

Projections of Funds for Population and AIDS Activities,
2010-2012

UNFPA/NIDI
Resource Flows Project
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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 changed on a view points. Following the Resource Tracking Expert Group meeting at UNFPA Headquarters in NY in November 2008 which pointed out the need to review, evaluate and possibly improve the methodology developed by Van Dalen and Reuser, NIDI introduced a revised methodology to produce current estimates and improved the methodology to produce projections. This was published in the report by Maja Micevksa Scharf and Annemarie Ernsten in January 2010.

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 report by Micevska Scharf and Ernsten 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 the report by Micevska Scharf and Ernsten. (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 2010-2012.

This report is structured as follows. Estimations and projections for the years 2010 to 2012 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 1997-2009. 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. Some changes in the national figures might be caused by economic circumstances, however some figures are influenced by changes in the data sources used by the data providers (for example Belgium, France, Germany, Spain and the United Kingdom).

Table 2.1. Primary Funds for Population and AIDS Activities, 1997-2009 (in 1,000 current US dollars)

Country	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
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	115,882
Austria	577	1,784	1,449	870	979	1,520	2,727	3,598	4,822	7,959	7,996	8,381	8,323
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	75,391
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	196,407
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	162,333
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	71,087
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	345,477
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	421,345
Greece	-	-	-	-	13	58.199809	9,293	6,349	10,467	13,641	12,188	6,358	11,259
Ireland	-	-	2,673	4,240	6,255	11,787	26,786	26,029	63,719	143,654	121,018	113,290	79,583
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	26,966
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	310,451
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	28,799
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	588,699
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	16,920
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	250,041
Portugal	414	1,244	440	400	689	570.6203	1,119	3,979	5,268	6,807	5,778	7,347	5,099
Spain	7,438	4,320	9,466	6,208	14,380	3,291	29,949	37,039	66,893	67,452	139,496	348,088	330,485
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	304,755
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	47,321
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	716,347
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	5,139,528
European Union	79,387	79,387	33,400	28,883	28,054	184,891	228,737	159,248	226,446	290,322	318,033	349,666	210,037
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	9,462,535

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
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	541,099
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	81,154
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	36,292
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	95,257
Total	1,614,503	1,707,280	1,691,385	1,974,577	2,059,614	2,877,982	4,188,505	5,165,742	6,977,047	7,266,703	8,155,111	10,050,490	10,216,337

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 2010-2012, 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 expenditures¹ and for these countries we have based our calculations on the estimation results presented above. In particular, we have applied the following rules:

- For 2010, general contributions were projected based on the projected GDP growth rate between 2009 and 2010 for the respective economy. For the four ICPD categories, as in OECD (2010) projections were made applying the compound annual growth rate for that category between 2005 and 2009 to the 2009 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 2009.
 - 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 2010-2012, 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.

¹ The following countries reported future expected expenditures for 2010-2011: Belgium, Denmark, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Portugal, Sweden.

Table 2.2. Projected Primary Funds for Population and AIDS Activities by OECD/DAC Members, 2010-2012 (in 1,000 current US dollars)

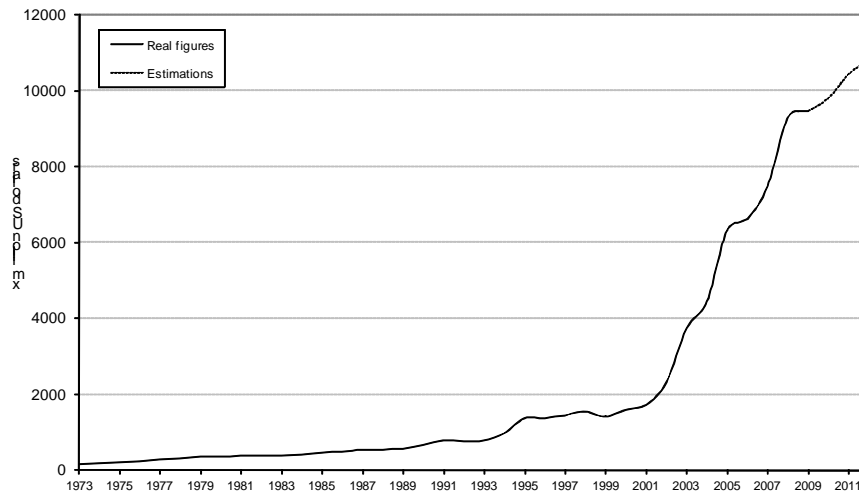
Year	General contributions	Family planning	Reproductive health	STD/HIV/AIDS	Basic research	Total
2010	575,690	524,947	1,853,868	6,768,319	72,792	9,795,616
2011	635,214	546,244	2,000,206	7,157,216	77,792	10,416,671
2012	660,527	569,197	2,075,371	7,448,267	80,565	10,833,927
Allocation of funds (% of total primary funds)						
2010	5.9	5.4	18.9	69.1	0.7	100
2011	6.1	5.2	19.2	68.7	0.7	100
2012	6.1	5.3	19.2	68.7	0.7	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 increase, after a decrease in donor funding in 2009 due to the global financial crisis as reported in the previous report.

Figure 2.1 depicts the trend in total primary funds for population activities (in current US dollars) by OECD/DAC members from 1973 to 2012.

Figure 2.1. Trends in primary funds of donor governments, 1973-2012 (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 2010, 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 2009 to the 2009 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 2009.
 - 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 2010-2012, 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 1997-2012 are reported in Table 2.3.

Table 2.3. Donor funds, 1997-2012 (in million current US dollars)

Year	Developed countries	Foundations	Development banks (grants only)	UN System	NGOs	Total funds
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
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	6,331.2	298.6	185.9	95.8	65.6	6,992.3
2006	6,625.6	300.9	130.8	104.8	104.7	7,266.7
2007	7,487.7	531.8	52.1	61.7	21.9	8,155.2
2008	9,297.6	575.8	45.7	64.6	66.8	10,050.5
2009	9,462.5	541.1	95.3	36.3	81.2	10,216.4
2010*	9,795.6	563.9	99.3	37.8	84.6	10,581.2
2011*	10,416.7	602.4	106.1	40.4	90.4	11,255.9
2012*	10,833.9	624.1	109.9	41.9	93.7	11,703.5

Source: Resource Flows database.

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

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”, the proportion of population assistance going to AIDS 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%). In 2009, funding for AIDS decreased further to 68% of total population assistance, while the proportion increased for both reproductive health (23%) and family planning (7%). Basic research received 2 % of population assistance in 2009.

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 2010, 2011 and 2012.

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 Ernten, 2008, Micevska Scharf & Ernten, 2010; Beekink, 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 2010 to 2012

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 2010, 2011 and 2012 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 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 2010, 2011 and 2012.
- 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, 2010-2012

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 2010 to 2012. 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 2010, 2011 and 2012 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 2010 to 2012. 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 the level of 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 2010, after which 2011 and 2012 are projected depending on the GDP.

The table also shows that for Africa (sub-Saharan) and Eastern and Southern Europe, the majority of funds are flowing to STD/HIV/AIDS activities. For Asia and the Pacific, Western Asia and North Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean, 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 43 per cent is spent on reproductive health activities. The proportion spent on STD/HIV/AIDS activities is expected to be around 35 per cent. This is a shift compared to previous estimates.

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 picture looks different from that of government expenditures, with approximately 47 percent of the total expected funding of national NGOs going towards STD/HIV/AIDS activities and 28 per cent towards Reproductive Health. Unlike for government expenditures, in countries in Latin America and the Caribbean and Western Asia and North Africa, 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 UDS) 2010-2012

Region		Family planning	Reproductive health	STD/HIV/ AIDS	Basic research	Total Government Expenditures
Africa (sub-Saharan)	2010	21,054	139,722	1,921,275	39,657	2,121,709
Asia and the Pacific	2010	1,970,663	2,391,590	617,020	180,981	5,160,254
Latin America and the Caribbean	2010	121,378	2,511,025	1,504,034	130,207	4,266,645
Western Asia and North Africa	2010	262,982	813,880	111,144	43,047	1,231,053
Eastern and Southern Europe	2010	50,248	16,402	802,342	13,661	882,653
Africa (sub-Saharan)	2011	23,801	140,452	1,925,037	42,412	2,131,703
Asia and the Pacific	2011	2,344,003	2,411,640	635,026	191,274	5,581,943
Latin America and the Caribbean	2011	130,470	2,515,893	1,477,604	136,034	4,260,002
Western Asia and North Africa	2011	284,897	821,180	118,940	47,755	1,272,772
Eastern and Southern Europe	2011	58,666	17,984	797,200	15,215	889,065
Africa (sub-Saharan)	2012	25,520	140,917	1,927,414	44,172	2,138,024
Asia and the Pacific	2012	3,179,538	2,428,711	650,888	199,954	6,459,091
Latin America and the Caribbean	2012	135,985	2,519,495	1,483,963	139,882	4,279,324
Western Asia and North Africa	2012	298,522	826,098	123,972	50,977	1,299,569
Eastern and Southern Europe	2012	64,922	19,142	804,265	16,349	904,677
Total	2010	2,426,327	5,872,618	4,955,815	407,553	13,662,314
Total	2011	2,841,837	5,907,149	4,953,807	432,691	14,135,484
Total	2012	3,704,487	5,934,363	4,990,502	451,335	15,080,686
Proportion of total	2010	18	43	36	3	100
Proportion of total	2011	20	42	35	3	100
Proportion of total	2012	25	39	33	3	100

Table 3.2. Projections of domestic NGO expenditures (in 1,000 current USD) 2010-2012

Region		Family Planning	Reproductive Health	STD/HIV/AIDS	Basic Research	Total NGO expenditures
Africa (sub-Saharan)	2010	15,190	15,741	80,648	4,655	116,235
Asia and the Pacific	2010	28,479	68,913	63,757	16,754	177,904
Latin America and the Caribbean	2010	17,432	22,898	32,112	4,754	77,195
Western Asia and North Africa	2010	17,651	17,966	19,797	3,719	59,133
Eastern and Southern Europe	2010	1,796	1,332	11,555	379	15,062
Africa (sub-Saharan)	2011	16,015	16,602	85,470	4,828	122,915
Asia and the Pacific	2011	29,749	70,657	67,393	17,060	184,860
Latin America and the Caribbean	2011	18,399	24,024	33,787	4,952	81,162
Western Asia and North Africa	2011	18,127	18,627	20,408	3,813	60,975
Eastern and Southern Europe	2011	1,896	1,417	12,239	400	15,952
Africa (sub-Saharan)	2012	16,561	17,168	88,654	4,943	127,326
Asia and the Pacific	2012	30,610	71,963	70,074	17,282	189,930
Latin America and the Caribbean	2012	19,055	24,771	34,912	5,087	83,825
Western Asia and North Africa	2012	18,708	19,293	21,092	3,932	63,025
Eastern and Southern Europe	2012	1,967	1,478	12,721	414	16,580
Total	2010	80,548	126,850	207,870	30,262	445,529
Total	2011	84,187	131,327	219,297	31,052	465,863
Total	2012	86,901	134,672	227,454	31,658	480,686
Proportion of total	2010	18	28	47	7	100
Proportion of total	2011	18	28	47	7	100
Proportion of total	2012	18	28	47	7	100

3.3 Final domestic projections, 2010-2012

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 2010 to 2012. 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 2010 to 2012. 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) Relatively speaking, almost 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, 2010 to 2012, (1,000 USD)

Region		Total Gov	Total NGO	Consumers	Total	of which AIDS	% AIDS
Africa (sub-Saharan)	2010	2,121,709	116,235	2,321,438	4,559,382	4,124,933	90%
Asia and the Pacific	2010	5,160,254	177,904	12,818,072	18,156,230	2,213,456	12%
Latin America and the Caribbean	2010	4,266,645	77,195	3,171,390	7,515,231	2,246,050	30%
Western Asia and North Africa	2010	1,231,053	59,133	794,029	2,084,215	202,628	10%
Eastern and Southern Europe	2010	882,653	15,062	454,566	1,352,281	1,227,103	91%
Africa (sub-Saharan)	2011	2,131,703	122,915	2,331,765	4,586,382	4,137,673	90%
Asia and the Pacific	2011	5,581,943	184,860	13,865,545	19,632,347	2,279,824	12%
Latin America and the Caribbean	2011	4,260,002	81,162	3,176,545	7,517,709	2,208,821	29%
Western Asia and North Africa	2011	1,272,772	60,975	820,938	2,154,684	216,064	10%
Eastern and Southern Europe	2011	889,065	15,952	457,868	1,362,885	1,219,996	90%
Africa (sub-Saharan)	2012	2,138,024	127,326	2,338,297	4,603,647	4,145,861	90%
Asia and the Pacific	2012	6,459,091	189,930	16,044,383	22,693,404	2,337,768	10%
Latin America and the Caribbean	2012	4,279,324	83,825	3,191,097	7,554,247	2,219,306	29%
Western Asia and North Africa	2012	1,299,569	63,025	838,222	2,200,816	225,026	10%
Eastern and Southern Europe	2012	904,677	16,580	465,909	1,387,166	1,231,182	89%
Total	2010	13,662,314	445,529	19,559,496	33,667,339	10,014,170	30%
Total	2011	14,135,484	465,863	20,652,662	35,254,008	10,062,378	29%
Total	2012	15,080,686	480,686	22,877,908	38,439,280	10,159,143	26%

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 2010, the total amount is expected to be \$ 44.2 billion; in 2012, the total flows are projected at \$50.1 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 recommendations 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 2010-2012, 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.

Table 4.1. World wide projections of expenditures on population and AIDS activities (billion US dollars, current prices), 2010-2012

Year	Total donor assistance	Domestic resources			Total	Total donors and domestic resources
		Government	NGO	Consumers		
2010	10.5	13.7	0.4	19.6	33.7	44.2
2011	11.3	14.1	0.5	20.7	35.3	46.6
2012	11.7	15.1	0.5	22.9	38.4	50.1

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 2010-2012. 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 are not sufficient to meet current requirements.

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.
- Even with the increase in population assistance, the funding levels are not sufficient to meet current needs in developing countries.
- The distribution of OECD/DAC government funds across the various population categories is also in the coming years unbalanced. Nearly 70 percent of donor government funds are expected to go to HIV/AIDS activities. Around 5, 19 and 0.7 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 2010-2012 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.
- It is important to note that domestic expenditures contribute most in reaching these levels.

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Annex Table 3 'Selected national health accounts indicators: measured levels of per capita expenditure on health. 1999–2003' (Update March 2007).

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 1996-2007.² 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.³ 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

² 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.

³ 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.⁴ (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:⁵

- 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

⁴ 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.

⁵ 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)^a

Regions	Categories	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2007	average 2000-2007 ^c
Sub Saharan Africa	Government ^b	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 ^b	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 ^b	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 ^b	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 ^b	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

^a 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

^b Government expenditures as presented in this table exclude external sources as measured by WHO.

^c 2006 data not included (data not available 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
Sub-Saharan Africa			
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
Asia and the Pacific			
Thailand	2003	0.02	SIDALAC — National AIDS Accounts
Latin America and the Caribbean			
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
North Africa and Western Asia			
Eastern and Southern Europe			
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, 2010-2012
(in 1,000 current US dollars)

Country	Year	General contributions	Family planning	Reproductive health	Basic research	HIV/AIDS	HIV/AIDS Gen.Contr.	Total
Australia	2010	8,095	2,832	54,433	3,229	54,156	183	114,879
	2011	9,488	3,332	64,034	3,799	63,709	215	135,144
	2012	9,631	3,367	64,709	3,839	64,381	218	136,568
Austria	2010	2,255	0	2,664	362	3,119	1,272	9,145
	2011	2,428	0	3,104	421	3,633	1,481	10,653
	2012	2,513	0	3,146	427	3,682	1,501	10,797
Belgium	2010	7,612	959	17,793	3,798	23,231	19,784	129,914
	2011	10,032	1,121	20,783	4,436	27,134	23,108	151,742
	2012	10,407	1,139	21,123	4,509	27,578	23,486	154,226
Canada	2010	18,266	1,196	22,322	430	36,335	77,624	150,293
	2011	20,160	1,303	24,311	468	39,573	84,542	163,688
	2012	20,996	1,308	24,409	470	39,733	84,883	164,349
Denmark	2010	67,075	31	18,744	417	11,946	48,416	129,603
	2011	72,913	18	10,839	241	14,149	57,343	97,623
	2012	75,622	18	10,595	236	14,399	58,355	124,553
European Union	2010	151	0	156,971	21,289	29,691	10	208,112
	2011	162	0	168,252	22,819	31,825	10	223,068
	2012	167	0	174,349	23,646	32,978	11	231,152
Finland	2010	37,892	123	10,304	155	2,589	9,774	59,840
	2011	41,241	144	12,031	182	3,023	11,412	69,865
	2012	42,999	146	12,228	184	3,073	11,599	71,011
France	2010	13,231	0	19,989	250	2,859	278,408	314,227
	2011	14,093	0	22,951	288	3,283	319,662	360,789
	2012	14,522	0	23,205	291	3,319	323,202	364,784
Germany	2010	38,016	23,133	52,351	310	56,193	7,487	173,109
	2011	40,342	26,599	60,194	357	64,612	8,608	199,045
	2012	41,276	26,285	59,482	353	63,847	8,506	196,691
Greece	2010	47	0	6,397	0	9,247	221	15,931
	2011	48	0	7,614	0	11,007	263	18,962
	2012	48	0	7,889	0	11,405	272	19,649
Ireland	2010	4,525	232	38,371	3,253	29,086	35,154	156,684
	2011	4,714	251	41,440	3,513	31,413	37,967	169,219
	2012	4,817	271	44,755	3,794	33,926	41,004	182,756
Italy	2010	1,197	0	985	0	0	1,187	4,421
	2011	1,270	0	1,122	0	0	1,353	5,040
	2012	1,308	0	1,126	0	0	1,357	5,057
Japan	2010	38,538	56	47,632	5,391	3,415	239,752	371,624
	2011	41,101	62	52,663	5,960	3,776	265,075	410,876
	2012	41,797	62	52,217	5,910	3,744	262,830	407,396
Luxembourg	2010	7,963	0	9,524	4,889	6,268	770	24,013
	2011	8,924	0	11,077	5,687	7,290	895	27,929

	2012	9,335	0	11,349	5,827	7,469	917	28,615
Netherlands	2010	31,172	617	78,647	1,364	271,728	208,006	601,061
	2011	32,599	573	73,011	1,266	274,567	212,297	602,411
	2012	33,395	549	69,973	1,214	243,275	222,229	577,938
New Zealand	2010	6,537	332	5,071	46	5,387	3,982	18,759
	2011	7,134	348	5,311	49	5,460	4,641	20,723
	2012	7,349	401	6,124	56	6,296	5,351	23,894
Norway	2010	67,278	7,377	40,335	2,720	51,132	21,444	132,473
	2011	77,748	9,114	49,831	3,360	63,170	26,493	163,662
	2012	80,228	8,837	48,318	3,258	61,252	25,689	158,693
Portugal	2010	605	0	3,454	0	9	3,807	7,792
	2011	719	0	3,949	0	11	4,353	8,909
	2012	723	0	3,984	0	11	4,392	8,989
Spain	2010	50,066	19	4,902	61	2,518	3,687	13,462
	2011	52,721	5	1,381	17	1,259	4,310	9,632
	2012	54,118	2	556	7	631	4,362	8,249
Sweden	2010	74,063	0	62,239	1,287	85,787	135,739	380,069
	2011	88,502	0	66,494	1,375	95,017	135,739	407,217
	2012	96,110	0	66,494	1,375	95,017	135,739	407,217
Switzerland	2010	21,437	0	8,195	0	4,588	12,808	40,150
	2011	24,321	0	9,451	0	5,292	14,771	46,306
	2012	24,663	0	9,211	0	5,157	14,395	45,127
United Kingdom	2010	29,319	0	40,217	0	664,417	251,315	994,562
	2011	32,247	0	39,972	0	660,373	249,786	988,509
	2012	33,951	0	39,209	0	647,767	245,018	969,639
United States	2010	50,351	136,797	113,425	106,777	3,802,157	753,700	4,912,857
	2011	52,306	142,014	117,750	110,849	3,947,134	782,439	5,100,185
	2012	54,550	144,365	119,700	112,684	4,012,492	795,395	5,184,636
Total	2010	575,690	524,947	1,853,868	72,792	5,429,712	1,338,607	9,795,616
	2011	635,214	546,244	2,000,206	77,792	5,706,671	1,450,545	10,416,671
	2012	660,527	569,197	2,075,371	80,565	5,947,941	1,500,326	10,833,927

* 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	2010	2,158	1,025	155	585	3,923
Afghanistan	2011	2,494	1,156	244	658	4,553
Afghanistan	2012	2,599	1,197	272	680	4,748
Algeria	2010	88,800	128,760	2,341	4,440	224,341
Algeria	2011	90,610	129,453	3,033	4,897	227,991
Algeria	2012	91,082	129,631	3,212	5,014	228,938
Angola	2010	1,730	527	19,489	2,021	23,766
Angola	2011	2,175	637	20,082	2,433	25,328
Angola	2012	2,396	691	20,372	2,632	26,091
Argentina	2010	3,336	5,363	231,322	213	240,233
Argentina	2011	4,685	6,278	232,920	1,191	245,074
Argentina	2012	5,749	6,982	234,164	1,940	248,834
Bangladesh	2010	84,115	45,293	4,052	2,350	135,810
Bangladesh	2011	85,187	45,609	4,297	2,519	137,612
Bangladesh	2012	86,305	45,935	4,552	2,692	139,484
Bénin	2010	64	318	412	185	979
Bénin	2011	80	324	438	208	1,050
Bénin	2012	91	328	456	224	1,100
Botswana	2010	341	136	197,755	541	198,772
Botswana	2011	367	145	197,795	575	198,882
Botswana	2012	395	154	197,839	610	198,998
Brazil	2010	50,171	2,314,928	617,352	6,394	2,988,845
Brazil	2011	54,528	2,317,220	621,860	8,761	3,002,369
Brazil	2012	56,541	2,318,262	623,925	9,835	3,008,563
Burkina Faso	2010	223	96	12,108	384	12,811
Burkina Faso	2011	242	102	12,138	410	12,893
Burkina Faso	2012	258	108	12,163	432	12,961
Burundi	2010	170	30	7,052	105	7,357
Burundi	2011	175	32	7,060	114	7,381
Burundi	2012	181	35	7,072	125	7,414
Cambodia	2010	42	12,875	5,053	84	18,054
Cambodia	2011	217	12,946	5,101	124	18,388
Cambodia	2012	381	13,012	5,145	161	18,699

(Table 6. Continued)

	Year	Family Planning	Reproductive Health	STD/HIV/AIDS	Basic Research	Total Government Expenditures
Cameroon	2010	36	989	6,576	2,162	9,764
Cameroon	2011	89	1,005	6,656	2,225	9,975
Cameroon	2012	124	1,015	6,706	2,265	10,110
Cape Verde	2010	2	107	31	291	430
Cape Verde	2011	8	109	42	301	460
Cape Verde	2012	12	111	50	310	483
Central African Republic	2010	199	268	699	131	1,297
Central African Republic	2011	205	271	709	141	1,326
Central African Republic	2012	209	273	717	149	1,349
Chile	2010	3,779	3,421	83,187	3,809	94,196
Chile	2011	4,244	3,768	83,767	4,185	95,964
Chile	2012	4,458	3,926	84,031	4,355	96,770
China	2010	1,091,863	87,631	267,759	44,400	1,491,653
China	2011	1,830,958	94,668	274,991	47,867	2,248,483
China	2012	2,626,751	102,129	282,715	51,535	3,063,130
Colombia	2010	5,130	4,413	97,923	6,569	114,035
Colombia	2011	5,490	4,670	98,360	6,845	115,365
Colombia	2012	5,770	4,868	98,700	7,058	116,395
Comoros	2010	18	12	40	50	119
Comoros	2011	19	12	41	51	123
Comoros	2012	20	13	43	53	129
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	2010	321	129	2,937	515	3,902
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	2011	364	144	3,004	571	4,083
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	2012	387	151	3,040	600	4,179
Cote d'Ivoire	2010	528	196	5,009	772	6,505
Cote d'Ivoire	2011	531	197	5,013	775	6,515
Cote d'Ivoire	2012	572	209	5,074	823	6,679
Dominican Republic	2010	6,087	9,131	8,569	33,833	57,620
Dominican Republic	2011	6,150	9,189	8,657	33,897	57,893
Dominican Republic	2012	6,225	9,257	8,761	33,973	58,217
Ecuador	2010	1,239	1,351	3,198	1,542	7,331
Ecuador	2011	1,355	1,455	3,358	1,657	7,825
Ecuador	2012	1,423	1,516	3,451	1,725	8,115

(Table 6. Continued)

	Year	Family Planning	Reproductive Health	STD/HIV/AIDS	Basic Research	Total Government Expenditures
Eritrea	2010	62	33	1,071	136	1,302
Eritrea	2011	74	38	1,094	158	1,364
Eritrea	2012	86	43	1,114	178	1,421
Estonia	2010	464	176	14,923	189	15,752
Estonia	2011	476	180	14,940	193	15,788
Estonia	2012	494	185	14,968	199	15,847
Ethiopia	2010	669	239	1,075	936	2,919
Ethiopia	2011	669	239	1,075	935	2,918
Ethiopia	2012	723	255	1,153	996	3,127
Fiji	2010	31	97	339	34	500
Fiji	2011	52	107	345	40	544
Fiji	2012	73	118	352	46	589
Ghana	2010	697	125	4,974	6,190	11,986
Ghana	2011	825	162	5,158	6,332	12,477
Ghana	2012	947	197	5,333	6,464	12,940
Guatemala	2010	904	1,038	1,413	1,193	4,548
Guatemala	2011	999	1,129	1,548	1,295	4,972
Guatemala	2012	1,060	1,186	1,634	1,358	5,238
Haiti	2010	174	263	422	313	1,171
Haiti	2011	199	294	464	350	1,307
Haiti	2012	233	336	519	398	1,486
Honduras	2010	369	493	9,480	578	10,920
Honduras	2011	405	532	9,535	622	11,095
Honduras	2012	430	559	9,573	653	11,216
India	2010	551,792	1,956,172	24,599	10	2,532,573
India	2011	147,363	1,958,735	26,997	1,307	2,134,402
India	2012	159,366	1,961,070	29,196	2,486	2,152,118
Indonesia	2010	4,963	1,303	20,916	30,340	57,522
Indonesia	2011	14,737	3,461	22,832	31,449	72,479
Indonesia	2012	21,857	5,005	24,214	32,240	83,316
Iran, Islamic Republic of	2010	36,116	10,726	31,099	5,748	83,688
Iran, Islamic Republic of	2011	41,861	12,130	32,288	6,479	92,757
Iran, Islamic Republic of	2012	44,541	12,774	32,838	6,813	96,966
Iraq	2010	5,551	2,858	2,474	1,966	12,849
Iraq	2011	7,125	3,520	3,106	2,407	16,158
Iraq	2012	8,279	3,989	3,562	2,719	18,548
Jamaica	2010	333	452	1,203	531	2,520
Jamaica	2011	361	484	1,246	567	2,659
Jamaica	2012	381	505	1,277	592	2,755

(Table 6. Continued)

	Year	Family Planning	Reproductive Health	STD/HIV/AIDS	Basic Research	Total Government Expenditures
Jordan	2010	2,075	1,259	138	885	4,356
Jordan	2011	2,239	1,342	210	941	4,733
Jordan	2012	2,436	1,439	296	1,008	5,179
Kazakstan	2010	15,387	5,268	16,267	2,877	39,799
Kazakstan	2011	18,393	6,113	16,937	3,325	44,768
Kazakstan	2012	20,141	6,593	17,322	3,579	47,635
Kenya	2010	719	253	81,451	991	83,414
Kenya	2011	791	274	81,556	1,072	83,693
Kenya	2012	887	302	81,693	1,175	84,057
Madagascar	2010	2	55	4,888	409	5,354
Madagascar	2011	5	56	4,892	413	5,366
Madagascar	2012	29	65	4,931	446	5,471
Malawi	2010	136	63	2,030	35	2,264
Malawi	2011	150	69	2,054	56	2,329
Malawi	2012	160	72	2,071	71	2,375
Malaysia	2010	7,565	131,208	20,734	281	159,789
Malaysia	2011	8,494	131,452	20,933	409	161,289
Malaysia	2012	10,372	131,940	21,335	665	164,312
Mali	2010	235	255	4,496	690	5,675
Mali	2011	268	266	4,548	735	5,817
Mali	2012	282	271	4,572	755	5,881
Mexico	2010	38,090	117,978	212,605	54,626	423,299
Mexico	2011	39,898	119,037	214,586	55,735	429,256
Mexico	2012	40,802	119,559	215,569	56,282	432,212
Mongolia	2010	6,921	6,921	1,260	17,366	32,469
Mongolia	2011	7,288	7,084	1,365	17,457	33,193
Mongolia	2012	7,527	7,185	1,431	17,514	33,657
Morocco	2010	6,832	3,399	5,700	2,326	18,258
Morocco	2011	6,644	3,321	5,625	2,274	17,864
Morocco	2012	7,073	3,498	5,796	2,393	18,759
Mozambique	2010	249	105	5,000	419	5,773
Mozambique	2011	289	118	5,063	473	5,943
Mozambique	2012	317	128	5,107	510	6,062
Nepal	2010	10,867	12,769	618	14,661	38,915
Nepal	2011	11,161	12,884	696	14,725	39,465
Nepal	2012	11,427	12,986	766	14,781	39,961
Nicaragua	2010	172	29	6,099	310	6,611
Nicaragua	2011	183	44	6,119	327	6,673
Nicaragua	2012	195	58	6,138	344	6,735

(Table 6. Continued)

	Year	Family Planning	Reproductive Health	STD/HIV/AIDS	Basic Research	Total Government Expenditures
Niger	2010	149	68	551	276	1,043
Niger	2011	165	74	579	301	1,120
Niger	2012	191	84	621	338	1,235
Nigeria	2010	553	126,995	25,189	3,705	156,443
Nigeria	2011	1,391	127,177	26,226	4,371	159,165
Nigeria	2012	1,732	127,249	26,643	4,635	160,260
Pakistan	2010	18,988	6,277	9,834	3,412	38,511
Pakistan	2011	21,701	7,016	10,429	3,802	42,947
Pakistan	2012	22,761	7,300	10,659	3,952	44,673
Panama	2010	318	1,724	12,625	612	15,280
Panama	2011	380	1,786	12,716	683	15,564
Panama	2012	446	1,852	12,812	757	15,867
Papua New Guinea	2010	1,402	716	428	412	2,958
Papua New Guinea	2011	1,573	787	475	452	3,287
Papua New Guinea	2012	1,619	807	488	463	3,376
Paraguay	2010	990	14,914	5,564	6,924	28,391
Paraguay	2011	1,067	14,996	5,680	7,017	28,760
Paraguay	2012	1,127	15,058	5,769	7,088	29,042
Peru	2010	2,923	2,762	18,488	3,092	27,265
Peru	2011	3,180	2,963	18,816	3,311	28,271
Peru	2012	3,410	3,140	19,108	3,504	29,163
Philippines	2010	15,475	30,951	1,618	9,424	57,468
Philippines	2011	16,842	31,321	1,917	9,619	59,699
Philippines	2012	18,254	31,700	2,224	9,819	61,996
Romania	2010	386	3,909	65,257	878	70,431
Romania	2011	605	3,959	65,535	928	71,027
Romania	2012	875	4,020	65,876	989	71,761
Russian Federation	2010	22,352	4,442	513,854	4,389	545,036
Russian Federation	2011	28,169	5,387	520,018	5,294	558,868
Russian Federation	2012	32,197	6,021	524,217	5,901	568,335
Rwanda	2010	150	68	7,214	277	7,710
Rwanda	2011	160	72	7,232	293	7,757
Rwanda	2012	172	77	7,252	311	7,813
Senegal	2010	315	128	6,099	508	7,050
Senegal	2011	337	135	6,133	536	7,141
Senegal	2012	357	141	6,164	562	7,225
Solomon Islands	2010	46	46	100	61	253
Solomon Islands	2011	56	52	104	65	276
Solomon Islands	2012	65	58	107	68	298

(Table 6. Continued)

	Year	Family Planning	Reproductive Health	STD/HIV/AIDS	Basic Research	Total Government Expenditures
South Africa	2010	6,277	1,541	1,305,000	5,748	1,318,566
South Africa	2011	6,684	1,624	1,305,487	6,049	1,319,845
South Africa	2012	6,987	1,686	1,305,848	6,271	1,320,792
Sri Lanka	2010	1,629	2,443	483	1,362	5,916
Sri Lanka	2011	2,544	2,743	705	1,525	7,516
Sri Lanka	2012	3,200	2,955	862	1,639	8,657
Sudan	2010	4,709	2,493	2,130	1,720	11,053
Sudan	2011	5,120	2,673	2,299	1,841	11,933
Sudan	2012	5,389	2,789	2,409	1,919	12,506
Syrian Arab Republic	2010	1,272	19,845	1,670	129	22,916
Syrian Arab Republic	2011	1,834	20,096	1,902	297	24,129
Syrian Arab Republic	2012	2,177	20,246	2,044	398	24,865
Tanzania, United Republic of	2010	1,941	2,535	45,000	4,488	53,964
Tanzania, United Republic of	2011	1,954	2,539	45,019	4,503	54,016
Tanzania, United Republic of	2012	1,998	2,553	45,085	4,555	54,191
Thailand	2010	32,605	9,849	172,455	5,290	220,199
Thailand	2011	33,855	10,163	172,718	5,454	222,191
Thailand	2012	37,084	10,965	173,392	5,872	227,312
Turkey	2010	58,307	610,048	50,769	295	719,420
Turkey	2011	61,018	610,880	51,690	828	724,415
Turkey	2012	64,825	612,034	52,974	1,565	731,398
Uganda	2010	737	1,234	41,804	278	44,053
Uganda	2011	723	1,229	41,783	262	43,998
Uganda	2012	729	1,231	41,792	269	44,020
Ukraine	2010	2,639	749	38,475	776	42,639
Ukraine	2011	3,005	834	38,947	862	43,648
Ukraine	2012	3,240	888	39,247	916	44,292
Uruguay	2010	880	1,016	6,851	1,168	9,915
Uruguay	2011	939	1,072	6,935	1,231	10,176
Uruguay	2012	1,001	1,131	7,022	1,296	10,450
Uzbekistan	2010	299	29,274	1,343	349	31,265
Uzbekistan	2011	782	29,440	1,463	439	32,124
Uzbekistan	2012	1,301	29,614	1,590	534	33,039
Venezuela	2010	1,088	1,209	75,566	121	77,985
Venezuela	2011	1,146	1,251	75,637	165	78,200
Venezuela	2012	1,238	1,316	75,748	235	78,537

(Table 6. Continued)

	Year	Family Planning	Reproductive Health	STD/HIV/AIDS	Basic Research	Total Government Expenditures
Viet Nam	2010	22,251	17,083	8,947	28,745	77,026
Viet Nam	2011	23,785	17,535	9,298	28,986	79,604
Viet Nam	2012	24,791	17,827	9,526	29,142	81,285
Yemen	2010	428	432	1,121	114	2,095
Yemen	2011	891	658	1,322	268	3,139
Yemen	2012	1,045	732	1,388	318	3,483
Zambia	2010	1,902	2,057	29,059	2,252	35,271
Zambia	2011	1,964	2,077	29,154	2,329	35,524
Zambia	2012	2,014	2,093	29,229	2,389	35,725
Zimbabwe	2010	328	85	496	250	1,159
Zimbabwe	2011	366	98	557	303	1,325
Zimbabwe	2012	385	105	587	329	1,406

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	2010	368	336	812	79	1,594
Afghanistan	2011	395	363	874	85	1,717
Afghanistan	2012	403	371	893	87	1,754
Algeria	2010	1,025	1,051	1,153	216	3,445
Algeria	2011	1,111	1,149	1,255	233	3,748
Algeria	2012	1,132	1,174	1,280	238	3,823
Angola	2010	777	771	4,449	164	6,162
Angola	2011	869	874	5,002	183	6,929
Angola	2012	911	921	5,255	192	7,280
Argentina	2010	1,482	1,584	2,479	309	5,854
Argentina	2011	1,625	1,755	2,731	338	6,450
Argentina	2012	1,730	1,882	2,914	360	6,886
Bangladesh	2010	2,567	20,165	1,950	4,996	29,678
Bangladesh	2011	2,603	20,206	2,037	5,003	29,850
Bangladesh	2012	2,639	20,247	2,125	5,011	30,022
Bénin	2010	253	221	1,376	55	1,904
Bénin	2011	264	232	1,439	57	1,991
Bénin	2012	271	239	1,481	59	2,050
Botswana	2010	351	319	1,939	76	2,685
Botswana	2011	364	332	2,015	78	2,789
Botswana	2012	377	345	2,092	81	2,896
Brazil	2010	3,174	3,699	5,497	651	13,019
Brazil	2011	3,386	3,975	5,881	693	13,936
Brazil	2012	3,479	4,097	6,051	712	14,340
Burkina Faso	2010	286	253	1,563	62	2,164
Burkina Faso	2011	297	265	1,630	64	2,256
Burkina Faso	2012	306	274	1,682	66	2,329
Burundi	2010	131	106	691	29	957
Burundi	2011	137	112	726	30	1,005
Burundi	2012	145	119	772	32	1,069
Cambodia	2010	3,403	19,517	709	1,405	25,033
Cambodia	2011	3,419	19,533	746	1,409	25,107
Cambodia	2012	3,433	19,548	780	1,412	25,173
Cameroon	2010	432	401	2,409	93	3,335
Cameroon	2011	453	423	2,532	97	3,505
Cameroon	2012	466	437	2,608	100	3,610
Cape Verde	2010	137	112	725	30	1,003
Cape Verde	2011	145	119	767	32	1,062
Cape Verde	2012	150	124	799	33	1,106

(Table 7. Continued)

	Year	Family Planning	Reproductive Health	STD/HIV/AIDS	Basic Research	Total NGO Expenditures
Central African Republic	2010	150	123	795	33	1,100
Central African Republic	2011	156	129	832	34	1,152
Central African Republic	2012	162	134	862	35	1,193
Chile	2010	1,138	1,181	1,882	239	4,440
Chile	2011	1,205	1,258	1,997	253	4,712
Chile	2012	1,234	1,292	2,047	259	4,832
China	2010	204	6,138	12,425	1,015	19,782
China	2011	213	6,456	13,028	1,061	20,758
China	2012	223	6,784	13,648	1,108	21,764
Colombia	2010	1,322	1,394	2,200	276	5,192
Colombia	2011	1,366	1,447	2,277	286	5,376
Colombia	2012	1,400	1,487	2,336	292	5,515
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	2010	341	308	1,881	74	2,603
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	2011	363	330	2,006	78	2,777
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	2012	374	342	2,071	80	2,866
Cote d'Ivoire	2010	435	404	2,426	93	3,358
Cote d'Ivoire	2011	436	405	2,432	94	3,367
Cote d'Ivoire	2012	452	422	2,527	97	3,498
Dominican Republic	2010	227	113	1,002	133	1,474
Dominican Republic	2011	244	132	1,030	136	1,542
Dominican Republic	2012	264	153	1,064	140	1,621
East Timor	2010	89	70	185	20	364
East Timor	2011	94	74	196	21	385
East Timor	2012	100	79	208	22	408
Ecuador	2010	660	643	1,064	140	2,508
Ecuador	2011	689	675	1,114	146	2,625
Ecuador	2012	706	694	1,142	150	2,692
Egypt	2010	1,175	1,223	1,330	246	3,974
Egypt	2011	1,204	1,257	1,365	252	4,079
Egypt	2012	1,251	1,311	1,420	262	4,244
Eritrea	2010	153	126	813	34	1,125
Eritrea	2011	167	139	891	37	1,234
Eritrea	2012	179	151	961	39	1,330
Ethiopia	2010	488	460	2,739	104	3,792
Ethiopia	2011	488	460	2,739	104	3,791
Ethiopia	2012	507	480	2,849	108	3,944

(Table 7. Continued)

	Year	Family Planning	Reproductive Health	STD/HIV/AIDS	Basic Research	Total NGO Expenditures
Ghana	2010	498	470	2,796	107	3,871
Ghana	2011	541	516	3,048	115	4,220
Ghana	2012	579	556	3,271	123	4,529
Guatemala	2010	566	542	906	121	2,134
Guatemala	2011	594	572	953	127	2,246
Guatemala	2012	611	591	983	130	2,315
Guinea	2010	216	185	1,165	47	1,613
Guinea	2011	216	186	1,168	47	1,617
Guinea	2012	222	192	1,204	48	1,666
Haiti	2010	252	221	390	55	918
Haiti	2011	270	238	418	59	984
Haiti	2012	292	259	453	63	1,067
Honduras	2010	365	333	573	79	1,350
Honduras	2011	382	350	601	82	1,415
Honduras	2012	393	362	620	85	1,459
India	2010	2,773	3,182	6,706	570	13,231
India	2011	2,901	3,346	7,030	596	13,873
India	2012	3,014	3,492	7,317	619	14,441
Indonesia	2010	1,969	2,174	4,689	408	9,241
Indonesia	2011	2,106	2,342	5,029	436	9,912
Indonesia	2012	2,199	2,458	5,263	455	10,375
Iran, Islamic Republic of	2010	1,459	1,556	3,426	304	6,745
Iran, Islamic Republic of	2011	1,568	1,686	3,695	327	7,276
Iran, Islamic Republic of	2012	1,616	1,744	3,814	336	7,511
Iraq	2010	764	757	848	162	2,531
Iraq	2011	863	868	964	182	2,877
Iraq	2012	929	941	1,040	196	3,107
Jamaica	2010	347	315	544	75	1,281
Jamaica	2011	361	329	567	78	1,335
Jamaica	2012	371	338	582	80	1,371
Jordan	2010	472	443	513	101	1,529
Jordan	2011	490	462	533	105	1,590
Jordan	2012	511	484	557	109	1,660
Kazakstan	2010	961	978	2,215	202	4,357
Kazakstan	2011	1,049	1,078	2,427	221	4,774
Kazakstan	2012	1,096	1,132	2,542	230	5,001
Kenya	2010	506	478	2,840	108	3,933
Kenya	2011	530	504	2,983	113	4,131
Kenya	2012	560	536	3,162	120	4,379

(Table 7. Continued)

	Year	Family Planning	Reproductive Health	STD/HIV/AIDS	Basic Research	Total NGO Expenditures
Madagascar	2010	279	247	1,527	61	2,114
Madagascar	2011	281	249	1,536	61	2,127
Madagascar	2012	296	263	1,622	64	2,246
Malawi	2010	1,289	143	1,212	143	2,787
Malawi	2011	1,300	153	1,275	145	2,873
Malawi	2012	1,308	161	1,318	147	2,933
Malaysia	2010	1,220	1,275	2,842	256	5,593
Malaysia	2011	1,242	1,301	2,895	260	5,698
Malaysia	2012	1,285	1,351	3,001	269	5,906
Mali	2010	293	260	1,603	63	2,218
Mali	2011	312	279	1,714	67	2,373
Mali	2012	320	288	1,762	69	2,439
Mexico	2010	613	5,991	3,985	1,117	11,707
Mexico	2011	736	6,145	4,204	1,142	12,227
Mexico	2012	794	6,219	4,309	1,154	12,477
Mongolia	2010	244	212	528	53	1,037
Mongolia	2011	287	254	626	62	1,229
Mongolia	2012	311	279	682	67	1,340
Morocco	2010	846	848	943	179	2,816
Morocco	2011	834	835	930	176	2,776
Morocco	2012	860	864	960	182	2,866
Mozambique	2010	301	268	1,651	65	2,286
Mozambique	2011	324	291	1,781	70	2,466
Mozambique	2012	339	306	1,868	73	2,587
Nepal	2010	1,575	1,862	817	4,972	9,226
Nepal	2011	1,598	1,886	872	4,977	9,333
Nepal	2012	1,618	1,907	918	4,981	9,425
Nicaragua	2010	251	219	388	55	912
Nicaragua	2011	259	227	401	56	944
Nicaragua	2012	267	235	414	58	974
Niger	2010	234	203	1,269	51	1,756
Niger	2011	247	215	1,340	54	1,856
Niger	2012	265	233	1,443	57	1,998
Nigeria	2010	1,171	1,218	6,833	246	9,468
Nigeria	2011	1,285	1,351	7,530	269	10,435
Nigeria	2012	1,328	1,402	7,796	278	10,805
Pakistan	2010	1,065	1,097	2,467	224	4,852
Pakistan	2011	1,137	1,179	2,641	239	5,196
Pakistan	2012	1,164	1,210	2,706	244	5,324

(Table 7. Continued)

	Year	Family Planning	Reproductive Health	STD/HIV/AIDS	Basic Research	Total NGO Expenditures
Panama	2010	467	437	741	100	1,744
Panama	2011	489	461	778	105	1,832
Panama	2012	512	485	816	109	1,922
Papua New Guinea	2010	298	265	651	64	1,279
Papua New Guinea	2011	315	282	690	68	1,356
Papua New Guinea	2012	320	287	701	69	1,376
Paraguay	2010	396	365	624	85	1,470
Paraguay	2011	429	398	679	92	1,598
Paraguay	2012	453	423	718	97	1,691
Peru	2010	1,004	1,027	1,650	211	3,892
Peru	2011	1,046	1,075	1,723	220	4,064
Peru	2012	1,083	1,116	1,785	227	4,212
Philippines	2010	1,102	1,138	2,555	231	5,026
Philippines	2011	1,137	1,179	2,641	239	5,196
Philippines	2012	1,173	1,221	2,727	246	5,367
Romania	2010	116	87	753	24	982
Romania	2011	120	91	780	25	1,016
Romania	2012	125	95	812	26	1,058
Russian Federation	2010	307	258	2,076	63	2,704
Russian Federation	2011	344	292	2,337	71	3,043
Russian Federation	2012	367	314	2,502	75	3,258
Rwanda	2010	235	204	1,273	51	1,763
Rwanda	2011	243	211	1,318	53	1,824
Rwanda	2012	252	220	1,369	55	1,895
Senegal	2010	338	305	1,864	73	2,581
Senegal	2011	349	317	1,929	75	2,670
Senegal	2012	359	327	1,987	77	2,751
Solomon Islands	2010	95	74	196	21	386
Solomon Islands	2011	98	77	203	22	400
Solomon Islands	2012	101	80	210	22	413
South Africa	2010	1,459	1,556	8,598	304	11,917
South Africa	2011	1,504	1,610	8,878	314	12,307
South Africa	2012	1,537	1,650	9,082	320	12,590
Sri Lanka	2010	612	592	1,383	130	2,717
Sri Lanka	2011	656	639	1,485	139	2,918
Sri Lanka	2012	685	670	1,554	145	3,054
Sudan	2010	705	693	780	150	2,327
Sudan	2011	734	725	814	156	2,429
Sudan	2012	753	745	835	160	2,493

(Table 7. Continued)

	Year	Family Planning	Reproductive Health	STD/HIV/AIDS	Basic Research	Total NGO Expenditures
Syrian Arab Republic	2010	662	646	730	141	2,179
Syrian Arab Republic	2011	705	692	779	149	2,325
Syrian Arab Republic	2012	729	719	808	155	2,411
Tanzania, United Republic of	2010	434	2,295	2,418	1,253	6,399
Tanzania, United Republic of	2011	439	2,300	2,449	1,254	6,441
Tanzania, United Republic of	2012	456	2,318	2,549	1,257	6,581
Thailand	2010	1,388	1,472	3,252	290	6,401
Thailand	2011	1,413	1,502	3,315	295	6,526
Thailand	2012	1,478	1,579	3,473	308	6,837
Turkey	2010	2,012	2,226	2,334	417	6,989
Turkey	2011	2,077	2,307	2,413	430	7,227
Turkey	2012	2,165	2,416	2,520	448	7,549
Uganda	2010	382	350	2,119	82	2,933
Uganda	2011	376	344	2,083	81	2,883
Uganda	2012	378	346	2,098	81	2,904
Ukraine	2010	108	81	697	23	908
Ukraine	2011	115	86	745	24	970
Ukraine	2012	119	90	774	25	1,008
Uruguay	2010	558	534	893	119	2,105
Uruguay	2011	576	553	923	123	2,176
Uruguay	2012	594	573	954	127	2,248
Uzbekistan	2010	550	526	1,237	117	2,430
Uzbekistan	2011	576	553	1,297	123	2,550
Uzbekistan	2012	603	581	1,360	128	2,672
Venezuela	2010	1,332	1,407	2,218	279	5,235
Venezuela	2011	1,339	1,415	2,231	280	5,265
Venezuela	2012	1,351	1,428	2,250	282	5,312
Viet Nam	2010	846	848	1,938	179	3,812
Viet Nam	2011	898	906	2,063	189	4,057
Viet Nam	2012	930	943	2,141	196	4,210
Yemen	2010	500	472	544	107	1,622
Yemen	2011	546	521	597	116	1,780
Yemen	2012	560	536	613	120	1,829
Zambia	2010	5	824	2,071	368	3,268
Zambia	2011	33	853	2,234	374	3,494
Zambia	2012	54	875	2,358	378	3,665

(Table 7. Continued)

Zimbabwe	2010	266	234	1,452	58	2,009
Zimbabwe	2011	290	258	1,590	63	2,201
Zimbabwe	2012	302	269	1,655	65	2,291

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	2010	3,923	1,594	5,517
Afghanistan	2011	4,553	1,717	6,270
Afghanistan	2012	4,748	1,754	6,502
Algeria	2010	224,341	3,445	227,786
Algeria	2011	227,991	3,748	231,739
Algeria	2012	228,938	3,823	232,761
Angola	2010	23,766	6,162	29,928
Angola	2011	25,328	6,929	32,257
Angola	2012	26,091	7,280	33,371
Argentina	2010	240,233	5,854	246,087
Argentina	2011	245,074	6,450	251,524
Argentina	2012	248,834	6,886	255,720
Bangladesh	2010	135,810	29,678	165,488
Bangladesh	2011	137,612	29,850	167,462
Bangladesh	2012	139,484	30,022	169,506
Bénin	2010	979	1,904	2,883
Bénin	2011	1,050	1,991	3,042
Bénin	2012	1,100	2,050	3,150
Botswana	2010	198,772	2,685	201,457
Botswana	2011	198,882	2,789	201,671
Botswana	2012	198,998	2,896	201,894
Brazil	2010	2,988,845	13,019	3,001,864
Brazil	2011	3,002,369	13,936	3,016,304
Brazil	2012	3,008,563	14,340	3,022,902
Burkina Faso	2010	12,811	2,164	14,975
Burkina Faso	2011	12,893	2,256	15,149
Burkina Faso	2012	12,961	2,329	15,290
Burundi	2010	7,357	957	8,314
Burundi	2011	7,381	1,005	8,385
Burundi	2012	7,414	1,069	8,483
Cambodia	2010	18,054	25,033	43,087
Cambodia	2011	18,388	25,107	43,495
Cambodia	2012	18,699	25,173	43,872
Cameroon	2010	9,764	3,335	13,098
Cameroon	2011	9,975	3,505	13,480
Cameroon	2012	10,110	3,610	13,720

(Table 8. Continued)

Region	Year	Total Government Expenditures	Total NGO Expenditures	Total Expenditures
Cape Verde	2010	430	1,003	1,434
Cape Verde	2011	460	1,062	1,522
Cape Verde	2012	483	1,106	1,589
Central African Republic	2010	1,297	1,100	2,398
Central African Republic	2011	1,326	1,152	2,478
Central African Republic	2012	1,349	1,193	2,542
Chile	2010	94,196	4,440	98,636
Chile	2011	95,964	4,712	100,676
Chile	2012	96,770	4,832	101,602
China	2010	1,491,653	19,782	1,511,435
China	2011	2,248,483	20,758	2,269,242
China	2012	3,063,130	21,764	3,084,894
Colombia	2010	114,035	5,192	119,227
Colombia	2011	115,365	5,376	120,741
Colombia	2012	116,395	5,515	121,910
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	2010	3,902	2,603	6,506
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	2011	4,083	2,777	6,860
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	2012	4,179	2,866	7,045
Cote d'Ivoire	2010	6,505	3,358	9,863
Cote d'Ivoire	2011	6,515	3,367	9,883
Cote d'Ivoire	2012	6,679	3,498	10,177
Dominican Republic	2010	57,620	1,474	59,094
Dominican Republic	2011	57,893	1,542	59,435
Dominican Republic	2012	58,217	1,621	59,838
Ecuador	2010	7,331	2,508	9,839
Ecuador	2011	7,825	2,625	10,450
Ecuador	2012	8,115	2,692	10,807
Egypt	2010	12,770	3,974	16,744
Egypt	2011	14,150	4,079	18,229
Egypt	2012	16,391	4,244	20,635
Eritrea	2010	1,302	1,125	2,427
Eritrea	2011	1,364	1,234	2,598
Eritrea	2012	1,421	1,330	2,752
Ethiopia	2010	2,919	3,792	6,711
Ethiopia	2011	2,918	3,791	6,709
Ethiopia	2012	3,127	3,944	7,071

(Table 8. Continued)

Region	Year	Total Government Expenditures	Total NGO Expenditures	Total Expenditures
Fiji	2010	500	762	1,262
Fiji	2011	544	778	1,322
Fiji	2012	589	794	1,383
Ghana	2010	11,986	3,871	15,857
Ghana	2011	12,477	4,220	16,697
Ghana	2012	12,940	4,529	17,469
Guatemala	2010	4,548	2,134	6,682
Guatemala	2011	4,972	2,246	7,219
Guatemala	2012	5,238	2,315	7,553
Haiti	2010	1,171	918	2,089
Haiti	2011	1,307	984	2,291
Haiti	2012	1,486	1,067	2,553
Honduras	2010	10,920	1,350	12,270
Honduras	2011	11,095	1,415	12,510
Honduras	2012	11,216	1,459	12,675
India	2010	2,532,573	13,231	2,545,804
India	2011	2,134,402	13,873	2,148,275
India	2012	2,152,118	14,441	2,166,559
Indonesia	2010	57,522	9,241	66,763
Indonesia	2011	72,479	9,912	82,391
Indonesia	2012	83,316	10,375	93,691
Iran, Islamic Republic of	2010	83,688	6,745	90,434
Iran, Islamic Republic of	2011	92,757	7,276	100,033
Iran, Islamic Republic of	2012	96,966	7,511	104,477
Iraq	2010	12,849	2,531	15,380
Iraq	2011	16,158	2,877	19,035
Iraq	2012	18,548	3,107	21,654
Jamaica	2010	2,520	1,281	3,801
Jamaica	2011	2,659	1,335	3,994
Jamaica	2012	2,755	1,371	4,126
Jordan	2010	4,356	1,529	5,886
Jordan	2011	4,733	1,590	6,323
Jordan	2012	5,179	1,660	6,839
Kazakstan	2010	39,799	4,357	44,156
Kazakstan	2011	44,768	4,774	49,542
Kazakstan	2012	47,635	5,001	52,636
Kenya	2010	83,414	3,933	87,347
Kenya	2011	83,693	4,131	87,824
Kenya	2012	84,057	4,379	88,436

(Table 8. Continued)

Region	Year	Total Government Expenditures	Total NGO Expenditures	Total Expenditures
Madagascar	2010	5,354	2,114	7,468
Madagascar	2011	5,366	2,127	7,493
Madagascar	2012	5,471	2,246	7,717
Malawi	2010	2,264	2,787	5,051
Malawi	2011	2,329	2,873	5,202
Malawi	2012	2,375	2,933	5,308
Malaysia	2010	159,789	5,593	165,381
Malaysia	2011	161,289	5,698	166,987
Malaysia	2012	164,312	5,906	170,218
Mali	2010	5,675	2,218	7,894
Mali	2011	5,817	2,373	8,190
Mali	2012	5,881	2,439	8,320
Mexico	2010	423,299	11,707	435,006
Mexico	2011	429,256	12,227	441,483
Mexico	2012	432,212	12,477	444,689
Mongolia	2010	32,469	1,037	33,506
Mongolia	2011	33,193	1,229	34,422
Mongolia	2012	33,657	1,340	34,997
Morocco	2010	18,258	2,816	21,073
Morocco	2011	17,864	2,776	20,640
Morocco	2012	18,759	2,866	21,625
Mozambique	2010	5,773	2,286	8,058
Mozambique	2011	5,943	2,466	8,409
Mozambique	2012	6,062	2,587	8,649
Nepal	2010	38,915	9,226	48,141
Nepal	2011	39,465	9,333	48,798
Nepal	2012	39,961	9,425	49,386
Nicaragua	2010	6,611	912	7,523
Nicaragua	2011	6,673	944	7,617
Nicaragua	2012	6,735	974	7,709
Niger	2010	1,043	1,756	2,799
Niger	2011	1,120	1,856	2,975
Niger	2012	1,235	1,998	3,232
Nigeria	2010	156,443	9,468	165,910
Nigeria	2011	159,165	10,435	169,600
Nigeria	2012	160,260	10,805	171,065
Pakistan	2010	38,511	4,852	43,364
Pakistan	2011	42,947	5,196	48,143
Pakistan	2012	44,673	5,324	49,997

(Table 8. Continued)

Region	Year	Total Government Expenditures	Total NGO Expenditures	Total Expenditures
Panama	2010	15,280	1,744	17,024
Panama	2011	15,564	1,832	17,397
Panama	2012	15,867	1,922	17,789
Papua New Guinea	2010	2,958	1,279	4,237
Papua New Guinea	2011	3,287	1,356	4,644
Papua New Guinea	2012	3,376	1,376	4,753
Paraguay	2010	28,391	1,470	29,861
Paraguay	2011	28,760	1,598	30,358
Paraguay	2012	29,042	1,691	30,733
Peru	2010	27,265	3,892	31,157
Peru	2011	28,271	4,064	32,335
Peru	2012	29,163	4,212	33,374
Philippines	2010	57,468	5,026	62,494
Philippines	2011	59,699	5,196	64,895
Philippines	2012	61,996	5,367	67,362
Romania	2010	70,431	982	71,412
Romania	2011	71,027	1,016	72,043
Romania	2012	71,761	1,058	72,819
Russian Federation	2010	545,036	2,704	547,740
Russian Federation	2011	558,868	3,043	561,911
Russian Federation	2012	568,335	3,258	571,594
Rwanda	2010	7,710	1,763	9,473
Rwanda	2011	7,757	1,824	9,581
Rwanda	2012	7,813	1,895	9,709
Senegal	2010	7,050	2,581	9,631
Senegal	2011	7,141	2,670	9,811
Senegal	2012	7,225	2,751	9,976
Solomon Islands	2010	253	386	639
Solomon Islands	2011	276	400	676
Solomon Islands	2012	298	413	711
South Africa	2010	1,318,566	11,917	1,330,483
South Africa	2011	1,319,845	12,307	1,332,152
South Africa	2012	1,320,792	12,590	1,333,382
Sri Lanka	2010	5,916	2,717	8,633
Sri Lanka	2011	7,516	2,918	10,434
Sri Lanka	2012	8,657	3,054	11,711
Sudan	2010	11,053	2,327	13,380
Sudan	2011	11,933	2,429	14,361
Sudan	2012	12,506	2,493	14,999

(Table 8. Continued)

Region	Year	Total Government Expenditures	Total NGO Expenditures	Total Expenditures
Syrian Arab Republic	2010	22,916	2,179	25,095
Syrian Arab Republic	2011	24,129	2,325	26,455
Syrian Arab Republic	2012	24,865	2,411	27,276
Tanzania, United Republic of	2010	53,964	6,399	60,363
Tanzania, United Republic of	2011	54,016	6,441	60,457
Tanzania, United Republic of	2012	54,191	6,581	60,771
Thailand	2010	220,199	6,401	226,600
Thailand	2011	222,191	6,526	228,716
Thailand	2012	227,312	6,837	234,149
Turkey	2010	719,420	6,989	726,409
Turkey	2011	724,415	7,227	731,642
Turkey	2012	731,398	7,549	738,947
Uganda	2010	44,053	2,933	46,986
Uganda	2011	43,998	2,883	46,881
Uganda	2012	44,020	2,904	46,924
Ukraine	2010	42,639	908	43,546
Ukraine	2011	43,648	970	44,618
Ukraine	2012	44,292	1,008	45,300
Uruguay	2010	9,915	2,105	12,020
Uruguay	2011	10,176	2,176	12,352
Uruguay	2012	10,450	2,248	12,698
Uzbekistan	2010	31,265	2,430	33,695
Uzbekistan	2011	32,124	2,550	34,673
Uzbekistan	2012	33,039	2,672	35,711
Venezuela	2010	77,985	5,235	83,221
Venezuela	2011	78,200	5,265	83,465
Venezuela	2012	78,537	5,312	83,848
Viet Nam	2010	77,026	3,812	80,838
Viet Nam	2011	79,604	4,057	83,661
Viet Nam	2012	81,285	4,210	85,496
Yemen	2010	2,095	1,622	3,717
Yemen	2011	3,139	1,780	4,919
Yemen	2012	3,483	1,829	5,312
Zambia	2010	35,271	3,268	38,539
Zambia	2011	35,524	3,494	39,018
Zambia	2012	35,725	3,665	39,390
Zimbabwe	2010	1,159	2,009	3,168
Zimbabwe	2011	1,325	2,201	3,526
Zimbabwe	2012	1,406	2,291	3,696

