004
Latin America/Caribbean	46,736	8,847	55,583
Worldwide*	72,628	0	72,628
Total	239,617	47,355	286,972

*Worldwide encompasses activities in the United States as well as interregional activities.

Figure B1

Office of Population Expenditures by Region
Including Field Support, Buy-ins and OYB Transfers
FY 1998



Total: \$286,972,000

Figure B2

Office of Population Expenditures by Cost Category
Including Field Support, Buy-ins and OYB Transfers
FY 1998

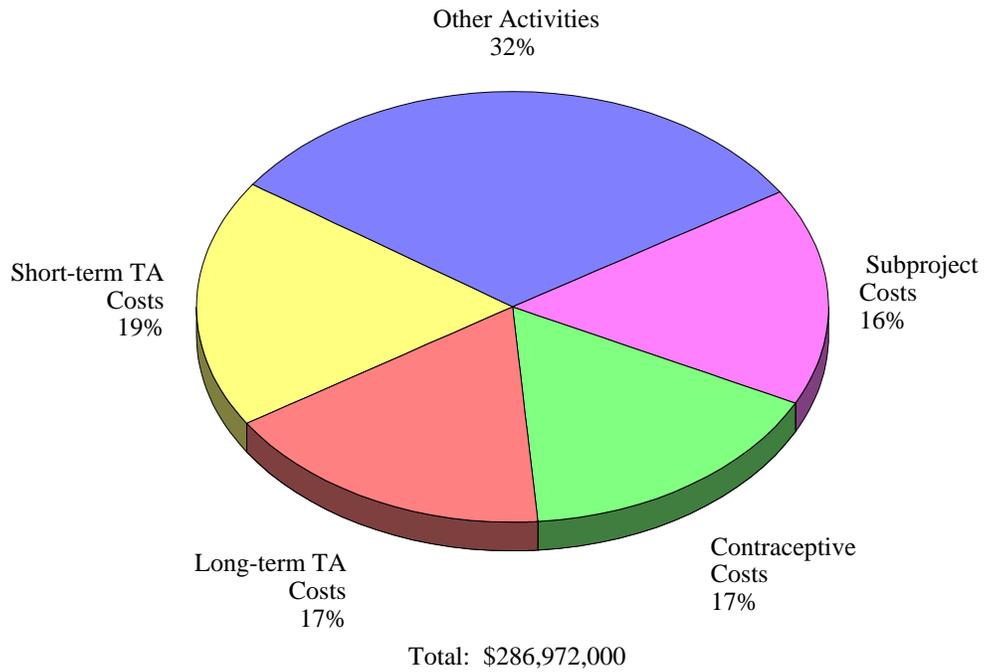
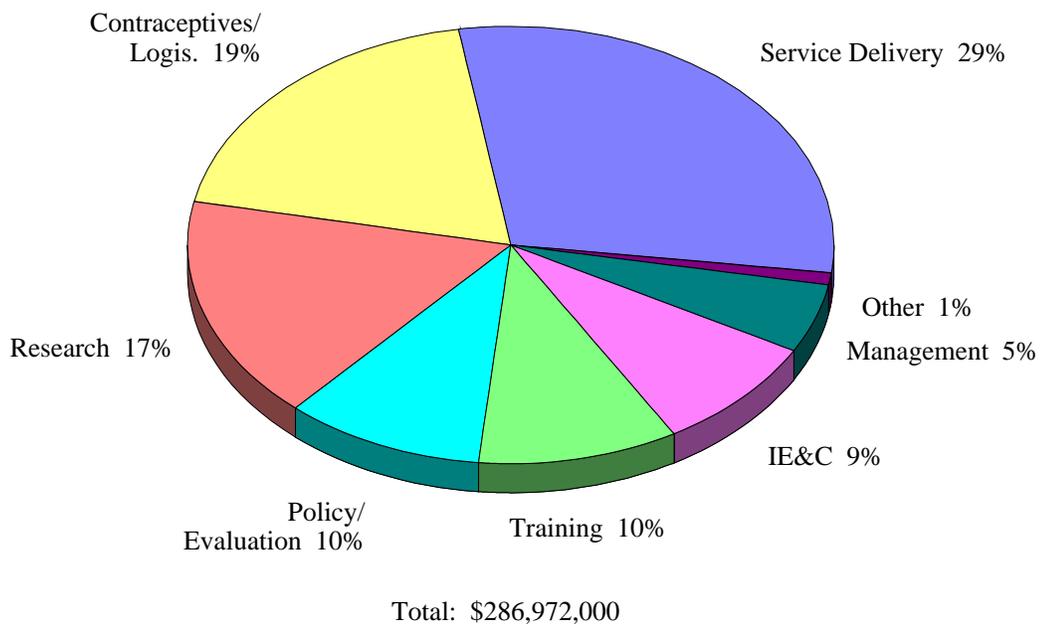


Figure B3

Office of Population Expenditures by Type of Activity
Including Field Support, Buy-ins and OYB Transfers
FY 1998



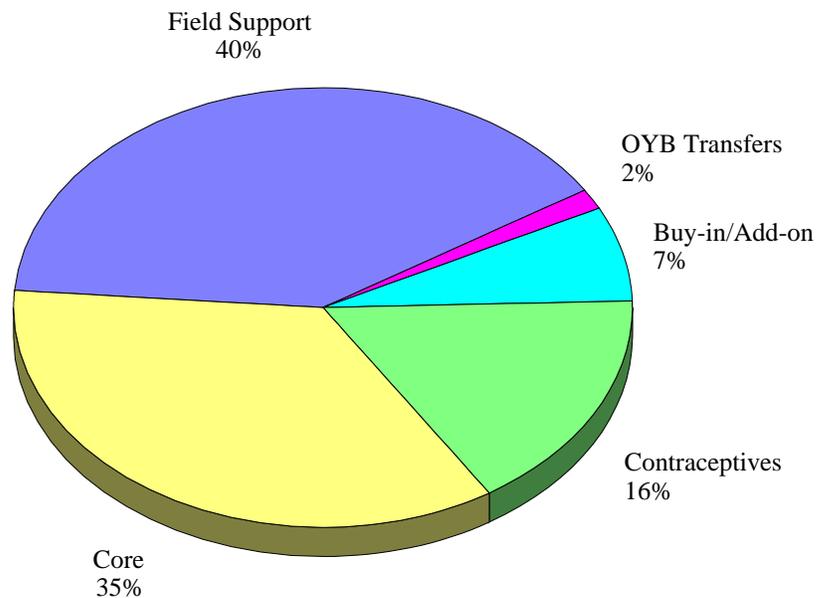
**Overview of
Office of
Population
Assistance
(cont.)**

The Office of Population's expenditures by funding source, which comprise core, field support, OYB transfers, buy-ins/add-ons/MAARDs and contraceptives, shifted significantly in FY 1998 (see Figure B4). Field support expenditures fell in both absolute and relative terms, from 44 percent in FY 1997 to 40 percent. The reduction in field support funding is partly offset by the rise in spending on contraceptives, which are now almost totally funded through field support; the combined share of both funding sources this year is roughly equal to that for FY 1997.

Buy-ins/add-ons/MAARDs dropped slightly (from 8% to 7%), while operating year budget (OYB) transfers shrank from four percent in FY 1997 to two percent this year, in accordance with the planned phaseout of these funding mechanisms.

Figure B4

Office of Population Expenditures by Source of Funds
Including Field Support, Buy-ins and OYB Transfers
FY 1998



Total: \$286,972,000