



DONOR GOVERNMENT PROGRESS TOWARD LONDON SUMMIT COMMITMENTS

COUNTRY	FP2020 SUMMIT COMMITMENT(S)	PERIOD OF COMMITMENT	PROGRESS TOWARD FP2020 SUMMIT COMMITMENT(S)
AUSTRALIA	"Australia commits to spending an additional AU\$58 million over five years on family planning, doubling annual contributions to AU\$53 million by 2016. This commitment will form a part of Australia's broader investments in maternal, reproductive and child health (at least AU\$1.6 billion over five years to 2015)."	2012–2016	Australia included two components in its FP2020 commitment: 1. double annual disbursements from AU\$26.5 million to AU\$53 million, and 2. provide an additional AU\$58 million (above the baseline of AU\$26.5 million) over the 2012–2016 period. In 2013, the most recent year of available data, Australia provided AU\$43 million, which is 80% of its AU\$53 million annual goal. Additionally, Australia disbursed a combined total of AU\$39.4 million in 2012 and 2013 above the AU\$26.5 million baseline, which is 68% of the additional AU\$58 million goal over the 2012–2016 period.
DENMARK	"Denmark commits an additional US\$13 million to family planning over eight years."	2012–2020	In 2013 and 2014, Denmark disbursed a combined total of US\$23.1 million in additional bilateral FP funding above its 2012 baseline level. This surpasses its stated goal of an additional US\$13 million by 2020, with six years remaining.
FRANCE	"In 2011, France pledged to spend an additional €100 million on family planning within the context of reproductive health through to 2015, in nine countries in francophone Africa."	2011–2015	France's FP2020 pledge was a reiteration of a previous pledge to increase support for FP through increased funding (by €100 million over the 2010 level during the period between 2011 and 2015) for broader reproductive health activities, of which FP is a component. France's bilateral funding for FP/RH activities has been above the 2010 level during the entire period between 2011 and 2014 for a cumulative total of €127 million in additional funding. As such, France has fulfilled its pledge with one year remaining.
GERMANY	"Germany commits €400 million (US\$491.6 million) to reproductive health and family planning over four years, of which 25% (€100 million or US\$122.29 million) is likely to be dedicated directly to family planning, depending on partner countries' priorities."	2012–2015	Germany's FP2020 commitment was for family planning and reproductive health activities (€400 million or US\$491.6 million over four years), of which FP-specific activities would account for 25% (€100 million or US\$122.29 million). During the period between 2012–2014, Germany provided €362.8 million in bilateral funding for combined FP/RH activities including €89.3 million that was FP-specific. These amounts are both approximately 90% of Germany's FP2020 commitment, with one year remaining.
NETHERLANDS	"The Netherlands committed €370 million in 2012 for sexual and reproductive health and rights, including HIV and health, and intends to extend this amount to €381 million in 2013, and to €413 million in 2015."	2012–2015	The Netherlands disbursed €377 million in 2012 and €382 million in 2013, exceeding its stated commitment in each year, and was estimated to have exceeded its 2015 target a year early, with €416 million disbursed in 2014.
NORWAY	"Norway commits to doubling its investment from US\$25 million to US\$50 million over eight years."	2012–2020	Norway disbursed US\$20.4 million in 2013 and US\$20.8 million in 2014 for FP-specific activities, both of which are above Norway's 2012 level (US\$3.3 million) for FP-specific activities. The disbursement in 2014 represents 83% of its stated goal of a US\$25 million increase by 2020, with six years remaining. Norway also provides FP funding under broader reproductive health activities. While FP-specific funding cannot be disaggregated from these amounts, Norway's funding for broader reproductive health activities increased in both 2013 and 2014.
SWEDEN	"Sweden will increase spending on contraceptives from its 2010 level of US\$32 million per year to US\$40 million per year, totaling an additional US\$40 million between 2011 and 2015."	2011–2015	Sweden's bilateral FP funding is provided under broader FP/RH activities. While FP-specific (and contraceptive) funding totals could not be disaggregated from the broader FP/RH activities, Sweden's total bilateral FP/RH funding increased in both 2013 and 2014, reaching nearly US\$30 million above the 2012 total. The combined increases in 2013 and 2014 totaled more than US\$38 million above the 2012 level.
UK	"The UK is committing £516 million (US \$800 million) over eight years towards the Summit goal of enabling an additional 120 million women and girls in the world's poorest countries to be using modern methods of family planning by 2020. This commitment is part of the UK's broader commitment to double efforts on family planning, increasing investments from £90 million per year (average spend over 2010/11 and 2011/12) to £180 million per year over the eight years from 2012/13 to 2019/20."	2012–2020	The UK has disbursed more than £516 million (US\$800 million) in the three-year 2012–2014 period, already fulfilling its FP2020 commitment with five years remaining. In addition, the UK has also exceeded its broader commitment to increase annual investments toward family planning from £90 million to £180 million.

*During the 2012 London 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 UK reported FP funding using this revised methodology.