

Projections of Funds for Population and AIDS Activities,  
2009-2011

UNFPA/NIDI  
Resource Flows Project  
[www.resourceflows.org](http://www.resourceflows.org)

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## 1. Introduction

The Resource Flows (RF) project was designed with the intention to provide timely data on financial flows for population activities. Within the project, Van Dalen and Reuser (2005) developed and applied an econometric model to produce estimates and projections of both donor and domestic expenditures for population activities (we will refer to the report by Van Dalen and Reuser as the DR-report). All subsequent RF reports dealing with projections of funds for population activities have been based on the results obtained by Van Dalen and Reuser. Needless to say, significant changes in the size and composition of financial flows for population activities have taken place since the DR-report. These changes have been documented by the RF project in a timely fashion. The underlying method to produce projections, however, has remained unchanged. At this point in time, as emphasized at the Resource Tracking Expert Group Meeting at the UNFPA Headquarters in New York in November 2008, there is an apparent need to review, evaluate, and possibly improve the methodology developed by Van Dalen and Reuser. The previous report by Maja Micevska Scarf and Annemarie Ernsten (January 2010) introduced two major changes in the methodology 1) A revised methodology to produce *current estimates* and 2) reconsidering and improving the methodology to produce *projections*

In general, there are four issues to be reconsidered when revising an estimation methodology: dependent variables, explanatory variables, estimation sample, and econometric techniques. In this report, the dependent variables (expenditures on each of the four funding categories of the ICPD Costed Population Package and non-earmarked funds) remain the same as in the DR-report. In the previous report (January 2010) the estimation sample was extended to include data until 2007, thus covering the period 1996-2007. They considered the importance of additional explanatory variables and, most importantly, they used in their report a new econometric technique: the Blundell-Bond dynamic panel data estimator. The advantage of the new econometric technique is that it allows past realizations of the dependent variable to affect its current level. The present report is based upon the findings in this aspect in previous report. (See also Annex 1.1)

The estimation results clearly show the importance of taking into account the effect of past developments in funding levels. This has been taken into account when projecting funds for the years 2009-2011. **One of the most interesting conclusions of our analysis is that the ICPD targets for donor funding are likely to be met, despite the negative effect of the global financial crisis. (?)**

This report is structured as follows. Estimations and projections for the years 2009 to 2011 for donor expenditures are presented in section 2, while results on resource flows for population activities generated by developing countries are presented in section 3. By combining figures on both donor and domestic expenditures, a projection of global resource flows is obtained (section 4). Section 5 concludes with a summary of the main findings.

## 2. Donors

Donors play a large role in generating funds for population activities. As in the previous RF reports, we differentiate between the following type of donors: (i) OECD/DAC members and (ii) other donors: private foundations, international NGOs, multilateral organizations, and development banks. We consider only primary funds. In the case of primary donors (OECD/DAC members and private foundations), primary funds refer to the financial resources contributed via general contributions (for example, to UN-organizations) or directly to projects/programs. In the case of intermediate donors (international NGOs, multilateral organizations, and development banks) primary funds include only self-generated income.

Table 2.1 gives an overview of total primary funds for population activities generated by donors during the period 1997-2008. Donor assistance has always been dominated by funds provided by the OECD/DAC members. The USA is the biggest provider of primary funds. After a decline of the primary fund in 2006, a considerable increase of the fund for the US can be observed, especially between 2007 and 2008.

Compared to 2007, the overall level of primary funds by OECD/DAC members continued its upward trend. Among other donors, private foundations are the biggest providers of primary funds for population activities. Also here an ongoing upward trend can be observed.

Table 2.1. Primary Funds for Population and AIDS Activities, 1997-2008 (in 1,000 current US dollars)

Country	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Australia	45,235	44,562	30,530	14,673	13,088	21,257	38,966	54,894	73,423	95,463	99,319	125,942
Austria	577	1,784	1,449	870	979	1,520	2,727	3,598	4,822	7,959	7,996	8,381
Belgium	9,814	10,148	10,443	15,768	19,138	44,101	26,400	49,877	56,438	75,677	55,963	39,644
Canada	34,520	38,568	37,212	37,441	12,689	82,845	56,626	101,131	318,123	300,868	231,143	187,514
Denmark	46,990	60,114	54,877	44,640	48,852	73,830	59,527	89,798	92,338	103,910	138,992	161,001
Finland	17,335	23,114	19,957	19,766	23,730	24,353	23,697	27,410	23,665	50,948	38,829	61,120
France	16,500	16,500	7,977	12,360	8,242	83,687	56,559	205,583	182,895	250,720	307,194	382,993
Germany	122,462	124,806	119,764	96,398	108,660	106,763	132,088	141,688	181,638	151,949	193,151	194,579
Greece	-	-	-	-	13	58	9,293	6,349	10,467	13,641	12,188	6,358
Ireland	-	-	2,673	4,240	6,255	11,787	26,786	26,029	63,719	143,654	121,018	113,290
Italy	2,203	6,385	10,042	24,921	25,038	22,641	27,068	24,107	7,962	3,904	38,317	29,393
Japan	93,760	88,879	111,691	130,674	115,346	180,167	128,068	278,645	339,094	371,241	313,695	479,017
Luxembourg	1,176	4,257	3,313	10,726	5,627	7,458	8,249	13,214	12,915	20,607	28,896	35,748
Netherlands	146,428	119,230	115,781	170,077	132,032	164,310	275,434	442,186	479,253	546,801	552,546	496,014
New Zealand	1,806	2,316	2,316	2,308	2,150	3,288	5,917	8,021	15,247	17,663	13,848	17,160
Norway	54,296	71,394	61,671	59,957	42,960	80,793	91,648	166,276	188,402	300,405	264,920	269,836
Portugal	414	1,244	440	400	689	571	1,119	3,979	5,268	6,807	5,778	7,347
Spain	7,438	4,320	9,466	6,208	14,380	3,291	29,949	37,039	66,893	67,452	139,496	230,763
Sweden	53,177	78,270	61,602	73,142	56,270	61,107	80,029	196,894	219,670	369,569	366,182	325,984
Switzerland	16,626	17,818	17,796	16,074	23,534	23,403	31,522	31,872	40,234	36,540	36,974	44,848
United Kingdom	117,431	125,934	95,703	169,602	80,971	168,803	589,650	570,142	711,677	863,793	1,137,342	1,138,817
United States	662,360	619,729	603,003	658,614	951,012	962,969	1,807,643	1,807,643	3,010,627	2,535,693	3,065,842	4,672,158
European Union	79,387	79,387	33,400	28,883	28,054	184,891	228,737	159,248	226,446	290,322	318,033	269,666
Total countries	1,450,549	1,538,760	1,411,106	1,597,743	1,719,708	2,313,893	3,737,702	4,445,624	6,331,217	6,625,586	7,487,660	9,297,573



	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
International foundations	62,784	72,498	175,545	250,652	201,620	460,110	305,443	324,541	298,576	300,863	531,807	575,751
International NGOs	42,923	51,107	64,104	48,053	39,089	70,560	74,395	107,791	65,570	104,731	21,863	66,793
UN Organizations	49,109	34,530	31,390	77,289	96,048	31,419	43,319	60,732	95,821	104,755	61,661	64,633
Bank grants	9,139	10,385	9,240	840	3,150	2,000	27,645	227,054	185,864	130,769	52,120	45,740
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,614,503</b>	<b>1,707,280</b>	<b>1,691,385</b>	<b>1,974,577</b>	<b>2,059,614</b>	<b>2,877,982</b>	<b>4,188,505</b>	<b>5,165,742</b>	<b>6,977,047</b>	<b>7,266,703</b>	<b>8,155,111</b>	<b>10,050,490</b>

Donors

*Source:* Resource Flows database.

## 2.1. Projections of donor funding

### *Donor governments*

In making projections of funding for population activities by OECD/DAC members for the period 2009-2011, as in the previous RF reports, the methodological approach has been to maximize the use of the data collected through the survey on future expected expenditures of donor governments. However, not all countries reported future expenditures<sup>1</sup> and for these countries we have based our calculations on the estimation results presented above. In particular, we have applied the following rules:

- For 2009, general contributions were projected based on the projected GDP growth rate between 2008 and 2009 for the respective economy. For the four ICPD categories, as in OECD (2009) projections were made applying the compound annual growth rate for that category between 2005 and 2007 to the 2007 value with the following limits to smooth out large fluctuations in growth rates observed for some countries:
  - Where the historical growth rate for a given donor country would lead to more than doubling the donated amount to a certain ICPD category, we have applied a ceiling corresponding to the double of the amount in 2007.
  - Where the historical growth rate for a given donor country would lead to negative amounts, we have applied the floor of zero.
- For the period 2009-2011, we need to account for the effect of the global crisis. However, without knowing how deep the recession will be and how long it will last this is a quite complicated task. In the absence of more precise guidelines, we assume that donor funding will follow the projected GDP growth rates of OECD/DAC members as forecasted by the IMF.

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<sup>1</sup> The following countries reported future expected expenditures for 2008-2009: Denmark, Finland, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Portugal, and Sweden.

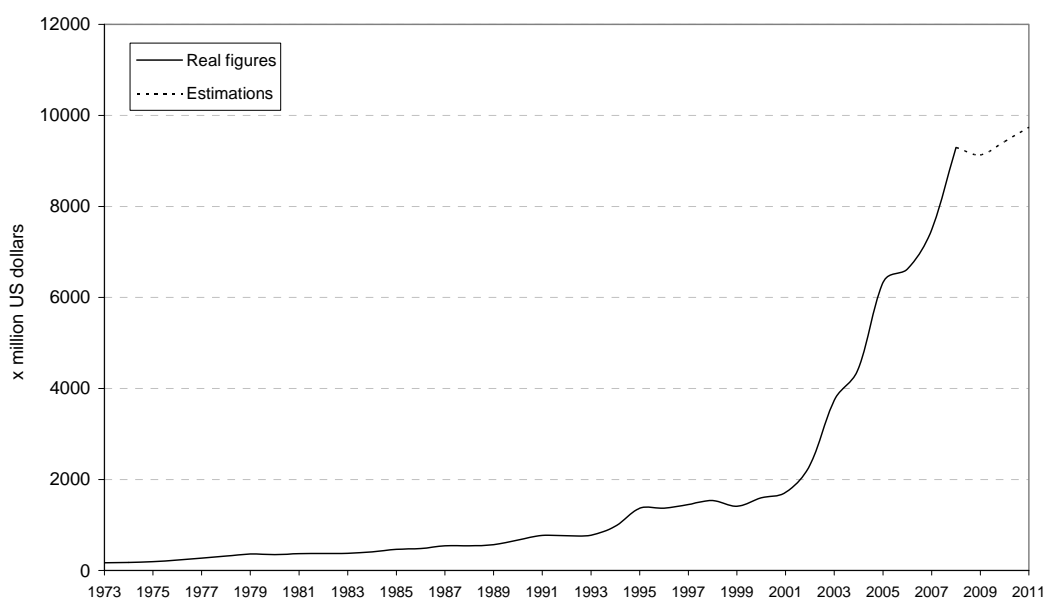
*Table 2.2. Projected Primary Funds for Population and AIDS Activities by OECD/DAC Members, 2009-2011 (in 1,000 current US dollars)*

Year	General contributions	Family planning	Reproductive health	STD/HIV/AIDS	Basic research	Total
2009	640,505	365,769	1,273,865	6,692,106	159,169	9,131,415
2010	666,294	378,528	1,312,605	6,903,305	162,385	9,423,116
2011	685,406	392,992	1,349,705	7,144,507	166,477	9,739,088
Allocation of funds (% of total primary funds)						
2009	7.0	4.0	14.0	73.3	1.7	100
2010	7.1	4.0	13.9	73.3	1.7	100
2011	7.0	4.0	13.9	73.4	1.7	100

Source: Resource Flows database.

Projected primary funds for population activities by donor governments are presented in Table 2.2. Projections for individual countries are presented in Appendix A2. The most significant element to be noted about Table 2.2 is the projected decrease in donor funding in 2009 due to the global financial crisis. The funding recovers in 2010. Figure 2.1 depicts the trend in total primary funds for population activities (in current US dollars) by OECD/DAC members from 1973 to 2011.

*Figure 2.1. Trends in primary funds of donor governments, 1973-2011 (including European Union) in million USD (current prices)*



Source: Resource Flows database.

*Other donors*

For other types of donors (foundations, international NGOs, UN organizations, and development banks) it is more difficult to predict the level of funding. As already explained in the previous RF reports, reported figures for other donors fluctuate heavily over the years, and the number of organizations reporting is low and unstable. Based on the estimation results presented in Annex A1.1, the following rules were applied when projecting funds by other donors:

- For 2009, funding for STD/HIV/AIDS programs was estimated based on the projected official (bilateral) aid by donor countries for this ICPD category. Projections of resource flows for the other three ICPD categories - family planning, reproductive health, and basic research - were made applying the compound annual growth rate for the respective ICPD category between 2005 and 2007 to the 2007 value with the following limits to smooth out large fluctuations in growth rates observed for some types of donors:
  - Where the historical growth rate for a given type of donor would lead to more than doubling the donated amount to a certain ICPD category, we have applied a ceiling corresponding to the double of the amount in 2007.
  - Where the historical growth rate for a given type of donor would lead to negative amounts, we have applied the floor of zero.
- For the period 2009-2011, we need to account for the effect of the global financial crisis. Again, without knowing how deep the recession will be and how long it will last this is a quite complicated task. In the absence of more precise guidelines, we simply assume that funding by other donors will follow the projected GDP growth rate for advanced economies as forecasted by the IMF.

*Total donor funds*

The total amount of donor funds consists of funds generated by donor governments and funds provided by the other donors. The aggregate results for donor funds for the years 1997-2011 are reported in Table 2.3. The Cairo goal was that donors should mobilize 6.1 billion in 1993 US dollars by 2005 and 10.2 billion by 2010, and for 2011 10.5 billion. However, a worrisome part of the ICPD agenda still remains the allocation of the funds over the various population programmes.

Table 2.3. Donor funds. 1997-2011 (in million current US dollars)

Year	Developed countries (1)	Foundations (2)	Development banks		UN System (4)	NGOs (5)	Total funds (6)
			(grants only) (3)				
1997	1,530.0	62.8	9.1		49.1	42.9	1,693.9
1998	1,538.8	72.5	10.4		34.5	51.1	1,707.3
1999	1,411.1	175.5	9.2		31.4	64.1	1,691.4
2000	1,597.7	250.7	0.8		77.3	48.1	1,974.6
2001	1,719.7	202.4	3.2		96.0	39.1	2,060.4
2002	2,313.9	460.1	2.0		31.4	70.6	2,878.0
2003	3,737.7	305.4	27.6		43.3	74.4	4,188.5
2004	4,445.6	324.5	227.1		60.7	107.8	5,165.7
2005	6,346.4	298.6	185.9		95.8	65.6	6,992.3
2006	6,440.0	300.9	130.8		104.8	104.7	7,266.7
2007	9,089.7	328.0	142.6		114.2	114.2	8,155.1
2008	9,297.6	575.8	45.7		64.6	66.8	10,050.5
2009*	9,131.4	549.0	43.6		61.6	63.7	9,849.3
2010*	9,423.1	569.7	45.2		63.9	66.1	10,168.0
2011*	9,739.1	587.7	46.6		65.9	68.2	10,507.6

Source: Resource Flows database.

\* Projections. The funds provided by individual OECD/DAC members are presented in detail in Appendix A1.



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### 3. Developing countries

In general, the level of funding for population and AIDS activities in developing countries and countries in transition has been increasing steadily both in terms of donor support and local mobilization. Until 2007, partly at the expense of so-called other “population activities”, AIDS funding has increased. In 2007, 75 percent of total donor funding went to AIDS activities, an increase of 5 percent compared to 2006 caused by a small shift from reproductive health and basic research. In 2007, 17 percent of total funding for population and AIDS went to reproductive health (in 2006, 20 percent). This shift might be caused by the difficulty in reporting of separate expenditures for family planning, reproductive health, and STD/HIV/AIDS. For 2008 we observe a slight shift, compared to 2007, between AIDS funding (74 %), Reproductive Health (17%), Family Planning (6%) and Basic Research (4%).

To get a better understanding of whether national governments and local NGOs are, despite the economic crisis, following the trend mentioned, domestic expenditures on population and AIDS for developing countries will be projected for the years 2009, 2010 and 2011.

The estimation method to establish these projections is based on the methods used for the first projections made by Van Dalen and Reuser (2005). This method was tested in 2009 and still proved to be valid today. The projections of domestic expenditures presented in this section are the result of new data collected by means of the RF-survey and new general macro-economic indicators.

To get an insight into the contribution of consumers to the overall expenditure, projections of private consumer expenditures were introduced in previous reports (Van Dalen and Reuser, 2005; Van Dalen and Reijer, 2006; Van der Pers and Beekink, 2007; Beekink and Ernsten, 2008, Micevska Scharf & Ernsten, 2010). These reports concluded that the burden of population assistance rests to a large extent on the shoulders of consumers, who contribute approximately 60 percent of the total resource flows.

Appendix A1 discusses the methodology used for projecting national expenditures, expenditures made by local NGOs and the amount consumers are expected to spend on population and AIDS activities.

### **3.1. Projecting domestic expenditures for 2009 to 2011**

Expected levels of required STD/HIV/AIDS funding as defined by the ICPD conference in Cairo in 1994 represent a fraction of what is spent in developing countries today. In 1994 nobody foresaw what the impacts of the pandemic would be. This unpredictability shows the dilemma in making projections in an unpredictable future. It also implies that capturing such trends means making use of both the most reliable and the most recent data. By making use of the Resource Flows database and reliable secondary sources, the projections try to capture these most reliable and recent data. In addition, the method relies on future national income as projected by the International Monetary Fund.

As defined in Van Dalen and Reuser (2005), primary and secondary data collected by the RF project is used as a basis for this exercise. Based on source preference, the following individual decision rules are applied:

- (1) Where available, reliable secondary information on national spending for any ICPD category for fiscal year 2009, 2010 and 2011 is used. Possible sources of this data are:
  - National AIDS Accounts (NAAs) of SIDALAC
  - AIDS Budget Analysis (IDASA and UNAIDS report)
  - National AIDS Spending Assessment (NASA) reporting by UNAIDS or national governments
  - National Health Accounts – HIV/AIDS Subanalysis (Abt Associates)
  - Data reported to the RF project on Future Expected National Budget on population and AIDS expenditures multiplied by with the share of domestic funding of the national budget.

To project future national expenditures on STD/HIV/AIDS activities, the reported data for 2008 to UNAIDS 2008 are an important source to rely on for the majority of developing countries. Information available through NASA reporting has been included. Since RF 2008, no data on STD/HIV/AIDS are collected by means of the domestic UNFPA/NIDI Resource Flows survey.

Where no reliable secondary source is available, the data reported to the RF survey in past years are used to project future expenditures for national governments and local NGOs. In the case of projecting expenditures made by local NGOs it is decided to include only reporting that does not seem to strongly underestimate the national expenditures made by local NGOs. An underestimation is caused by low coverage of ministry departments or organisations within one country.



If based on the RF survey, the following rules apply for each of the ICPD categories:

- Family Planning (FP). Given prior trends, we use the *most recent* reported FP expenditures figure of a country as its projection for 2009, 2010 and 2011.
- Reproductive Health (RH). Spending for reproductive health has shown a fairly stable trend since 1996. Therefore, we will take *the average* of the reported RH expenditures of developing countries.
- Basic Research (BR). The occurrence of population censuses which form a major part of the basic research category can boost reported figures for basic research quite strongly. Given that population censuses do not occur regularly, this fact makes it difficult to predict per country spending on this category. Therefore the *average reported* figure per country are taken to smooth the volatile character of this expenditure category. This means that, although global and regional basic research figures are very close to what has been reported in a particular year, the per country estimates might not give a fair picture of national BR spending in that year.

(3) In case no secondary sources are available *and* the country has never reported data to the RF project *or* the reported data leads to an underestimation of the expenditures, the projection will be solely based on ‘unrestricted projections’. Appendix A1.2 describes the method used to come to ‘unrestricted projections’.

### **3.2. Projected domestic resource flows for population and AIDS, 2009-2011**

As explained in the previous section, country level projections based on primary or secondary data and based on unrestricted projections are combined to create global domestic government and NGO projections for the years 2009 to 2011. Given developments in resource flows in the most recent years, it is assumed that projected funding levels grow according to the set longitudinal trend. Therefore, for projections in countries with no reliable primary or secondary information, the growth in funds in 2009, 2010 and 2011 is completely driven by developments in national income (GDP).

The above described methodology has led to individual country projections of future spending for each of the four ICPD categories for both national

governments and local NGOs for the years 2009 to 2011. The results of this exercise at regional level are presented in table 3.1 (for developing country governments) and table 3.2 (for local NGOs).

Table 3.1 shows that for all regions domestic government expenditures are higher than in previous reports. The change in height of the expenditures for STD/HIV/AIDS compared to the previous years, might partly be caused by the final figures reported for 2008. As mentioned earlier, for STD/HIV/AIDS, the data were directly received from UNAIDS. For the majority of countries the expenditures are based on unrestricted projections. For those countries where reliable secondary sources or reported information is available, the increase is caused by growing national incomes as well. This is due to the fact that the information used is often applied for the base year 2009, after which 2010 and 2011 are projected depending on the GDP.

The table also shows that for Africa (sub-Saharan), Latin America and the Caribbean, and Eastern and Southern Europe, the majority of funds are flowing to STD/HIV/AIDS activities. For Asia and the Pacific, family planning receives the most funding. China and India determine the total picture of the region. Projections on government expenditures by country can be found in Appendix A6.

When looking at total domestic expenditures, more than 30 per cent is spend on family planning activities. The proportion spend on STD/HIV/AIDS activities is more than 40 per cent.

The Resource Flows project is the leading entity to map funds generated by local NGOs. Figures used in this projection exercise are therefore only based on project data or on unrestricted projections. Since reporting of expenditures made by NGOs is not complete in every case, unrestricted projections are more often applied to estimate future expenditures of local NGOs than that of governments. For the latter more secondary resources are available.

Concerning future domestic expenditures of national NGOs, the pictures looks more or less the same as for government expenditures, with approximately 42 percent of the total expected funding of national NGOs going towards STD/HIV/AIDS activities. Unlike for government expenditures, in countries in africa, Asia and the Pacific, STD/HIV/AIDS activities and not family planning receive the most funding from national NGOs as a result of unrestricted projections. Appendix A7 gives an overview of projected expenditures of local NGOs by country.

Table 3.1. Projections of domestic government expenditures (in 1,000 current USD) 2009-2011

Region		Family planning	Reproductive health	STD/HIV/ AIDS	Basic research	Total Government Expenditures
Africa (sub-Saharan)	2009	34,478	220,159	1,921,358	50,202	2,226,197
Asia and the Pacific	2009	1,927,463	2,053,558	832,200	102,439	4,915,659
Latin America and the Caribbean	2009	99,647	1,055,857	1,503,834	99,994	2,759,332
Western Asia and North Africa	2009	230,349	621,735	105,323	37,903	995,310
Eastern and Southern Europe	2009	48,849	12,624	802,522	12,964	876,958
Africa (sub-Saharan)	2010	36,894	220,793	1,924,644	52,592	2,234,923
Asia and the Pacific	2010	2,212,808	2,069,437	851,694	110,602	5,244,541
Latin America and the Caribbean	2010	108,172	1,061,272	1,474,834	102,784	2,747,062
Western Asia and North Africa	2010	250,391	629,340	112,913	42,919	1,035,562
Eastern and Southern Europe	2010	54,258	13,609	793,870	13,924	875,660
Africa (sub-Saharan)	2011	38,545	221,240	1,926,930	54,282	2,240,998
Asia and the Pacific	2011	2,974,707	2,084,790	873,032	118,425	6,050,954
Latin America and the Caribbean	2011	112,702	1,064,280	1,480,108	106,002	2,763,093
Western Asia and North Africa	2011	263,410	634,322	117,876	46,207	1,061,814
Eastern and Southern Europe	2011	59,125	14,533	799,448	14,832	887,939
Total	2009	2,340,785	3,963,932	5,165,237	303,501	11,773,456
Total	2010	2,662,522	3,994,450	5,157,955	322,820	12,137,748
Total	2011	3,448,490	4,019,165	5,197,394	339,748	13,004,797
Proportion of total	2009	20	34	44	3	100
Proportion of total	2010	22	33	42	3	100
Proportion of total	2011	27	31	40	3	100

Developing countries

Table 3.2. Projections of domestic NGO expenditures (in 1,000 current USD) 2009-2011

Region		Family Planning	Reproductive Health	STD/HIV/AIDS	Basic Research	Total NGO expenditures
Africa (sub-Saharan)	2009	21,221	27,952	75,580	4,805	129,558
Asia and the Pacific	2009	38,232	64,078	58,738	8,713	169,762
Latin America and the Caribbean	2009	31,183	26,648	29,626	8,987	96,443
Western Asia and North Africa	2009	16,351	16,491	18,272	3,452	54,565
Eastern and Southern Europe	2009	1,762	1,300	11,315	372	14,749
Africa (sub-Saharan)	2010	21,927	28,689	79,707	4,953	135,276
Asia and the Pacific	2010	39,233	65,461	61,614	8,954	175,262
Latin America and the Caribbean	2010	32,060	27,673	31,147	9,166	100,047
Western Asia and North Africa	2010	17,342	17,611	19,432	3,656	58,041
Eastern and Southern Europe	2010	1,813	1,346	11,674	383	15,216
Africa (sub-Saharan)	2011	22,445	29,227	82,728	5,061	139,461
Asia and the Pacific	2011	40,011	66,662	64,085	9,159	179,916
Latin America and the Caribbean	2011	32,610	28,301	32,092	9,280	102,282
Western Asia and North Africa	2011	17,995	18,349	20,197	3,791	60,332
Eastern and Southern Europe	2011	1,872	1,397	12,072	395	15,735
Total	2009	108,748	136,470	193,531	26,329	465,077
Total	2010	112,376	140,780	203,574	27,112	483,842
Total	2011	114,932	143,935	211,174	27,685	497,727
Proportion of total	2009	23	29	42	6	100
Proportion of total	2010	23	29	42	6	100
Proportion of total	2011	23	29	42	6	100

### 3.3 Final domestic projections, 2009-2011

This section will combine different projections, i.e. national government, local NGO, and private financial resources in order to project global domestic resource flows for population and AIDS activities for the years 2009 to 2011. As was done for the first time by Van Dalen and Reuser (2005), the projections of private, or consumer, spending are reconstructed with the assumption that the out-of-pocket health expenditures of households in developing countries are in line with their out-of-pocket expenditures for population and AIDS activities specifically. For this report the ratios of out-of-pocket and government expenditures on general health have been used, based upon information from National Health Accounts provided by the World Health Organization (December 2010). Appendix A1.3 gives a thorough description of the methodology used to arrive at the ratios and the projected private expenditures. Table 3.3 shows that for all regions this ratio has increased, where in Asia consumers contribute approximately 2.5 times the expenditures of governments on general health.

*Table 3.3 Out-of-pocket expenditures compared to government expenditures on general health*

Regions	Ratio OOP/government expenditures	
	1997-2001	2000-2007 *
Sub Saharan Africa	0.875	1.001
Asia	1.747	2.228
Latin America	0.799	0.900
North Africa/Middle East	0.614	0.637
Europe (non OECD)	0.362	0.514

Source: Van Dalen and Reuser (2005) and WHO (2010). 2000-2007 calculations are based on table A2.

\* 2006 data not included (data not available in electronic format)

As mentioned, little information is available on actual out-of-pocket expenditures on population and AIDS. A first exercise to estimate STD/HIV/AIDS out-of-pocket expenditures result in regional estimates for Sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean. In Africa, the out-of-pocket expenditures for STD/HIV/AIDS as share of government expenditures (1.105) is higher than for general health (1.001). In Latin America, this ratio is lower (0.472 versus 0.900).

Table 3.4 includes the expected expenditures of consumers and thus presents the final projection of global domestic expenditures for population and AIDS

activities by region for the years 2009 to 2011. Important conclusions that can be drawn from the information shown in this table are:

(a) Increased ratios of out-of-pocket compared to government expenditures for all world regions show that the burden on households for population and STD/HIV/AIDS care remains high. Although the level of funding by developing country governments is increasing, consumer spending remains the most important source of funding for population and AIDS activities in developing countries today, especially in Asia and the Pacific, and sub-Saharan Africa, where 71 and 50 percent, respectively, of total domestic expenditures are paid by consumers. On average, over 60 percent of total domestic expenditures come from consumer payments.

(b) While donor funding will experience a small decrease in 2009, due to the financial crisis, the absolute level of funding for population and AIDS activities in developing countries and countries in transition is increasing a bit. Relatively speaking, more than one third of the total domestic funding goes to STD/HIV/AIDS activities.

Table 3.4. Projections of global domestic expenditures on population and AIDS, 2009 to 2011, (1,000 USD)

Region		Total Gov	Total NGO	Consumers	Total	of which AIDS	% AIDS
Africa (sub-Saharan)	2009	2,226,197	129,558	2,424,891	4,780,646	4,120,038	86%
Asia and the Pacific	2009	4,915,659	169,762	12,210,498	17,295,919	2,958,124	17%
Latin America and the Caribbean	2009	2,759,332	96,443	1,828,458	4,684,234	2,243,270	48%
Western Asia and North Africa	2009	995,310	54,565	641,975	1,691,850	191,529	11%
Eastern and Southern Europe	2009	876,958	14,749	451,633	1,343,340	1,227,135	91%
Africa (sub-Saharan)	2010	2,234,923	135,276	2,433,908	4,804,106	4,131,083	86%
Asia and the Pacific	2010	5,244,541	175,262	13,027,439	18,447,242	3,028,915	16%
Latin America and the Caribbean	2010	2,747,062	100,047	1,829,677	4,676,785	2,202,103	47%
Western Asia and North Africa	2010	1,035,562	58,041	667,938	1,761,541	205,175	12%
Eastern and Southern Europe	2010	875,660	15,216	450,965	1,341,841	1,214,387	91%
Africa (sub-Saharan)	2011	2,240,998	139,461	2,440,185	4,820,644	4,138,915	86%
Asia and the Pacific	2011	6,050,954	179,916	15,030,569	21,261,440	3,105,727	15%
Latin America and the Caribbean	2011	2,763,093	102,282	1,841,750	4,707,124	2,210,811	47%
Western Asia and North Africa	2011	1,061,814	60,332	684,870	1,807,016	214,104	12%
Eastern and Southern Europe	2011	887,939	15,735	457,289	1,360,963	1,223,236	90%
Total	2009	11,773,456	465,077	17,557,455	29,795,988	10,740,095	36%
Total	2010	12,137,748	483,842	18,409,926	31,031,515	10,781,662	35%
Total	2011	13,004,797	497,727	20,454,663	33,957,187	10,892,793	32%





#### 4. World wide resource flows

The expenditure statistics shown for donor countries in table 2.3 and for developing countries in table 3.4 imply what is expected for worldwide expenditure flows to population and AIDS activities. Table 4.1 summarizes both these expenditures. In 2009, the total amount is expected to be \$38.1 billion; in 2011, the total flows are projected at \$43 billion.

Two observations and one warning can be made with respect to this total picture. First of all, as discussed in the previous section, the burden of population assistance remains to a large extent on the shoulders of consumers who contribute approximately half of the total resource flows. This proportion has increased since the last report. The implementation of new National Health Account figures might explain this increase compared to the last report where the averages of 1999-2001 were used.

Secondly, the burden shared between donors and developing country governments is more or less in line with ambitions stated at the ICPD when it was stated in the Programme of Action that up to two-thirds of the costs will be met by developing countries and one-third of the costs by donor countries. For the years 2009-2011, the contribution of donor countries reaches around 30 percent of the total funding, but is still not reaching the ideal division of burden sharing as stated in the Programme of Action.

**Applying an inflation measure results in an amount of total donor assistance of \$7 billion. Thus, if adjusting for inflation, the target is just met. As described for the donor projections, a worrisome part of the ICPD agenda remains the allocation of the funds over the various population programmes.**

*Table 4.1. World wide projections of expenditures on population and AIDS activities (billion US dollars, current prices), 2009-2011*

Year	Total donor assistance	Domestic resources			Total	Total donors and domestic resources
		Government	NGO	Consumers		
2009	9.8	11.8	0.5	17.6	29.8	39.6
2010	10.2	12.1	0.5	18.4	31.0	41.2
2011	10.5	13.0	0.5	20.5	34.0	44.5



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## 5. Summary

This report gives an insight into the size and structure of the flow of funds generated by donors and by governments and NGOs in developing countries for the years 2009-2011. The previously observed trends are more or less still present: HIV/AIDS continues to dominate the population agenda and receives the largest proportion of population assistance. The new development is the projected negative effect of the global financial crisis on donor funding.

To ensure adequate funding for the implementation of the Programme of Action, UNFPA reviewed the original estimates for the four categories of the costed population package and produced revised estimates to meet current needs and costs. The revised estimates, which were presented to the Commission on Population and Development at its forty-second session in 2009, are much higher than the original targets agreed upon in 1994 because they take into account both current needs and current costs and because they include such interventions as AIDS treatment and care and reproductive cancer screening and treatment that were not part of the original package.

*It is clear that current funding levels for all four categories of the costed population package are considerably below what is necessary to meet the needs in developing countries. In fact, the gap between actual resources mobilized and the funding levels required is greater than it has ever been. Funding levels will not be sufficient to meet current requirements. Given the global financial crisis, stagnating funding levels and the uncertainty of future funding, the full implementation of the Cairo agenda may indeed be in jeopardy. If estimates for 2009 hold, and if donors did indeed contribute around \$10 billion and developing countries mobilized approximately \$23 billion in domestic resources, the total amount is roughly \$16 billion short of what was needed in 2009 to finance population programmes in developing countries.*

With respect to donors we can draw the following main conclusions:

- There is a negative effect of the crisis on total donor funds in 2009. The funding is projected to recover in 2010 following the projected recovery of advanced economies.
- The distribution of OECD/DAC government funds across the various population categories is also in the coming years unbalanced. More than 70 percent of donor government funds are expected to go to HIV/AIDS activities. Around 4, 14 and 1.7 percent is expected to go to respectively Family Planning ,Reproductive Health and Basic Research.

With respect to developing countries, this report provides the following insights:

- Consumer spending still represents the largest part of resources spent on population and AIDS activities in developing countries. This conclusion rests on the assumption that health spending on population and AIDS activities is completely in line with health spending in general.
- The distribution of funds across the various population categories is very unbalanced in major parts of the world.
- China and India are influencing the regional and global picture of spending for family planning. The figure for China is by far the largest in the world, in fact it is so much larger than spending for family planning of any other country that the picture of family planning expenditures in China heavily affects the global total.

Looking at the total worldwide expected expenditures on population activities, the following we can draw the following conclusions:

- For the years 2008-2010 the contribution of donor countries is around 30 percent of the total funding, thereby still not reaching the ideal division of burden sharing as stated in the ICPD Programme of Action.
- The real total amount of resources for 2008 is expected to be \$33.8 billion. It is important to note that domestic expenditures contribute most in reaching these levels.

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## Appendix A1: Methodology

### 5.1. A1.1 Estimation of donor funding

#### *Donor governments*

We first estimate the effect of various factors on the level of primary funds generated by 22 OECD/DAC countries for the period 1996-2007.<sup>2</sup> As an initial exercise, we use the same methodology as in the DR-report. Van Dalen and Reuser used a linear model with AR(1) disturbances and the following explanatory variables:

- GDP (in US dollars) of the respective donor country
- official development assistance (ODA) as percentage of GDP
- size of government, measured as the share of government expenditures in GDP
- unemployment rate
- income inequality measured by the Gini index
- EU membership (a dummy variable).

We use the same explanatory variables with the exception of the Gini index for which data are not available in comparable form across all the countries and over time.<sup>3</sup> The data source for the series on GDP is the IMF World Economic Outlook (WEO) database. Data on the size of government and unemployment rates are from the World Bank World Development Indicators (WDI) database. The ODA data are taken from the OECD/DAC Creditor Reporter System (CRS) database. All variables are measured in logarithmic form, except for the EU membership. Three variables (ODA, government size and unemployment) are expressed in percentage form. We extended the estimation sample to include data until 2007, thus covering the period 1996-2007.

The results of this exercise are presented in Appendix A2. Based on this methodology, we can draw a similar general conclusion as in the DR-report: GDP is highly significant in almost all regressions and thus seems to be the most

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<sup>2</sup> Although the European Union is also an OECD/DAC member, it is not included in the estimations since it is difficult to measure the explanatory variables at this level.

<sup>3</sup> We also re-estimated the regressions including the Gini index for 19 OECD/DAC countries for which comparable data are available. The results were qualitatively similar.

important factor that explains funding by donor countries.<sup>4</sup> (For that reason was, decided not to repeat this exercise in the present report).

In our case, the income elasticity with respect to funding is even higher than in the DR-report: a one percent change in GDP is associated with a 1.1-1.6 percent change in funding by donor countries depending on the funding category. The elasticity for the total of primary funds (column 6) is about 1.3.

Next we use a dynamic panel data estimation method that allows past realizations of the dependent variable to affect its current level. Building on the work of Arellano and Bover (1995), Blundell and Bond (1998) developed a dynamic panel estimator, which comes with the additional advantage of higher efficiency and less bias when there are datasets with many panels and few periods, as in our case. Besides applying a new estimation method, following the literature on donor behavior, we include the following additional explanatory variables:<sup>5</sup>

- As in Van Dalen and Reuser (2006) and Van Dalen (2008) we test if religious beliefs play a role in population assistance. We construct two religion dummies for the presence of Catholic and Protestant religion as one of the two most dominant religions in each country as registered in the CIA World Factbook.
- We also account for the interdependence of donors measured as the total donations for the specific funding categories provided by other OECD/DAC members. A negative coefficient on this variable would indicate a potential “free riding” problem as individual countries might decrease their funds when other donor countries donate more. A positive coefficient would mean that individual countries increase their funding when other donor countries provide more funds, thus pointing to a possible “bandwagon effect.”
- The fiscal balance might affect generosity of donor countries. The implicit assumption is that a decrease in funds will follow in case of fiscal deficit and an increase in funds when the reverse situation applies. Data on fiscal balance are taken from the IMF WEO database.
- The last variable is the prevalence of HIV in individual donor countries. The hypothesis is that countries with high HIV prevalence

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<sup>4</sup> The statistical insignificance of GDP in the regression with resource flows for family planning as a dependent variable can be explained by the restricted aid for foreign organizations receiving US family planning assistance during the Bush Junior administration.

<sup>5</sup> We have experimented with a longer list of explanatory variables which could have a potential effect on donor funding for population activities. The model including the variables specified below provided the best fit.



are more willing to generate funds for population activities as they will probably care more about population- and HIV-related issues. The data source for this variable is the UNAIDS 2008 Report on the global AIDS epidemic.

*Table 1 Explaining funding for population activities by OECD/DAC member countries*

	General contributions	Family planning	Reproductive health	STD/HIV/AIDS	Basic research	Total primary funds
Lagged dependent variable	0.034 (0.087)	0.257*** (0.070)	0.237*** (0.071)	0.197** (0.079)	0.281*** (0.077)	0.355*** (0.074)
GDP	1.724*** (0.250)	-1.53 (2.052)	0.481 (0.320)	-2.583 (1.664)	0.534 (1.378)	0.753*** (0.174)
ODA	1.022 (0.829)	9.9 (6.041)	-2.061 (1.658)	3.275 (4.502)	8.091 (6.267)	1.445* (0.755)
Government size	0.095 (0.088)	0.118 (0.783)	0.056 (0.252)	-0.333 (0.400)	-0.374 (0.732)	-0.053 (0.060)
Unemployment	0.003 (0.055)	0.836** (0.402)	0.064 (0.135)	-0.174 (0.258)	0.618 (0.456)	-0.012 (0.040)
EU membership	2.258** (0.935)	-14.519* (7.450)	1.082 (2.456)	-3.347 (2.908)	-3.279 (6.768)	-0.872 (0.612)
Catholic	-0.52 (1.119)	-4.523 (8.911)	1.478 (2.265)	-2.711 (3.702)	-4.443 (7.036)	-0.184 (0.688)
Protestant	-0.292 (0.600)	1.421 (6.299)	2.28 (1.546)	-0.925 (3.465)	19.099* (11.000)	1.590*** (0.606)
Funding by other donors	0.172 (0.125)	2.478* (1.374)	0.901*** (0.249)	0.938* (0.490)	-1.035 (0.700)	0.442*** (0.105)
HIV prevalence	-0.795 (1.719)	0.237 (14.442)	-1.797 (4.488)	-0.68 (8.032)	46.484*** (17.679)	-0.116 (1.732)
Fiscal balance	0.008 (0.036)	0.811** (0.316)	0.102 (0.090)	0.104 (0.181)	0.065 (0.307)	-0.017 (0.029)
N	220	220	220	219	220	226
Wald chi2(11)	425.37***	51.76***	98.36***	34.69***	26.49***	668.96***

*Notes:* Dynamic panel estimation using the Blundell-Bond estimator for the period 1996-2007. \* p<0.10, \*\* p<0.05, \*\*\* p<0.01. Standard errors in parentheses. All regressions include a constant.

Table 2.2 presents the estimation results for the five separate funding categories and the overall level of primary funds. The most important conclusion that we can draw from our estimates is that once we account for past realizations of the dependent variable, GDP is not the most important factor that explains funding by donor countries. The most important factor explaining resource flows to the four funding categories of the ICPD Costed Population Package is the lagged

dependent variable, i.e., the past realizations. Since these are primary funds that go directly to projects/programs, this implies that commitments might not be easily withdrawn or adjusted according to economic conditions in donor countries. GDP still has important role to play in explaining general contributions, i.e. non-earmarked funds. Actually general contributions are quite sensitive to the level of income in donor countries: if GDP of donor governments increases by one percent, general contribution will increase by 1.7 percent. General contributions are apparently a part of the donor budget in which governments have some discretionary power. The commitments to the other categories are more firm and this makes it more difficult to change plans when the national economy is up or down. Total primary funds – as a sum of resource flows to the four funding categories of the ICPD Costed Population Package and the general contributions – are affected by both past realizations and GDP. However, in this case the elasticity with respect to GDP is only 0.8.

As for the effects of other explanatory variables, we will quickly describe some of the estimated coefficients in Table 2.2 that could be of interest to the interested reader. ODA – as an indicator of the generosity of donor countries towards developing countries – has a positive effect on total primary, but this effect is only marginally significant. EU members seem to be more inclined to donate money as general contributions than to give money to specific projects/programs. We do not find as robust evidence about the effect of religious denomination of donor countries as in the Van Dalen's studies, but countries in which the Protestant religion is one of the dominant religions seem to donate more funds for population activities. We also do not find evidence of the free-riding problem. On the contrary, individual donor countries seem to follow suit i.e. to provide more funds when other countries donate more.

#### *Other donors*

We finally estimate the effect of various factors on the level of primary funds generated by other donors: foundations, international NGOs, UN organizations, and development banks. This is a first attempt for such estimations and is quite a challenging task taking into account the significant volatility of funding by other donors. Therefore care should be taken in interpreting the results from this estimation exercise. We use the following explanatory variables:

- A dummy variable for primary donors, i.e., private foundations. The assumption behind using this explanatory variable is that primary donors could behave differently than intermediate donors.
- The GDP growth rate for advanced economies. As assumed in the RF reports so far, this should be the main factor explaining donations by other donors. The data source for the variable is the IMF WEO database.

- The total donations for the specific funding categories provided by the OECD/DAC members. The reason for including this variable is to test if official aid for population activities crowds out aid by other donors (as suggested, for instance, by Schweinberger and Lahiri, 2006).

The dependent variables and the total donations by the OECD/DAC members are measured in logarithmic form. The GDP growth rate for advanced economies is expressed in percentage form. The estimation period is 1996-2007.

As shown in Table 2.3, funding by other donors is mainly driven by past realizations of the dependent variable. In other words, other donors also tend to abide by their commitments. An exception is the funding for STD/HIV/AIDS where official (bilateral) aid by donor countries seems to be the most important factor. Interestingly, we find no evidence of crowding-out. Quite the opposite, the results show that other donors tend to give more for STD/HIV/AIDS activities when donor countries donate more for this purpose. This probably reflects the significant shift of attention to STD/HIV/AIDS by all types of donors during the estimation period. Another exception is the funding for basic research in which case none of the explanatory variables matters and the model does not provide a good fit. The total primary funds by other donors are driven by both past realizations and official aid by donor countries.

*Table 2 Explaining funding for population activities by other donors*

	General contributions	Family planning	Reproductive health	STD/HIV/AIDS	Basic research	Total primary funds
Lagged dependent variable	0.430*** (0.153)	0.607*** (0.147)	0.472*** (0.113)	0.012 (0.114)	0.118 (0.138)	0.602*** (0.104)
Primary donor	10.739*** (3.315)	5.322* (2.963)	1.835** (0.717)	2.259 (2.067)	0.779 (2.162)	1.073 (0.654)
GDP growth for advanced economies	1.087 (0.870)	-0.540 (0.645)	0.007 (0.162)	0.375 (0.463)	-0.440 (0.485)	0.038 (0.129)
Bilateral aid	1.561 (1.354)	1.132 (0.964)	0.272 (0.253)	2.272*** (0.680)	0.652 (0.690)	0.545** (0.216)
N	33	41	44	44	42	44
Wald chi2(11)	29.54***	31.95***	48.37***	34.69**	2.98	105.65***

*Notes:* Other donors include: foundations, international NGOs, UN organizations, and development banks. Dynamic panel estimation using the Blundell-Bond estimator for the period 1996-2007. \* p<0.10, \*\* p<0.05, \*\*\* p<0.01. Standard errors in parentheses. All regressions include a constant.

## **A1.2 Unrestricted Projection for Developing countries**

The basis for calculating estimated expenditures is provided by secondary sources and data reported to the Resource Flows project by domestic governments and NGOs in developing countries. Secondary sources are not always available, and the Resource Flows project data does not cover all countries, or some countries have no reliable available data. Especially for these countries an estimation model has been developed to enable to incorporate them into the projections.

As described in the Van Dalen and Reuser report (2005), in the estimation model projections are based on parameters explaining the growth of spending by governments and NGOs in the recent past. The following variables are used to construct projections:

- National income (measured by GDP in US dollars)
- Regional dummies to correct for differences in spending across regions. (Sub-Saharan Africa is the reference category)
- Because China represents one of the largest outlier, separate coefficients and constants have been estimated for government Family Planning expenditures.

To increase consistency and accuracy of the calculated projections a system has been developed that enables the Resource Flows project to use data according to pre-defined preferences. By deciding in what ranking the different data sources for macro-economic data are appreciated, the project is able to guarantee the most preferred available source is used in the calculation of projections.

The predicted GDP figures for the years 2010 and 2011 are based on the predictions made by the IMF as reported in its latest World Economic Outlook. Where no IMF data was available, other sources were consulted while meeting the preferential integrity. The domestic GDP levels were used as an explanatory variable with regional dummies, and a dummy variable for the Family Planning component financed by the government of China, to calculate 'unrestricted projections' of domestic NGO and government expenditures.

## **A1.3 Private Consumer Expenditures**

Private spending by individuals and households on health care constitutes a large share of total expenditures on health. Although several organizations and authors have attempted to get a better understanding of consumer spending, little is known about the size and structure of private health care spending (WHO, 2004, Exterkate, 2000, McGreevey, 2003, Hanson *et al.*, 2001, Rosen and Conly, 1999 and Van Dalen and Reuser, 2005). Countries

have different systems of government spending on health, private or company insurance plans and out-of-pocket spending and consumer spending does not need to follow government spending decisions.

*Regional proxies for general health out-of-pocket spending*

For projections of future HIV/AIDS related funding we use a specific STD/HIV/AIDS ratio for the different regions, see table A4. Where no AIDS data is available, AIDS private spending is estimated with the help of general health figures. For the remaining three non-AIDS related categories we use information on general health (WHO, 2006) as a proxy for private spending on Family Planning, reproductive health and basic research. For this reason table 3.6 and table 3.7 of the Van Dalen and Reuser methodology report (2005) are updated. Underlying tables A1 and A2 give an overview of the public-private distribution in health expenditures and show the per capita expenditures in health for the same regions.

Private spending remains to be important in Sub-Saharan Africa and Asia although for the former the role of the government in financing health care has grown slightly compared to the previous average. Interesting is that, compared to 1997-2001, the role of private spending on health in Europe increased from 29.5% to 36.3%.

*Table A1. Public-private distribution in health expenditures in developing countries (percentages), 2000-2007*

Regions	Categories	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2007	average 2000-2007 *
Sub Saharan Africa	Government	39.2	39.6	39.6	41.1	41.9	44.0	41.5	41.2
	Private	60.8	60.4	60.4	58.9	58.1	56.0	57.5	58.8
Asia	Government	31.3	30.2	30.1	30.0	30.8	32.5	38.5	31.8
	Private	68.7	69.8	69.9	70.0	69.2	67.5	61.5	68.2
Latin America	Government	49.6	49.2	51.2	51.4	52.9	49.6	50.0	50.6
	Private	50.4	50.8	48.8	48.6	47.1	50.4	50.0	49.4
North Africa/Middle East	Government	49.3	51.6	49.5	52.2	54.0	55.3	55.7	52.6
	Private	50.7	48.4	47.9	45.7	43.8	44.7	44.3	46.4
Europe (non OECD)	Government	63.4	63.0	63.7	64.4	63.9	63.6	65.5	63.7
	Private	36.6	37.0	36.3	35.6	36.1	36.4	34.05	36.3

Source: WHO (2010, <http://www.who.int/nha/country/en/>) and own calculations. Percentages are weighted for population size of countries.

\* 2006 data not included (data not available in electronic format)

As mentioned in the methodology report, we are especially interested in the out-of-pocket expenditures made by consumers. This category is at focus of policy

initiatives and debates about reducing poverty and income inequality in the developing world (Van Dalen and Reijer, 2006).

The private expenditures shown in table A1 have been defined by the WHO as the sum of expenditures of 1) prepaid places and risk pooling arrangements, 2) household out-of-pocket spending, 3) firms' expenditures on health and, 4) non profit institutions. More indebt information about these entities can be found in the Van Dalen and Reuser methodology report of 2005.

*Table A2. Per capita expenditures on health in developing countries, 2000-2007 (at international dollar exchange rates)<sup>a</sup>*

Regions	Categories	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2007	average 2000-2007 <sup>c</sup>
Sub Saharan Africa	Government <sup>b</sup>	25.1	26.7	27.1	28.0	31.3	33.5	37.4	30.1
	External Sources	10.2	11.1	11.4	11.8	12.6	12.9	15.2	12.3
	Out-Of-Pocket	24.9	26.9	27.4	28.3	29.4	29.1	44.8	30.4
	Prepaid Plans	19.8	22.1	23.1	24.2	25.7	25.5	23.0	23.4
Asia	Government <sup>b</sup>	30.0	30.4	33.8	39.3	44.1	56.6	58.9	42.1
	External Sources	15.0	16.3	18.2	20.3	22.0	25.7	22.7	20.1
	Out-Of-Pocket	73.2	80.9	88.7	96.4	102.6	114.2	95.9	93.8
	Prepaid Plans	1.6	2.2	3.2	5.2	5.3	6.49	6.1	4.4
Latin America	Government <sup>b</sup>	209.7	225.4	256.9	298.0	357.9	240.6	274.2	266.9
	External Sources	69.3	75.1	80.1	90.0	104.4	79.4	88.2	84.0
	Out-Of-Pocket	211.7	229.5	233.0	251.4	278.6	220.7	253.0	240.1
	Prepaid Plans	82.7	90.8	92.5	105.3	123.7	93.8	109.2	100.0
North Africa/Middle East	Government <sup>b</sup>	127.6	145.7	147.1	148.3	164.3	170.3	209.6	159.9
	External Sources	33.0	35.6	36.3	36.7	39.8	42.0	50.5	39.3
	Out-Of-Pocket	90.9	92.1	94.7	95.7	100.4	107.1	129.1	101.9
	Prepaid Plans	13.9	14.1	14.4	14.9	16.3	17.8	17.0	15.6
Europe (non OECD)	Government <sup>b</sup>	231.6	255.3	292.7	321.2	339.8	363.2	460.9	325.4
	External Sources	50.9	56.8	64.6	70.5	75.5	80.3	99.7	71.6
	Out-Of-Pocket	119.0	134.7	148.1	161.4	178.1	189.9	230.7	167.2
	Prepaid Plans	6.8	10.9	11.7	11.9	12.9	14.3	15.8	12.1

Source: WHO (2006) and own calculations, percentages are weighted for population size of countries

<sup>a</sup> The international al dollar values are derived by dividing local currency unite by an estimate of their purchasing power parity (PPP) compared to US dollars, i.e. rate or measure that minimizes the consequences of differences in price levels existing between countries

<sup>b</sup> Government expenditures as presented in this table exclude external sources as measured by WHO.

<sup>c</sup> 2006 data not included (data not avaiable in electronic format)

Table A2 shows the per capita expenditures on health in developing countries for the years 2000 to 2007. For this period, average out-of pocket spending

remains highest in Latin America. Government expenditures in this region are high as well.

Table A3 shows the average regional ratios of out-of-pocket spending to government spending on general health for the periods 1997-2001 and 2000-2007. For all regions out-of-pocket spending has increased.

*Table A3 Out-of-pocket expenditures compared to government expenditures on general health*

Regions	Ratio OOP/government expenditures	
	1997-2001	2000-2007 *
Sub Saharan Africa	0.875	1.001
Asia	1.747	2.228
Latin America	0.799	0.900
North Africa/Middle East	0.614	0.637
Europe (non OECD)	0.362	0.514

Source: Van Dalen and Reuser (2005) and WHO (2010). For 2000-2007 calculations are based on table A2.

\* 2006 data not included (data not available in electronic format)

*Private expenditures specifically for AIDS activities*

In developing countries with a severe HIV/AIDS epidemic, the out-of-pocket expenditures for HIV/AIDS activities represent a very substantial part of total health expenditures by individuals. Not only do people pay most of the costs for prevention and voluntary counselling and testing (VCT) out of their own pockets, the heaviest burden on individual and households budgets is the costs of medication for sick consumers. Estimating the relative and absolute levels of these private funds for AIDS is an important yet difficult task. Studies in the past have shown that the level of expenditures may grow or shrink independent of the development of the epidemic in a country. National differences in prioritization of interventions and the setup of national health and social security systems have great implications for the level of funding mobilized by private consumers.

To map the out-of-pocket expenditures for HIV/AIDS by consumers all available data sources on AIDS private expenditures have been collected and presented in Table A4. Although data has been updated, the same sources as used in the Van Dalen and Reuser (2005) report were applied in this exercise:

- SIDALAC — National AIDS Accounts
- Abt Associates — HIV/AIDS sub-analysis

- UNAIDS — AIDS budget analysis, 2008 report on the Global Aids epidemic and relating country progress reports
- Resource Flows — Private expenditures and national budgets
- PHRPlus — HIV/AIDS sub-analysis

It should be noted that the figures presented in table A4 form a very rough estimate and they should be used as a rule-of-thumb to make projections more credible. As was expected that data more precise information would become available by the implementation of the NASA framework by UNAIDS, unfortunately no completed NASA information is available yet. Therefore a clearer division between international, national and private sources of funding for AIDS can not be made.

To use this data in more sophisticated models would render incorrect results as the data is scarce and estimates are rough. On top of this, the fact that the secondary data are average figures also masks in-country inequalities and the wide disparities in access to treatment and care for HIV/AIDS among different regional and economic population groups.

For the reason that the average of Sub Saharan African and Latin America and the Caribbean is based on a relatively large group of countries, the average figures are used to calculate consumer expenditures on AIDS. For the other region the ratios in out-of-pocket expenditures compared to government expenditures on general health are used to estimate consumer expenditures on AIDS activities.



*Table A4. Out-of-pocket expenditures compared to government expenditures on HIV/AIDS*

	Year	Ratio OOP/ Government expenditures on AIDS	Source
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa</b>			
Kenya	2005	1.24	Abt Associates — HIV/AIDS sub-analysis
Ghana	2003	0.34	SIDALAC — National AIDS Accounts
Burkina Faso	2003	2.00	UNAIDS — AIDS budget analysis
Rwanda	2002	1.62	Abt Associates — HIV/AIDS sub-analysis
Zambia	2002	1.70	Abt Associates — HIV/AIDS sub-analysis
Nigeria	2003	0.54	RF - Private expenditures and national budgets
Malawi	2004	0.20	PHRPlus — HIV/AIDS sub-analysis
<b>Asia and the Pacific</b>			
Thailand	2003	0.02	SIDALAC — National AIDS Accounts
<b>Latin America and the Caribbean</b>			
Argentina	2002	0.11	SIDALAC — National AIDS Accounts
Belize	2003	0.18	SIDALAC — National AIDS Accounts
Bolivia	2002	0.22	SIDALAC — National AIDS Accounts
Brazil	2000	0.19	SIDALAC — National AIDS Accounts
Chile	2002	0.80	SIDALAC — National AIDS Accounts
Colombia	2002	0.18	SIDALAC — National AIDS Accounts
Costa Rica	2003	0.15	UNAIDS — AIDS budget analysis
El Salvador	2003	0.25	UNAIDS — AIDS budget analysis
Guatemala	2000	0.21	SIDALAC — National AIDS Accounts
Guyana	2002	0.43	SIDALAC — National AIDS Accounts
Honduras	2001	1.92	SIDALAC — National AIDS Accounts
Mexico	2002	0.14	SIDALAC — National AIDS Accounts
Nicaragua	2003	0.33	SIDALAC — National AIDS Accounts
Panama	2003	0.22	UNAIDS — AIDS budget analysis
Paraguay	2002	2.23	SIDALAC — National AIDS Accounts
Uruguay	2002	0.37	SIDALAC — National AIDS Accounts
Venezuela	2002	0.02	SIDALAC — National AIDS Accounts
<b>North Africa and Western Asia</b>			
<b>Eastern and Southern Europe</b>			
Ukraine	2004	3.81	PHRPlus — HIV/AIDS sub-analysis
<i>Average</i>	-	0.65	

Sources: SIDALAC (NAAs), Abt Associates (HIV/AIDS sub-analyses), UNAIDS (AIDS budget analysis), PHRPlus (HIV/AIDS sub-analysis) and RF project data on private expenditures and national budgets.



## Appendix A2: Country-level donor data

*Table A5. Primary funds for population and AIDS activities, 2009-2011  
(in 1,000 current US dollars)*

Country	Year	General contributions	Family planning	Reproductive health	Basic research	HIV/AIDS	HIV/AIDS Gen.Contr.	Total
Australia	2009	4,507	2,832	54,433	3,229	54,156	183	119,340
	2010	5,392	3,332	64,034	3,799	63,709	215	140,482
	2011	5,579	3,367	64,709	3,839	64,381	218	142,092
Austria	2009	2,109	0	2,664	362	3,119	1,272	9,526
	2010	2,163	0	3,104	421	3,633	1,481	10,802
	2011	2,211	0	3,146	427	3,682	1,501	10,967
Belgium	2009	5,208	959	17,793	3,798	23,231	19,784	70,773
	2010	5,223	1,121	20,783	4,436	27,134	23,108	81,805
	2011	5,325	1,139	21,123	4,509	27,578	23,486	83,160
Canada	2009	16,993	1,196	22,322	430	36,335	77,624	154,900
	2010	19,786	1,303	24,311	468	39,573	84,542	169,984
	2011	20,878	1,308	24,409	470	39,733	84,883	171,681
Denmark	2009	77,663	31	18,744	417	11,946	48,416	157,217
	2010	77,663	18	10,839	241	14,149	57,343	160,254
	2011	80,145	18	10,595	236	14,399	58,355	163,747
European Union	2009	136	0	124,928	72,489	39,747	9	237,309
	2010	137	0	125,657	72,912	39,979	9	238,693
	2011	140	0	128,559	74,596	40,903	9	244,206
Finland	2009	64,906	123	10,304	155	2,589	9,774	87,853
	2010	65,455	144	12,031	182	3,023	11,412	92,245
	2011	66,689	146	12,228	184	3,073	11,599	93,920
France	2009	13,395	0	19,989	250	2,859	278,408	314,902
	2010	13,360	0	22,951	288	3,283	319,662	359,543
	2011	13,634	0	23,205	291	3,319	323,202	363,650
Germany	2009	24,711	23,133	52,351	310	56,193	7,487	164,185
	2010	24,564	26,599	60,194	357	64,612	8,608	184,935
	2011	24,949	26,285	59,482	353	63,847	8,506	183,422
Greece	2009	48	0	6,397	0	9,247	221	15,913
	2010	47	0	7,614	0	11,007	263	18,930
	2011	47	0	7,889	0	11,405	272	19,613
Ireland	2009	8,615	232	38,371	3,253	29,086	35,154	114,711
	2010	8,174	251	41,440	3,513	31,413	37,967	122,757
	2011	8,388	271	44,755	3,794	33,926	41,004	132,138
Italy	2009	3,079	0	985	0	0	1,187	5,250
	2010	3,083	0	1,122	0	0	1,353	5,558
	2011	3,139	0	1,126	0	0	1,357	5,622
Japan	2009	148,700	56	47,632	5,391	3,415	239,752	444,947
	2010	154,712	62	52,663	5,960	3,776	265,075	482,248
	2011	157,777	62	52,217	5,910	3,744	262,830	482,540
Luxembourg	2009	7,230	0	9,524	4,889	6,268	770	28,680
	2010	7,552	0	11,077	5,687	7,290	895	32,501
	2011	7,763	0	11,349	5,827	7,469	917	33,324
Netherlands	2009	45,134	617	78,647	1,364	271,728	208,006	605,497

	2010	44,378	573	73,011	1,266	274,567	212,297	606,092
	2011	44,725	549	69,973	1,214	243,275	222,229	581,965
New Zealand	2009	5,376	332	5,071	46	5,387	3,982	20,195
	2010	6,194	348	5,311	49	5,460	4,641	22,003
	2011	6,369	401	6,124	56	6,296	5,351	24,597
Norway	2009	57,230	7,377	40,335	2,720	51,132	21,444	180,237
	2010	64,749	9,114	49,831	3,360	63,170	26,493	216,716
	2011	66,518	8,837	48,318	3,258	61,252	25,689	213,872
Portugal	2009	1,000	0	3,454	0	9	3,807	8,271
	2010	1,000	0	3,949	0	11	4,353	9,313
	2011	1,007	0	3,984	0	11	4,392	9,394
Spain	2009	21,519	19	4,902	61	2,518	3,687	32,706
	2010	20,940	5	1,381	17	1,259	4,310	27,912
	2011	21,057	2	556	7	631	4,362	26,615
Sweden	2009	76,762	0	62,239	1,287	85,787	135,739	361,814
	2010	84,009	0	66,494	1,375	95,017	135,739	382,635
	2011	89,792	0	66,494	1,375	95,017	135,739	388,418
Switzerland	2009	19,451	0	8,195	0	4,588	12,808	45,042
	2010	20,137	0	9,451	0	5,292	14,771	49,651
	2011	20,371	0	9,211	0	5,157	14,395	49,133
United Kingdom	2009	27,482	0	40,217	0	664,417	251,315	983,430
	2010	27,973	0	39,972	0	660,373	249,786	978,104
	2011	28,914	0	39,209	0	647,767	245,018	960,908
United States	2009	9,249	136,797	113,425	106,777	3,802,157	753,700	4,922,106
	2010	9,602	142,014	117,750	110,849	3,947,134	782,439	5,109,787
	2011	9,990	144,365	119,700	112,684	4,012,492	795,395	5,194,625
Total	2009	640,505	365,769	1,273,865	159,169	5,634,890	1,057,216	9,131,415
	2010	666,294	378,528	1,312,605	162,385	5,823,418	1,079,887	9,423,116
	2011	685,406	392,992	1,349,705	166,477	6,038,634	1,105,873	9,739,088

\* denotes expected expenditures on population assistance programs as reported by governments.

## Appendix A3: Country-level domestic data

Table A6. Projected government expenditures on population and AIDS activities for 61 selected core countries, 2009 - 2011 (in 1,000 current dollars)

	Year	Family Planning	Reproductive Health	STD/HIV/AIDS	Basic Research	Total Government Expenditures
Afghanistan	2009	1,962	947	155	541	3,606
Afghanistan	2010	2,327	1,091	253	622	4,292
Afghanistan	2011	2,573	1,187	318	674	4,752
Algeria	2009	81,270	102,060	2,341	5,670	191,341
Algeria	2010	82,187	102,420	2,696	5,908	193,211
Algeria	2011	82,763	102,643	2,918	6,056	194,380
Angola	2009	1,424	448	19,489	1,726	23,088
Angola	2010	1,732	527	19,907	2,023	24,190
Angola	2011	1,981	590	20,240	2,256	25,066
Argentina	2009	5,525	2,700	231,322	5,183	244,729
Argentina	2010	6,069	3,081	231,978	5,593	246,721
Argentina	2011	6,317	3,254	232,276	5,778	247,625
Bangladesh	2009	34,579	933	4,052	2,177	41,742
Bangladesh	2010	35,626	1,247	4,294	2,345	43,512
Bangladesh	2011	36,503	1,506	4,495	2,484	44,988
Bénin	2009	123	376	412	491	1,401
Bénin	2010	141	382	441	516	1,480
Bénin	2011	151	386	458	532	1,527
Botswana	2009	4,631	433	197,755	1,713	204,531
Botswana	2010	4,660	443	197,800	1,751	204,653
Botswana	2011	4,675	448	197,823	1,771	204,716
Brazil	2009	41,311	846,094	617,352	35,415	1,540,172
Brazil	2010	45,853	848,577	622,149	37,993	1,554,571
Brazil	2011	47,512	849,468	623,884	38,915	1,559,780
Burkina Faso	2009	208	90	12,108	362	12,768
Burkina Faso	2010	221	95	12,129	381	12,825
Burkina Faso	2011	235	100	12,152	401	12,888
Burundi	2009	74	1	7,052	13	7,138
Burundi	2010	77	2	7,057	18	7,153
Burundi	2011	80	3	7,063	24	7,170
Cambodia	2009	1,550	11,926	5,053	33	18,561
Cambodia	2010	1,633	11,961	5,076	52	18,722
Cambodia	2011	1,846	12,048	5,134	101	19,129

*(Table 6. Continued)*

	Year	Family Planning	Reproductive Health	STD/HIV/AIDS	Basic Research	Total Government Expenditures
Cameroon	2009	515	5,491	6,576	7,508	20,091
Cameroon	2010	534	5,497	6,604	7,530	20,165
Cameroon	2011	558	5,504	6,639	7,557	20,259
Cape Verde	2009	53	29	31	119	232
Cape Verde	2010	55	30	35	124	244
Cape Verde	2011	58	31	40	129	258
Central African Republic	2009	59	71	699	224	1,053
Central African Republic	2010	62	73	705	231	1,070
Central African Republic	2011	65	74	710	236	1,085
Chile	2009	6,442	10	83,187	21	89,659
Chile	2010	7,029	462	83,931	512	91,934
Chile	2011	7,335	692	84,315	762	93,104
China	2009	1,091,863	76,554	267,759	38,928	1,475,103
China	2010	1,630,321	81,826	273,107	41,535	2,026,790
China	2011	2,358,486	88,851	280,283	45,002	2,772,621
Colombia	2009	4,203	3,738	97,923	8,076	113,941
Colombia	2010	4,847	4,210	98,718	8,585	116,360
Colombia	2011	5,150	4,428	99,088	8,820	117,486
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	2009	6	34	2,937	231	3,208
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	2010	41	46	2,991	276	3,353
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	2011	64	54	3,027	306	3,450
Cote d'Ivoire	2009	521	194	5,009	764	6,488
Cote d'Ivoire	2010	545	201	5,044	792	6,582
Cote d'Ivoire	2011	572	210	5,085	824	6,691
Dominican Republic	2009	1,589	13,459	8,569	29,908	53,526
Dominican Republic	2010	1,653	13,519	8,659	29,975	53,807
Dominican Republic	2011	1,742	13,601	8,783	30,066	54,192
Ecuador	2009	1,209	1,323	3,198	1,511	7,242
Ecuador	2010	1,297	1,403	3,320	1,600	7,620
Ecuador	2011	1,363	1,462	3,411	1,665	7,901
Egypt	2009	1,561	5,318	4,385	507	11,770
Egypt	2010	3,111	5,899	4,971	890	14,870
Egypt	2011	4,881	6,549	5,632	1,316	18,378

*(Table 6. Continued)*

	Year	Family Planning	Reproductive Health	STD/HIV/AIDS	Basic Research	Total Government Expenditures
Eritrea	2009	56	35	1,071	124	1,286
Eritrea	2010	66	39	1,090	142	1,337
Eritrea	2011	76	44	1,109	161	1,389
Ethiopia	2009	722	254	1,151	995	3,123
Ethiopia	2010	687	244	1,101	956	2,988
Ethiopia	2011	710	251	1,134	981	3,076
Fiji	2009	498	302	339	178	1,317
Fiji	2010	521	313	346	185	1,365
Fiji	2011	542	324	352	191	1,408
Ghana	2009	7	246	4,974	963	6,190
Ghana	2010	58	263	5,052	1,026	6,399
Ghana	2011	174	300	5,227	1,167	6,867
Guatemala	2009	821	959	1,295	1,105	4,180
Guatemala	2010	870	1,006	1,365	1,157	4,398
Guatemala	2011	903	1,037	1,411	1,192	4,544
Guinea	2009	120	57	251	232	660
Guinea	2010	118	56	248	229	652
Guinea	2011	123	58	256	236	673
Haiti	2009	10	1,151	422	693	2,277
Haiti	2010	8	1,149	418	690	2,266
Haiti	2011	23	1,168	443	712	2,347
Honduras	2009	346	466	9,480	548	10,841
Honduras	2010	368	491	9,515	576	10,950
Honduras	2011	396	522	9,558	612	11,088
India	2009	405,790	1,622,992	24,599	8	2,053,389
India	2010	120,866	1,625,131	26,570	1,095	1,773,663
India	2011	131,106	1,627,189	28,479	2,139	1,788,913
Indonesia	2009	108,354	7,592	20,916	11,243	148,105
Indonesia	2010	119,669	10,180	23,176	12,579	165,604
Indonesia	2011	126,989	11,813	24,619	13,419	176,841
Iran, Islamic Republic of	2009	33,671	10,117	31,099	5,430	80,318
Iran, Islamic Republic of	2010	36,366	10,788	31,662	5,780	84,595
Iran, Islamic Republic of	2011	38,273	11,257	32,059	6,024	87,613
Iraq	2009	4,548	2,421	2,064	1,672	10,705
Iraq	2010	5,437	2,810	2,428	1,933	12,608
Iraq	2011	6,196	3,133	2,735	2,149	14,214
Jamaica	2009	294	18	1,203	206	1,721
Jamaica	2010	321	50	1,246	242	1,859
Jamaica	2011	335	65	1,268	260	1,928

*(Table 6. Continued)*

	Year	Family Planning	Reproductive Health	STD/HIV/AIDS	Basic Research	Total Government Expenditures
Jordan	2009	1,760	1,098	138	774	3,770
Jordan	2010	1,895	1,167	198	822	4,082
Jordan	2011	2,054	1,249	269	878	4,449
Kazakistan	2009	8,594	85,939	16,267	1,204	112,004
Kazakistan	2010	10,330	86,447	16,662	1,475	114,913
Kazakistan	2011	12,047	86,939	17,049	1,736	117,770
Kenya	2009	730	9,077	81,451	15,954	107,212
Kenya	2010	761	9,086	81,495	15,987	107,329
Kenya	2011	849	9,111	81,622	16,084	107,666
Madagascar	2009	2,022	54	4,888	124	7,089
Madagascar	2010	2,018	53	4,882	119	7,072
Madagascar	2011	2,031	57	4,902	136	7,127
Malawi	2009	124	59	2,030	239	2,452
Malawi	2010	129	61	2,039	246	2,475
Malawi	2011	138	64	2,054	260	2,516
Malaysia	2009	4,083	16,019	20,734	928	41,764
Malaysia	2010	6,164	16,580	21,187	1,224	45,155
Malaysia	2011	7,747	17,001	21,530	1,445	47,724
Mali	2009	228	97	4,496	390	5,211
Mali	2010	241	102	4,517	408	5,268
Mali	2011	258	108	4,545	432	5,344
Mexico	2009	23,867	111,932	212,605	4,523	352,927
Mexico	2010	25,605	112,975	214,534	5,620	358,734
Mexico	2011	26,595	113,561	215,625	6,234	362,016
Mongolia	2009	663	383	1,260	224	2,531
Mongolia	2010	850	471	1,315	275	2,911
Mongolia	2011	996	538	1,358	312	3,204
Morocco	2009	3,731	673	5,700	1,896	12,000
Morocco	2010	3,924	755	5,778	1,950	12,407
Morocco	2011	4,279	903	5,920	2,050	13,153
Mozambique	2009	247	104	5,000	307	5,658
Mozambique	2010	256	107	5,014	318	5,695
Mozambique	2011	262	109	5,024	327	5,722
Nepal	2009	14,192	3,422	618	4,061	22,292
Nepal	2010	14,457	3,529	690	4,121	22,797
Nepal	2011	14,572	3,575	720	4,146	23,013
Nicaragua	2009	364	1,068	6,099	296	7,827
Nicaragua	2010	366	1,071	6,103	300	7,840
Nicaragua	2011	372	1,077	6,112	308	7,869



*(Table 6. Continued)*

	Year	Family Planning	Reproductive Health	STD/HIV/AIDS	Basic Research	Total Government Expenditures
Niger	2009	141	65	551	264	1,021
Niger	2010	155	71	575	286	1,087
Niger	2011	162	73	586	296	1,117
Nigeria	2009	3,275	180,410	25,189	4,098	212,972
Nigeria	2010	3,957	180,563	26,048	4,660	215,229
Nigeria	2011	4,425	180,665	26,629	5,035	216,754
Pakistan	2009	95,818	93,345	9,834	670	199,667
Pakistan	2010	96,932	93,653	10,080	833	201,498
Pakistan	2011	98,106	93,974	10,338	1,002	203,420
Panama	2009	567	704	12,625	818	14,714
Panama	2010	609	747	12,687	866	14,908
Panama	2011	661	800	12,764	926	15,152
Papua New Guinea	2009	1,170	616	363	356	2,505
Papua New Guinea	2010	1,290	667	397	385	2,739
Papua New Guinea	2011	1,305	674	401	389	2,768
Paraguay	2009	881	15,435	5,564	2,102	23,981
Paraguay	2010	938	15,498	5,651	2,173	24,260
Paraguay	2011	966	15,528	5,695	2,208	24,398
Peru	2009	3,338	48,613	18,488	898	71,336
Peru	2010	3,678	48,885	18,928	1,195	72,685
Peru	2011	3,819	48,996	19,109	1,317	73,241
Philippines	2009	3,009	9,442	1,618	9,917	23,986
Philippines	2010	5,018	9,998	2,062	10,211	27,288
Philippines	2011	6,708	10,457	2,432	10,453	30,051
Romania	2009	3,072	850	65,257	878	70,057
Romania	2010	3,194	878	65,412	906	70,389
Romania	2011	3,500	947	65,800	975	71,222
Russian Federation	2009	19,086	3,894	513,854	3,861	540,695
Russian Federation	2010	22,935	4,538	517,999	4,481	549,953
Russian Federation	2011	26,011	5,040	521,267	4,963	557,281
Rwanda	2009	22	2,584	7,214	227	10,048
Rwanda	2010	33	2,589	7,232	243	10,097
Rwanda	2011	43	2,592	7,249	259	10,143
Senegal	2009	312	516	6,099	504	7,432
Senegal	2010	328	521	6,124	525	7,499
Senegal	2011	344	527	6,148	545	7,563
Solomon Islands	2009	36	36	100	58	231
Solomon Islands	2010	39	38	101	59	237
Solomon Islands	2011	44	41	103	61	249

*(Table 6. Continued)*

	Year	Family Planning	Reproductive Health	STD/HIV/AIDS	Basic Research	Total Government Expenditures
South Africa	2009	5,157	1,309	1,305,000	482	1,311,948
South Africa	2010	5,837	1,451	1,305,824	1,000	1,314,111
South Africa	2011	6,058	1,497	1,306,090	1,166	1,314,810
Sri Lanka	2009	771	2,127	483	1,190	4,572
Sri Lanka	2010	265	1,953	357	1,095	3,670
Sri Lanka	2011	540	2,048	425	1,147	4,160
Sudan	2009	10	60	1,772	30	1,872
Sudan	2010	704	372	2,061	240	3,378
Sudan	2011	1,246	611	2,284	400	4,541
Syrian Arab Republic	2009	1,272	19,845	1,670	129	22,916
Syrian Arab Republic	2010	1,747	20,061	1,869	274	23,951
Syrian Arab Republic	2011	2,130	20,232	2,027	389	24,779
Tanzania, United Republic of	2009	10,700	17,206	45,000	6,962	79,868
Tanzania, United Republic of	2010	10,745	17,220	45,067	7,015	80,047
Tanzania, United Republic of	2011	10,786	17,232	45,128	7,063	80,209
Thailand	2009	22,443	68,501	172,455	4,608	268,007
Thailand	2010	25,609	69,313	173,128	5,033	273,083
Thailand	2011	27,424	69,773	173,511	5,274	275,981
Turkey	2009	56,894	452,410	50,769	1,422	561,494
Turkey	2010	61,603	453,887	52,387	2,370	570,248
Turkey	2011	63,199	454,381	52,932	2,687	573,200
Uganda	2009	2	10	41,804	588	42,405
Uganda	2010	45	23	41,869	641	42,578
Uganda	2011	67	31	41,903	669	42,669
Ukraine	2009	2,284	664	38,475	690	42,113
Ukraine	2010	2,477	710	38,727	737	42,651
Ukraine	2011	2,622	745	38,916	772	43,056
Uruguay	2009	619	98	6,851	922	8,490
Uruguay	2010	799	274	7,111	1,120	9,303
Uruguay	2011	838	311	7,166	1,161	9,475
Uzbekistan	2009	23,508	6,717	1,166	3,358	34,748
Uzbekistan	2010	24,021	6,897	1,295	3,457	35,669
Uzbekistan	2011	24,502	7,062	1,414	3,547	36,525
Venezuela	2009	4,922	3,957	75,566	772	85,218
Venezuela	2010	4,342	3,548	74,864	333	83,087
Venezuela	2011	4,667	3,778	75,258	580	84,283

*(Table 6. Continued)*

	Year	Family Planning	Reproductive Health	STD/HIV/AIDS	Basic Research	Total Government Expenditures
Viet Nam	2009	18,217	14,912	8,947	5,864	47,940
Viet Nam	2010	19,324	15,245	9,203	6,042	49,814
Viet Nam	2011	20,619	15,628	9,499	6,246	51,992
Yemen	2009	1,912	1,176	937	828	4,852
Yemen	2010	2,315	1,379	1,116	967	5,777
Yemen	2011	2,475	1,458	1,185	1,021	6,139
Zambia	2009	318	23	29,059	791	30,191
Zambia	2010	385	45	29,163	876	30,469
Zambia	2011	419	56	29,216	919	30,610
Zimbabwe	2009	739	7	496	250	1,492
Zimbabwe	2010	757	15	527	278	1,577
Zimbabwe	2011	766	18	541	291	1,615

*Table A7. Projected NGO expenditures on population and AIDS activities for 61 selected core countries, 2009 - 2011 (in 1,000 current dollars)*

	Year	Family Planning	Reproductive Health	STD/HIV/AIDS	Basic Research	Total NGO Expenditures
Afghanistan	2009	351	319	773	76	1,519
Afghanistan	2010	382	350	843	82	1,657
Afghanistan	2011	401	369	888	86	1,744
Algeria	2009	969	986	1,087	204	3,246
Algeria	2010	1,016	1,040	1,142	214	3,411
Algeria	2011	1,044	1,072	1,175	220	3,511
Angola	2009	706	694	4,029	150	5,579
Angola	2010	777	772	4,453	165	6,167
Angola	2011	830	831	4,769	175	6,605
Argentina	2009	1,371	1,452	2,285	286	5,394
Argentina	2010	1,435	1,528	2,397	300	5,660
Argentina	2011	1,463	1,562	2,447	305	5,777
Bangladesh	2009	1,678	13,342	1,858	1,264	18,142
Bangladesh	2010	1,715	13,383	1,948	1,272	18,317
Bangladesh	2011	1,745	13,417	2,019	1,278	18,459
Bénin	2009	253	221	1,378	55	1,907
Bénin	2010	265	233	1,447	58	2,003
Bénin	2011	272	240	1,488	59	2,060
Botswana	2009	323	291	1,779	70	2,463
Botswana	2010	339	306	1,868	73	2,586
Botswana	2011	346	314	1,913	75	2,648
Brazil	2009	2,801	3,219	4,824	576	11,420
Brazil	2010	3,051	3,539	5,274	626	12,489
Brazil	2011	3,137	3,650	5,429	643	12,859
Burkina Faso	2009	276	243	1,507	60	2,086
Burkina Faso	2010	284	252	1,554	62	2,152
Burkina Faso	2011	293	260	1,605	63	2,222
Burundi	2009	124	100	654	27	906
Burundi	2010	128	104	677	28	937
Burundi	2011	133	108	703	29	973
Cambodia	2009	2,765	7,789	685	1,387	12,627
Cambodia	2010	2,773	7,797	704	1,389	12,663
Cambodia	2011	2,793	7,817	750	1,393	12,753
Cameroon	2009	430	399	2,396	92	3,317
Cameroon	2010	437	407	2,440	94	3,378
Cameroon	2011	447	417	2,495	96	3,453
Cape Verde	2009	141	115	748	31	1,036
Cape Verde	2010	144	118	765	32	1,059
Cape Verde	2011	148	121	784	32	1,086

*(Table 7. Continued)*

	Year	Family Planning	Reproductive Health	STD/HIV/AIDS	Basic Research	Total NGO Expenditures
Central African Republic	2009	149	122	789	33	1,092
Central African Republic	2010	153	126	813	34	1,125
Central African Republic	2011	156	129	833	34	1,153
Chile	2009	1,029	1,056	1,694	217	3,996
Chile	2010	1,121	1,161	1,852	235	4,370
Chile	2011	1,166	1,213	1,930	245	4,553
China	2009	188	5,620	11,437	939	18,184
China	2010	196	5,870	11,914	976	18,955
China	2011	206	6,194	12,531	1,023	19,954
Colombia	2009	1,199	1,251	1,987	251	4,688
Colombia	2010	1,286	1,352	2,137	269	5,044
Colombia	2011	1,324	1,397	2,204	277	5,203
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	2009	317	284	1,742	68	2,411
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	2010	335	303	1,849	72	2,559
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	2011	347	315	1,918	75	2,655
Cote d'Ivoire	2009	432	401	2,410	93	3,336
Cote d'Ivoire	2010	442	411	2,465	95	3,413
Cote d'Ivoire	2011	452	423	2,528	97	3,500
Dominican Republic	2009	781	6,757	957	828	9,323
Dominican Republic	2010	799	6,776	987	832	9,395
Dominican Republic	2011	824	6,802	1,028	837	9,492
Ecuador	2009	652	635	1,051	139	2,476
Ecuador	2010	675	660	1,089	143	2,567
Ecuador	2011	691	678	1,117	147	2,633
Egypt	2009	1,100	1,136	1,241	231	3,708
Egypt	2010	1,169	1,216	1,323	245	3,952
Egypt	2011	1,243	1,302	1,410	260	4,215
Eritrea	2009	145	119	768	32	1,063
Eritrea	2010	157	130	836	34	1,158
Eritrea	2011	169	141	902	37	1,249
Ethiopia	2009	507	479	2,847	108	3,941
Ethiopia	2010	495	467	2,776	106	3,843
Ethiopia	2011	503	475	2,822	107	3,908
Fiji	2009	180	151	384	39	754
Fiji	2010	184	155	392	40	771
Fiji	2011	187	158	400	41	787

*(Table 7. Continued)*

	Year	Family Planning	Reproductive Health	STD/HIV/AIDS	Basic Research	Total NGO Expenditures
Ghana	2009	367	335	2,031	79	2,812
Ghana	2010	391	359	2,168	84	3,002
Ghana	2011	440	409	2,455	94	3,398
Guatemala	2009	540	514	863	115	2,032
Guatemala	2010	555	531	888	118	2,093
Guatemala	2011	565	541	905	121	2,132
Guinea	2009	211	180	1,137	46	1,574
Guinea	2010	209	179	1,129	46	1,563
Guinea	2011	213	183	1,150	46	1,592
Haiti	2009	462	2,821	388	748	4,418
Haiti	2010	460	2,819	385	747	4,412
Haiti	2011	471	2,830	403	750	4,453
Honduras	2009	354	321	554	76	1,305
Honduras	2010	365	332	572	79	1,348
Honduras	2011	378	346	594	81	1,399
India	2009	2,519	2,859	6,064	519	11,961
India	2010	2,633	3,004	6,352	542	12,531
India	2011	2,740	3,140	6,622	564	13,065
Indonesia	2009	1,749	1,904	4,141	363	8,158
Indonesia	2010	1,924	2,119	4,577	399	9,019
Indonesia	2011	2,029	2,248	4,839	420	9,536
Iran, Islamic Republic of	2009	1,410	1,498	3,306	294	6,507
Iran, Islamic Republic of	2010	1,464	1,562	3,438	305	6,769
Iran, Islamic Republic of	2011	1,501	1,606	3,529	313	6,949
Iraq	2009	693	679	766	147	2,286
Iraq	2010	756	749	839	160	2,505
Iraq	2011	806	804	897	171	2,678
Jamaica	2009	327	294	510	71	1,201
Jamaica	2010	341	309	534	74	1,257
Jamaica	2011	348	316	545	75	1,284
Jordan	2009	436	405	472	93	1,406
Jordan	2010	452	422	490	97	1,460
Jordan	2011	470	441	510	101	1,522
Kazakstan	2009	866	871	1,987	183	3,907
Kazakstan	2010	923	935	2,124	195	4,177
Kazakstan	2011	976	995	2,252	206	4,429
Kenya	2009	8,103	14,509	2,863	1,656	27,131
Kenya	2010	8,113	14,520	2,923	1,658	27,214
Kenya	2011	8,142	14,550	3,092	1,664	27,448

*(Table 7. Continued)*

	Year	Family Planning	Reproductive Health	STD/HIV/AIDS	Basic Research	Total NGO Expenditures
Madagascar	2009	282	250	1,544	61	2,138
Madagascar	2010	280	247	1,530	61	2,118
Madagascar	2011	288	255	1,576	62	2,181
Malawi	2009	214	184	1,158	47	1,602
Malawi	2010	219	188	1,182	48	1,636
Malawi	2011	226	195	1,222	49	1,692
Malaysia	2009	1,109	1,146	2,572	233	5,059
Malaysia	2010	1,162	1,208	2,701	244	5,315
Malaysia	2011	1,201	1,253	2,796	252	5,502
Mali	2009	288	256	1,578	62	2,185
Mali	2010	296	264	1,624	64	2,248
Mali	2011	307	274	1,684	66	2,331
Mexico	2009	11,662	6	3,682	1,866	17,216
Mexico	2010	11,788	164	3,908	1,891	17,752
Mexico	2011	11,858	251	4,032	1,905	18,045
Mongolia	2009	207	176	444	45	872
Mongolia	2010	233	202	504	51	990
Mongolia	2011	252	220	547	55	1,074
Morocco	2009	798	795	888	169	2,651
Morocco	2010	811	809	903	171	2,694
Morocco	2011	833	834	928	176	2,771
Mozambique	2009	300	268	1,647	65	2,279
Mozambique	2010	305	273	1,676	66	2,320
Mozambique	2011	309	276	1,697	67	2,349
Nepal	2009	2,990	1,681	736	1,396	6,803
Nepal	2010	3,014	1,704	790	1,401	6,909
Nepal	2011	3,024	1,714	812	1,403	6,953
Nicaragua	2009	244	213	376	53	886
Nicaragua	2010	246	214	379	53	893
Nicaragua	2011	250	218	385	54	908
Niger	2009	228	197	1,235	50	1,710
Niger	2010	239	208	1,299	52	1,798
Niger	2011	244	213	1,327	53	1,836
Nigeria	2009	1,061	1,092	6,166	223	8,543
Nigeria	2010	1,164	1,211	6,792	244	9,411
Nigeria	2011	1,230	1,286	7,190	258	9,964
Pakistan	2009	4,882	3,952	2,412	0	11,246
Pakistan	2010	4,912	3,988	2,486	6	11,393
Pakistan	2011	4,944	4,024	2,562	13	11,543

*(Table 7. Continued)*

	Year	Family Planning	Reproductive Health	STD/HIV/AIDS	Basic Research	Total NGO Expenditures
Panama	2009	450	420	714	97	1,681
Panama	2010	466	437	740	100	1,743
Panama	2011	485	457	772	104	1,818
Papua New Guinea	2009	273	241	594	59	1,166
Papua New Guinea	2010	286	254	624	62	1,225
Papua New Guinea	2011	288	255	628	62	1,233
Paraguay	2009	358	326	561	77	1,322
Paraguay	2010	385	353	606	83	1,427
Paraguay	2011	398	366	627	86	1,476
Peru	2009	4,137	2,808	1,514	2,557	11,017
Peru	2010	4,197	2,877	1,617	2,570	11,260
Peru	2011	4,221	2,904	1,658	2,575	11,357
Philippines	2009	1,027	1,053	2,375	216	4,671
Philippines	2010	1,083	1,117	2,509	228	4,936
Philippines	2011	1,127	1,168	2,617	237	5,150
Romania	2009	116	87	753	24	981
Romania	2010	119	89	768	25	1,001
Romania	2011	124	94	805	26	1,049
Russian Federation	2009	284	236	1,915	59	2,494
Russian Federation	2010	311	261	2,104	64	2,740
Russian Federation	2011	330	280	2,244	68	2,922
Rwanda	2009	228	197	1,233	50	1,707
Rwanda	2010	236	205	1,281	51	1,773
Rwanda	2011	244	212	1,324	53	1,833
Senegal	2009	336	304	1,855	73	2,568
Senegal	2010	345	312	1,903	74	2,635
Senegal	2011	353	320	1,948	76	2,697
Solomon Islands	2009	91	71	189	20	372
Solomon Islands	2010	92	72	191	20	376
Solomon Islands	2011	94	73	195	21	383
South Africa	2009	1,325	1,398	7,776	277	10,777
South Africa	2010	1,408	1,496	8,284	294	11,482
South Africa	2011	1,434	1,526	8,443	299	11,702
Sri Lanka	2009	565	541	1,270	120	2,496
Sri Lanka	2010	537	511	1,205	115	2,368
Sri Lanka	2011	552	528	1,241	118	2,439
Sudan	2009	639	620	703	136	2,098
Sudan	2010	693	679	766	147	2,284
Sudan	2011	732	722	811	155	2,420



*(Table 7. Continued)*

	Year	Family Planning	Reproductive Health	STD/HIV/AIDS	Basic Research	Total NGO Expenditures
Syrian Arab Republic	2009	628	608	690	133	2,060
Syrian Arab Republic	2010	666	650	734	141	2,191
Syrian Arab Republic	2011	695	681	768	147	2,291
Tanzania, United Republic of	2009	431	2,106	2,401	469	5,406
Tanzania, United Republic of	2010	449	2,124	2,505	473	5,551
Tanzania, United Republic of	2011	464	2,141	2,597	476	5,678
Thailand	2009	8,907	14,686	2,981	175	26,749
Thailand	2010	8,977	14,768	3,151	189	27,086
Thailand	2011	9,015	14,813	3,245	197	27,271
Turkey	2009	1,853	2,031	2,142	385	6,411
Turkey	2010	1,974	2,180	2,288	409	6,852
Turkey	2011	2,014	2,229	2,336	417	6,996
Uganda	2009	369	337	2,044	79	2,830
Uganda	2010	389	357	2,158	84	2,988
Uganda	2011	399	367	2,216	86	3,068
Ukraine	2009	101	74	647	21	843
Ukraine	2010	105	78	674	22	879
Ukraine	2011	108	80	694	23	905
Uruguay	2009	501	474	798	107	1,881
Uruguay	2010	560	536	897	119	2,112
Uruguay	2011	572	549	916	122	2,159
Uzbekistan	2009	510	483	1,142	109	2,245
Uzbekistan	2010	540	514	1,212	115	2,381
Uzbekistan	2011	566	542	1,273	121	2,502
Venezuela	2009	1,422	1,513	2,375	297	5,607
Venezuela	2010	1,353	1,431	2,254	283	5,321
Venezuela	2011	1,392	1,477	2,323	291	5,483
Viet Nam	2009	805	802	1,840	170	3,617
Viet Nam	2010	844	847	1,935	178	3,804
Viet Nam	2011	888	896	2,040	188	4,012
Yemen	2009	454	424	492	97	1,467
Yemen	2010	498	470	542	107	1,618
Yemen	2011	515	488	561	110	1,674
Zambia	2009	339	15	1,872	22	2,249
Zambia	2010	373	49	2,064	29	2,515
Zambia	2011	389	65	2,157	32	2,642

*(Table 7. Continued)*

Zimbabwe	2009	211	180	1,137	46	1,574
Zimbabwe	2010	226	195	1,222	49	1,692
Zimbabwe	2011	232	201	1,259	51	1,743

Table A8. *Projected total Government and NGO expenditures on population and AIDS activities for 61 selected core countries. 2009 - 2011 (in 1,000 current dollars)*

Region	Year	Total Government Expenditures	Total NGO Expenditures	Total Expenditures
Afghanistan	2009	3,606	1,519	5,125
Afghanistan	2010	4,292	1,657	5,949
Afghanistan	2011	4,752	1,744	6,496
Algeria	2009	191,341	3,246	194,587
Algeria	2010	193,211	3,411	196,622
Algeria	2011	194,380	3,511	197,891
Angola	2009	23,088	5,579	28,667
Angola	2010	24,190	6,167	30,357
Angola	2011	25,066	6,605	31,672
Argentina	2009	244,729	5,394	250,123
Argentina	2010	246,721	5,660	252,381
Argentina	2011	247,625	5,777	253,403
Bangladesh	2009	41,742	18,142	59,884
Bangladesh	2010	43,512	18,317	61,830
Bangladesh	2011	44,988	18,459	63,446
Bénin	2009	1,401	1,907	3,308
Bénin	2010	1,480	2,003	3,483
Bénin	2011	1,527	2,060	3,587
Botswana	2009	204,531	2,463	206,994
Botswana	2010	204,653	2,586	207,240
Botswana	2011	204,716	2,648	207,364
Brazil	2009	1,540,172	11,420	1,551,592
Brazil	2010	1,554,571	12,489	1,567,060
Brazil	2011	1,559,780	12,859	1,572,639
Burkina Faso	2009	12,768	2,086	14,854
Burkina Faso	2010	12,825	2,152	14,977
Burkina Faso	2011	12,888	2,222	15,111
Burundi	2009	7,138	906	8,044
Burundi	2010	7,153	937	8,090
Burundi	2011	7,170	973	8,143
Cambodia	2009	18,561	12,627	31,188
Cambodia	2010	18,722	12,663	31,385
Cambodia	2011	19,129	12,753	31,882
Cameroon	2009	20,091	3,317	23,408
Cameroon	2010	20,165	3,378	23,543
Cameroon	2011	20,259	3,453	23,712

*(Table 8. Continued)*

Region	Year	Total Government Expenditures	Total NGO Expenditures	Total Expenditures
Cape Verde	2009	232	1,036	1,267
Cape Verde	2010	244	1,059	1,303
Cape Verde	2011	258	1,086	1,344
Central African Republic	2009	1,053	1,092	2,145
Central African Republic	2010	1,070	1,125	2,195
Central African Republic	2011	1,085	1,153	2,238
Chile	2009	89,659	3,996	93,655
Chile	2010	91,934	4,370	96,304
Chile	2011	93,104	4,553	97,658
China	2009	1,475,103	18,184	1,493,287
China	2010	2,026,790	18,955	2,045,745
China	2011	2,772,621	19,954	2,792,575
Colombia	2009	113,941	4,688	118,629
Colombia	2010	116,360	5,044	121,404
Colombia	2011	117,486	5,203	122,689
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	2009	3,208	2,411	5,620
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	2010	3,353	2,559	5,913
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	2011	3,450	2,655	6,105
Cote d'Ivoire	2009	6,488	3,336	9,824
Cote d'Ivoire	2010	6,582	3,413	9,995
Cote d'Ivoire	2011	6,691	3,500	10,192
Dominican Republic	2009	53,526	9,323	62,849
Dominican Republic	2010	53,807	9,395	63,202
Dominican Republic	2011	54,192	9,492	63,683
Ecuador	2009	7,242	2,476	9,718
Ecuador	2010	7,620	2,567	10,187
Ecuador	2011	7,901	2,633	10,534
Egypt	2009	11,770	3,708	15,478
Egypt	2010	14,870	3,952	18,822
Egypt	2011	18,378	4,215	22,593
Eritrea	2009	1,286	1,063	2,349
Eritrea	2010	1,337	1,158	2,495
Eritrea	2011	1,389	1,249	2,639
Ethiopia	2009	3,123	3,941	7,064
Ethiopia	2010	2,988	3,843	6,832
Ethiopia	2011	3,076	3,908	6,984

*(Table 8. Continued)*

Region	Year	Total Government Expenditures	Total NGO Expenditures	Total Expenditures
Fiji	2009	1,317	754	2,070
Fiji	2010	1,365	771	2,136
Fiji	2011	1,408	787	2,195
Ghana	2009	6,190	2,812	9,001
Ghana	2010	6,399	3,002	9,401
Ghana	2011	6,867	3,398	10,265
Guatemala	2009	4,180	2,032	6,212
Guatemala	2010	4,398	2,093	6,491
Guatemala	2011	4,544	2,132	6,676
Guinea	2009	660	1,574	2,234
Guinea	2010	652	1,563	2,215
Guinea	2011	673	1,592	2,265
Haiti	2009	2,277	4,418	6,695
Haiti	2010	2,266	4,412	6,678
Haiti	2011	2,347	4,453	6,800
Honduras	2009	10,841	1,305	12,146
Honduras	2010	10,950	1,348	12,298
Honduras	2011	11,088	1,399	12,488
India	2009	2,053,389	11,961	2,065,350
India	2010	1,773,663	12,531	1,786,194
India	2011	1,788,913	13,065	1,801,979
Indonesia	2009	148,105	8,158	156,262
Indonesia	2010	165,604	9,019	174,623
Indonesia	2011	176,841	9,536	186,378
Iran, Islamic Republic of	2009	80,318	6,507	86,825
Iran, Islamic Republic of	2010	84,595	6,769	91,364
Iran, Islamic Republic of	2011	87,613	6,949	94,562
Iraq	2009	10,705	2,286	12,991
Iraq	2010	12,608	2,505	15,113
Iraq	2011	14,214	2,678	16,892
Jamaica	2009	1,721	1,201	2,922
Jamaica	2010	1,859	1,257	3,116
Jamaica	2011	1,928	1,284	3,212
Jordan	2009	3,770	1,406	5,176
Jordan	2010	4,082	1,460	5,542
Jordan	2011	4,449	1,522	5,971
Kazakstan	2009	112,004	3,907	115,911
Kazakstan	2010	114,913	4,177	119,091
Kazakstan	2011	117,770	4,429	122,200

*(Table 8. Continued)*

Region	Year	Total Government Expenditures	Total NGO Expenditures	Total Expenditures
Kenya	2009	107,212	27,131	134,342
Kenya	2010	107,329	27,214	134,543
Kenya	2011	107,666	27,448	135,114
Madagascar	2009	7,089	2,138	9,227
Madagascar	2010	7,072	2,118	9,190
Madagascar	2011	7,127	2,181	9,308
Malawi	2009	2,452	1,602	4,054
Malawi	2010	2,475	1,636	4,111
Malawi	2011	2,516	1,692	4,208
Malaysia	2009	41,764	5,059	46,824
Malaysia	2010	45,155	5,315	50,470
Malaysia	2011	47,724	5,502	53,226
Mali	2009	5,211	2,185	7,395
Mali	2010	5,268	2,248	7,516
Mali	2011	5,344	2,331	7,674
Mexico	2009	352,927	17,216	370,143
Mexico	2010	358,734	17,752	376,486
Mexico	2011	362,016	18,045	380,061
Mongolia	2009	2,531	872	3,403
Mongolia	2010	2,911	990	3,902
Mongolia	2011	3,204	1,074	4,278
Morocco	2009	12,000	2,651	14,651
Morocco	2010	12,407	2,694	15,101
Morocco	2011	13,153	2,771	15,924
Mozambique	2009	5,658	2,279	7,937
Mozambique	2010	5,695	2,320	8,015
Mozambique	2011	5,722	2,349	8,071
Nepal	2009	22,292	6,803	29,095
Nepal	2010	22,797	6,909	29,706
Nepal	2011	23,013	6,953	29,966
Nicaragua	2009	7,827	886	8,714
Nicaragua	2010	7,840	893	8,732
Nicaragua	2011	7,869	908	8,777
Niger	2009	1,021	1,710	2,731
Niger	2010	1,087	1,798	2,885
Niger	2011	1,117	1,836	2,954
Nigeria	2009	212,972	8,543	221,515
Nigeria	2010	215,229	9,411	224,640
Nigeria	2011	216,754	9,964	226,718

*(Table 8. Continued)*

Region	Year	Total Government Expenditures	Total NGO Expenditures	Total Expenditures
Pakistan	2009	199,667	11,246	210,912
Pakistan	2010	201,498	11,393	212,890
Pakistan	2011	203,420	11,543	214,963
Panama	2009	14,714	1,681	16,395
Panama	2010	14,908	1,743	16,651
Panama	2011	15,152	1,818	16,970
Papua New Guinea	2009	2,505	1,166	3,671
Papua New Guinea	2010	2,739	1,225	3,964
Papua New Guinea	2011	2,768	1,233	4,001
Paraguay	2009	23,981	1,322	25,303
Paraguay	2010	24,260	1,427	25,687
Paraguay	2011	24,398	1,476	25,874
Peru	2009	71,336	11,017	82,353
Peru	2010	72,685	11,260	83,946
Peru	2011	73,241	11,357	84,598
Philippines	2009	23,986	4,671	28,656
Philippines	2010	27,288	4,936	32,225
Philippines	2011	30,051	5,150	35,200
Romania	2009	70,057	981	71,038
Romania	2010	70,389	1,001	71,390
Romania	2011	71,222	1,049	72,271
Russian Federation	2009	540,695	2,494	543,189
Russian Federation	2010	549,953	2,740	552,693
Russian Federation	2011	557,281	2,922	560,203
Rwanda	2009	10,048	1,707	11,755
Rwanda	2010	10,097	1,773	11,870
Rwanda	2011	10,143	1,833	11,976
Senegal	2009	7,432	2,568	9,999
Senegal	2010	7,499	2,635	10,134
Senegal	2011	7,563	2,697	10,260
Solomon Islands	2009	231	372	603
Solomon Islands	2010	237	376	613
Solomon Islands	2011	249	383	633
South Africa	2009	1,311,948	10,777	1,322,726
South Africa	2010	1,314,111	11,482	1,325,593
South Africa	2011	1,314,810	11,702	1,326,513
Sri Lanka	2009	4,572	2,496	7,068
Sri Lanka	2010	3,670	2,368	6,039
Sri Lanka	2011	4,160	2,439	6,599

*(Table 8. Continued)*

Region	Year	Total Government Expenditures	Total NGO Expenditures	Total Expenditures
Sudan	2009	1,872	2,098	3,970
Sudan	2010	3,378	2,284	5,662
Sudan	2011	4,541	2,420	6,961
Syrian Arab Republic	2009	22,916	2,060	24,976
Syrian Arab Republic	2010	23,951	2,191	26,142
Syrian Arab Republic	2011	24,779	2,291	27,070
Tanzania, United Republic of	2009	79,868	5,406	85,274
Tanzania, United Republic of	2010	80,047	5,551	85,598
Tanzania, United Republic of	2011	80,209	5,678	85,888
Thailand	2009	268,007	26,749	294,756
Thailand	2010	273,083	27,086	300,169
Thailand	2011	275,981	27,271	303,253
Turkey	2009	561,494	6,411	567,905
Turkey	2010	570,248	6,852	577,100
Turkey	2011	573,200	6,996	580,196
Uganda	2009	42,405	2,830	45,235
Uganda	2010	42,578	2,988	45,566
Uganda	2011	42,669	3,068	45,738
Ukraine	2009	42,113	843	42,956
Ukraine	2010	42,651	879	43,530
Ukraine	2011	43,056	905	43,961
Uruguay	2009	8,490	1,881	10,371
Uruguay	2010	9,303	2,112	11,415
Uruguay	2011	9,475	2,159	11,634
Uzbekistan	2009	34,748	2,245	36,993
Uzbekistan	2010	35,669	2,381	38,050
Uzbekistan	2011	36,525	2,502	39,027
Venezuela	2009	85,218	5,607	90,825
Venezuela	2010	83,087	5,321	88,407
Venezuela	2011	84,283	5,483	89,766
Viet Nam	2009	47,940	3,617	51,557
Viet Nam	2010	49,814	3,804	53,618
Viet Nam	2011	51,992	4,012	56,005
Yemen	2009	4,852	1,467	6,319
Yemen	2010	5,777	1,618	7,395
Yemen	2011	6,139	1,674	7,813
Zambia	2009	30,191	2,249	32,440
Zambia	2010	30,469	2,515	32,984
Zambia	2011	30,610	2,642	33,252



*(Table 8. Continued)*

Region	Year	Total Government Expenditures	Total NGO Expenditures	Total Expenditures
Zimbabwe	2009	1,492	1,574	3,067
Zimbabwe	2010	1,577	1,692	3,269
Zimbabwe	2011	1,615	1,743	3,358