

Projections of Funds for Population and AIDS Activities,  
2011-2013

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

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## 1. Introduction

The Resource Flows (RF) project was designed with the intention to provide timely data on financial flows for population activities. Within the project, Van Dalen and Reuser (2005) developed and applied an econometric model to produce estimates and projections of both donor and domestic expenditures for population activities (we will refer to the report by Van Dalen and Reuser as the DR-report). All subsequent RF reports dealing with projections of funds for population activities have been based on the results obtained by Van Dalen and Reuser. Needless to say, significant changes in the size and composition of financial flows for population activities have taken place since the DR-report. These changes have been documented by the RF project in a timely fashion. The underlying method to produce projections, however, has 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 2011-2013.

The trends in the estimates are highly influenced by the economic crisis. The crisis is reflected in the in the development of the different national GDPs.

Because GDP is one the major explanatory variables, special attention is paid, in this report on this item.

This report is structured as follows. Estimations and projections for the years 2011 to 2013 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 2000-2010. Donor assistance has always been dominated by funds provided by the OECD/DAC members. The USA is the biggest provider of primary funds, followed on a distance by the United Kingdom and the Netherlands. 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 2008, the levels of primary funds of several of the OECD/DAC members decreased in 2009. Those changes in the national figures are partly caused by economic circumstances. The table shows that in 2010 funds for population activities in many of the countries decreased, caused by the economic crisis, further. Relatively high decreases can be observed in Greece and Portugal. In 2010 a new donor is added to the analyses: the Republic of Korea.

Table 2.1. Primary Funds for Population and AIDS Activities, 2000-2010 (in 1,000 current US dollars)

Country	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Australia	14,673	13,088	21,257	38,966	54,894	73,423	95,463	99,319	125,942	115,882	155,904
Austria	870	979	1,520	2,727	3,598	4,822	7,959	7,996	8,381	8,323	7,302
Belgium	15,768	19,138	44,101	26,400	49,877	56,438	75,677	55,963	39,644	75,391	72,488
Canada	37,441	12,689	82,845	56,626	101,131	318,123	300,868	231,143	187,514	196,407	151,411
Denmark	44,640	48,852	73,830	59,527	89,798	92,338	103,910	138,992	129,463	147,373	171,277
Finland	19,766	23,730	24,353	23,697	27,410	23,665	50,948	38,829	61,120	71,087	69,388
France	12,360	8,242	83,687	56,559	205,583	182,895	250,720	307,194	382,993	345,477	398,175
Germany	96,398	108,660	106,763	132,088	141,688	181,638	151,949	193,151	194,579	421,345	367,258
Greece	-	13	58,199,809	9,293	6,349	10,467	13,641	12,188	6,358	11,259	1,953
Ireland	4,240	6,255	11,787	26,786	26,029	63,719	143,654	121,018	113,290	79,583	61,756
Italy	24,921	25,038	22,641	27,068	24,107	7,962	3,904	38,317	29,393	26,966	26,081
Japan	130,674	115,346	180,167	128,068	278,645	339,094	371,241	313,695	479,017	351,731	330,447
Luxembourg	10,726	5,627	7,458	8,249	13,214	12,915	20,607	28,896	35,748	28,799	31,703
Netherlands	170,077	132,032	164,310	275,434	442,186	479,253	546,801	552,546	496,014	588,699	586,351
New Zealand	2,308	2,150	3,288	5,917	8,021	15,247	17,663	13,848	17,160	16,920	16,821
Norway	59,957	42,960	80,793	91,648	166,276	188,402	300,405	264,920	269,836	250,041	255,790
Portugal	400	689	570,6203	1,119	3,979	5,268	6,807	5,778	7,347	5,099	2,434
Republic of Korea	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	23,039
Spain	6,208	14,380	3,291	29,949	37,039	66,893	67,452	139,496	348,088	330,485	278,459
Sweden	73,142	56,270	61,107	80,029	196,894	219,670	369,569	366,182	325,984	304,755	263,269
Switzerland	16,074	23,534	23,403	31,522	31,872	40,234	36,540	36,974	44,848	47,321	52,751
United Kingdom	169,602	80,971	168,803	589,650	570,142	711,677	863,793	1,137,342	1,138,817	832,478	1,009,071
United States	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	5,531,388
European Union	28,883	28,054	184,891	228,737	159,248	226,446	290,322	318,033	269,666	209,876	196,996
Total countries	1,597,743	1,719,708	2,313,893	3,737,702	4,445,624	6,331,217	6,625,586	7,487,660	9,383,360	9,604,823	10,061,510

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Chapter 2



	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
International foundations	250,652	201,620	460,110	305,443	324,541	298,576	300,863	531,807	575,751	541,099	535,066
International NGOs	48,053	39,089	70,560	74,395	107,791	65,570	104,731	21,863	66,793	81,154	96,721
UN Organizations	77,289	96,048	31,419	43,319	60,732	95,821	104,755	61,661	64,633	36,292	19,884
Bank grants	840	3,150	2,000	27,645	227,054	185,864	130,769	52,120	45,740	95,257	86,026
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,974,577</b>	<b>2,059,614</b>	<b>2,877,982</b>	<b>4,188,505</b>	<b>5,165,742</b>	<b>6,977,047</b>	<b>7,266,703</b>	<b>8,155,111</b>	<b>10,136,277</b>	<b>10,358,625</b>	<b>10,799,208</b>

*Source:* Resource Flows database.

Donors

## 2.1. Projections of donor funding

### *Donor governments*

In making projections of funding for population activities by OECD/DAC members for the period 2011-2013, as in the previous RF reports, the methodological approach has been to maximize the use of the data collected through the survey on future expected expenditures of donor governments. However, not all countries reported future expenditures<sup>1</sup> and for these countries we have based our calculations on the estimation results presented above. In particular, we have applied the following rules:

- For 2011, general contributions were projected based on the projected GDP growth rate between 2010 and 2011 for the respective economy. For the four ICPD categories, as in OECD (2011) 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 2011-2013, 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. Figure 1 shows the (expected) trend of the GDP of the sum of the total OECD/DAC countries.

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

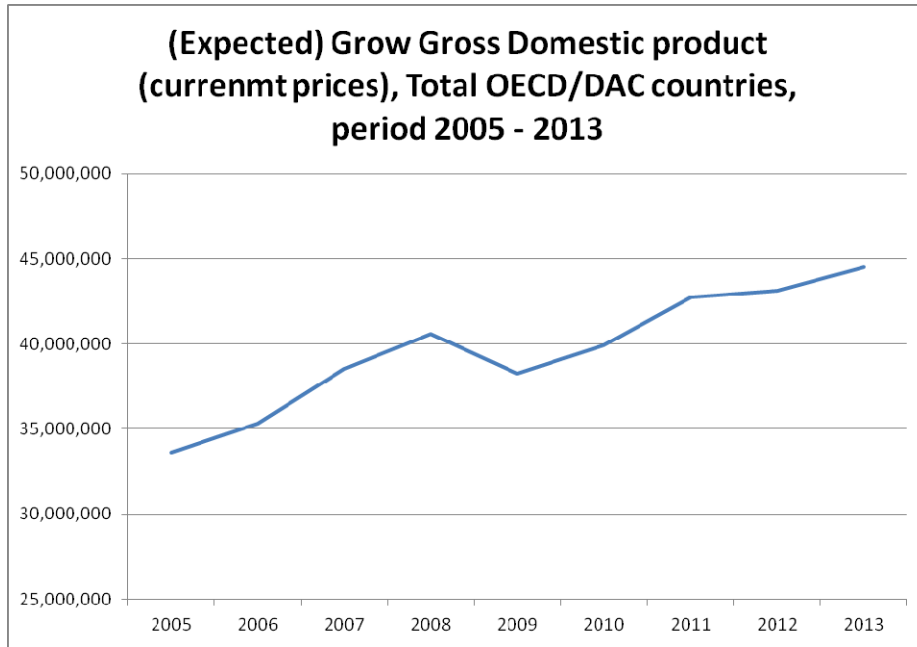


Table 2.2. Projected Primary Funds for Population and AIDS Activities  
by OECD/DAC Members, 2011-2013 (in 1,000 current US dollars)

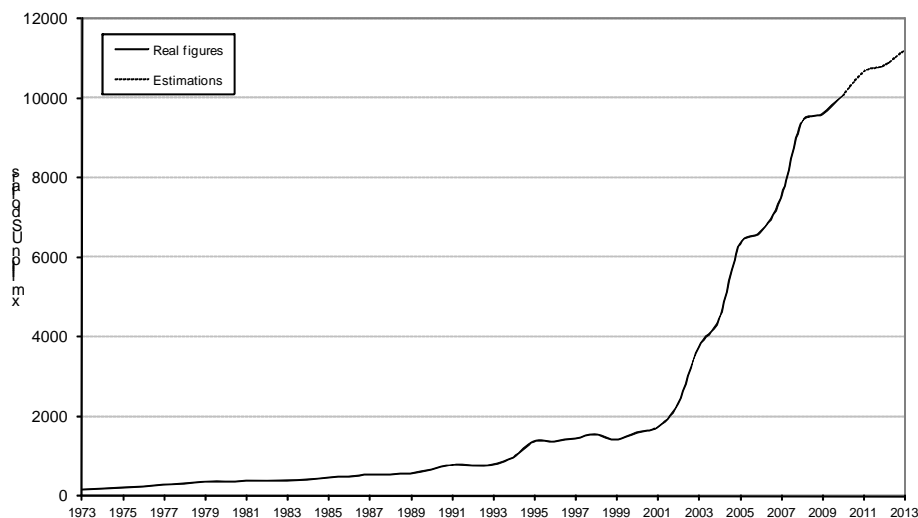
Year	General contributions	Family planning	Reproductive health	STD/HIV/AIDS	Basic research	Total
2011	696,781	545,434	2,006,698	7,248,551	157,886	10,655,352
2012	694,665	560,561	2,006,786	7,396,287	156,123	10,814,421
2013	714,391	582,552	2,075,887	7,665,783	161,143	11,199,756
Allocation of funds (% of total primary funds)						
2011	6.5	5.1	18.8	68.0	1.5	100
2012	6.4	5.2	18.6	68.4	1.4	100
2013	6.4	5.2	18.5	68.4	1.4	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. In general can be noted that it is expected that funding increases after the financial year 2010.

Figure 2.1 depicts the trend in total primary funds for population activities (in current US dollars) by OECD/DAC members from 1973 to 2013.

Figure 2.1. Trends in primary funds of donor governments, 1973-2013 (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 2011-2013, we still need to account for the effect of the global financial crisis. 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 1997-2013 are reported in Table 2.3.

*Table 2.3. Donor funds. 1997-2013 (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	9,383.4	575.8	45.7	64.6	66.8	10,136.3
2009	9,604.8	541.1	95.3	36.3	81.2	10,358.7
2010	10,061.5	535.1	86.0	19.9	96.7	10,799.2
2011*	10,655.4	573.1	92.1	21.3	103.6	11,445.4
2012*	10,814.4	578.0	92.9	21.5	104.5	11,611.3
2013*	11,199.8	596.5	95.9	22.2	107.8	12,022.1

Source: Resource Flows database.

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

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### 3. Developing countries

In general, the level of funding for population and AIDS activities in developing countries and countries in transition has been increasing steadily both in terms of donor support and local mobilization. Until 2007, partly at the expense of so-called other “population activities”, 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 and 2010, funding for AIDS decreased further to respectively 67 and 66% of total population assistance, while the proportion increased for both reproductive health (resp. 23 and 24%) and family planning (7%), in 2010 this percentage remained stable. Basic research received 3 % of population assistance in 2009, as well as in 2010.

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 2011, 2012 and 2013.

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

To get an insight into the contribution of consumers to the overall expenditure, projections of private consumer expenditures were introduced in previous reports (Van Dalen and Reuser, 2005; Van Dalen and Reijer, 2006; Van der Pers and Beekink, 2007; Beekink and Ernsten, 2008, Micevska Scharf & Ernsten, 2010; Beekink, 2010; Beekink, 2011). 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 2011 to 2013**

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 2011, 2012 and 2013 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 2010 to UNAIDS 2010 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 2011, 2012 and 2013.
- 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, 2011-2013**

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 2011 to 2013.

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 2011, 2012 and 2013 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 2011 to 2013. 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 new figures reported for recent years. 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 2011, after which 2012 and 2013 are projected depending on the GDP.

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

When looking at total domestic expenditures, more than 50 per cent is spent on reproductive health activities. The proportion spent on STD/HIV/AIDS activities is expected to be around 45 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 51 percent of the total expected funding of national NGOs going towards STD/HIV/AIDS activities and 25 per cent towards Reproductive Health and 20 per cent to Family planning. Unlike for government expenditures, in all regions,

STD/HIV/AIDS activities and not family planning (or reproductive health) 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 US\$) 2011-2013

Region		Family planning	Reproductive health	STD/HIV/ AIDS	Basic research	Total Government Expenditures
Africa (sub-Saharan)	2011	36,856	37,677	3,091,818	78,023	3,244,374
Asia and the Pacific	2011	9,772,725	269,752	1,071,968	135,255	11,249,700
Latin America and the Caribbean	2011	91,187	70,244	1,951,956	76,875	2,190,262
Western Asia and North Africa	2011	199,004	86,958	197,950	58,599	542,511
Eastern and Southern Europe	2011	61,386	14,971	2,577,743	15,265	2,669,365
Africa (sub-Saharan)	2012	38,778	38,180	3,094,432	79,585	3,250,975
Asia and the Pacific	2012	10,596,193	286,104	1,085,465	143,583	12,111,345
Latin America and the Caribbean	2012	94,218	72,608	1,895,181	79,453	2,141,461
Western Asia and North Africa	2012	215,291	92,976	203,422	62,553	574,241
Eastern and Southern Europe	2012	63,651	15,314	1,060,129	15,590	1,154,684
Africa (sub-Saharan)	2013	40,419	38,624	3,096,701	81,135	3,256,879
Asia and the Pacific	2013	11,525,918	305,153	1,103,304	153,250	13,087,626
Latin America and the Caribbean	2013	98,161	75,303	1,899,838	82,350	2,155,652
Western Asia and North Africa	2013	223,482	95,906	206,432	64,471	590,291
Eastern and Southern Europe	2013	69,183	16,320	1,066,318	16,574	1,168,394
Total	2011	10,161,159	479,602	8,891,435	364,017	19,896,212
Total	2012	11,008,132	505,181	7,338,629	380,765	19,232,706
Total	2013	11,957,163	531,307	7,372,592	397,780	20,258,841
Proportion of total	2011	51	2	45	2	100
Proportion of total	2012	57	3	38	2	100
Proportion of total	2013	59	3	36	2	100

Table 3.2. Projections of domestic NGO expenditures (in 1,000 current USD) 2011-2013

Region		Family Planning	Reproductive Health	STD/HIV/AIDS	Basic Research	Total NGO expenditures
Africa (sub-Saharan)	2011	15,986	14,799	85,861	3,271	119,916
Asia and the Pacific	2011	28,578	50,888	70,097	8,348	157,910
Latin America and the Caribbean	2011	20,772	21,434	34,223	4,369	80,799
Western Asia and North Africa	2011	17,849	18,323	20,087	3,755	60,014
Eastern and Southern Europe	2011	1,905	1,424	12,295	402	16,025
Africa (sub-Saharan)	2012	16,517	15,360	88,985	3,382	124,244
Asia and the Pacific	2012	29,464	52,192	72,792	8,573	163,021
Latin America and the Caribbean	2012	21,322	22,044	35,157	4,483	83,007
Western Asia and North Africa	2012	18,591	19,169	20,959	3,908	62,626
Eastern and Southern Europe	2012	1,914	1,433	12,363	403	16,114
Africa (sub-Saharan)	2013	17,030	15,894	91,979	3,489	128,392
Asia and the Pacific	2013	30,417	53,617	75,711	8,814	168,559
Latin America and the Caribbean	2013	21,858	22,647	36,073	4,594	85,173
Western Asia and North Africa	2013	18,934	19,563	21,363	3,978	63,838
Eastern and Southern Europe	2013	1,974	1,485	12,774	416	16,649
Total	2011	85,089	106,868	222,562	20,144	434,664
Total	2012	87,808	110,198	230,256	20,749	449,012
Total	2013	90,214	113,206	237,901	21,291	462,611
Proportion of total	2011	20	25	51	5	100
Proportion of total	2012	20	25	51	5	100
Proportion of total	2013	20	24	51	5	100

Developing countries

### 3.3 Final domestic projections, 2011-2013

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 2011 to 2013. 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. 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	2000-2009
Sub Saharan Africa	0.875	1.007
Asia	1.747	1.974
Latin America	0.799	0.896
North Africa/Middle East	0.614	0.612
Europe (non OECD)	0.362	0.516

Source: Van Dalen and Reuser (2005) and WHO (2010, 2011, 2012). 2000-2009 calculations are based on table A2.

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 2011 to 2013. 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. It is expected that this percentages will decrease the coming years

Table 3.4. Projections of global domestic expenditures on population and AIDS, 2011 to 2013, (1,000 USD)

Region		Total Gov	Total NGO	Consumers	Total	of which AIDS	% AIDS
Africa (sub-Saharan)	2011	3,244,374	119,916	3,567,490	6,931,780	6,594,138	95%
Asia and the Pacific	2011	11,249,700	157,910	27,944,254	39,351,864	3,804,833	10%
Latin America and the Caribbean	2011	2,190,262	80,799	1,133,654	3,404,715	2,907,502	85%
Western Asia and North Africa	2011	542,511	60,014	349,920	952,445	345,715	36%
Eastern and Southern Europe	2011	2,669,365	16,025	1,374,723	4,060,113	3,917,575	96%
Africa (sub-Saharan)	2012	3,250,975	124,244	3,574,325	6,949,545	6,602,765	95%
Asia and the Pacific	2012	12,111,345	163,021	30,084,582	42,358,948	3,854,553	9%
Latin America and the Caribbean	2012	2,141,461	83,007	1,113,961	3,338,428	2,824,864	85%
Western Asia and North Africa	2012	574,241	62,626	370,385	1,007,252	355,587	35%
Eastern and Southern Europe	2012	1,154,684	16,114	594,662	1,765,460	1,618,458	92%
Africa (sub-Saharan)	2013	3,256,879	128,392	3,580,431	6,965,702	6,610,535	95%
Asia and the Pacific	2013	13,087,626	168,559	32,509,662	45,765,847	3,919,624	9%
Latin America and the Caribbean	2013	2,155,652	85,173	1,124,654	3,365,478	2,832,634	84%
Western Asia and North Africa	2013	590,291	63,838	380,738	1,034,867	360,943	35%
Eastern and Southern Europe	2013	1,168,394	16,649	601,723	1,786,766	1,628,245	91%
Total	2011	19,896,212	434,664	34,370,040	54,700,916	17,569,763	32%
Total	2012	19,232,706	449,012	35,737,916	55,419,634	15,256,227	28%
Total	2013	20,258,841	462,611	38,197,207	58,918,660	15,351,982	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 2011, the total amount is expected to be \$ 66.2 billion; in 2013, the total flows are projected at \$70.6 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 2011-2013, the contribution of donor countries reaches around 18 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), 2011-2013*

Year	Total donor assistance	Domestic resources			Total	Total donors and domestic resources
		Government	NGO	Consumers		
2011	11.5	19.9	0.4	34.4	54.7	66.2
2012	11.6	19.2	0.4	35.7	55.4	67.0
2013	11.7	20.3	0.5	38.2	58.9	70.6



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## 5. Summary

This report gives an insight into the size and structure of the flow of funds generated by donors and by governments and NGOs in developing countries for the years 2011-2013. 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 still a negative effect of the crisis on total donor funds in 2010. 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 often 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 influences 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 2011-2013 the contribution of donor countries is around 18 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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## Appendix A1: Methodology

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

#### *Donor governments*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### *Other donors*

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

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

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

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

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

Table 2 Explaining funding for population activities by other donors

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The predicted GDP figures for the years 2012 and 2013 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.

*Table A1. Public-private distribution in health expenditures in developing countries (percentages), 2000-2009*

Regions	Categories	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Average
Sub Saharan Africa	Government	39.2	39.6	39.6	41.1	41.9	44.0	42.3	42.5	46.3	45.5	42.4
	Private	60.8	60.4	60.4	58.9	58.1	56.0	57.7	57.5	53.7	54.5	57.6
Asia	Government	30.7	29.5	29.4	29.3	30.2	31.8	34.9	37.9	40.6	41.4	33.7
	Private	69.3	70.5	70.6	70.7	69.8	68.2	65.1	62.1	59.4	58.6	66.3
Latin America	Government	49.6	49.2	51.2	51.4	52.9	49.6	52.0	50.0	51.9	50.6	50.9
	Private	50.4	50.8	48.8	48.6	47.1	50.4	48.0	50.0	48.9	49.4	49.2
North America/Middel East	Government	49.4	51.8	50.8	53.3	55.2	55.3	55.8	55.7	55.4	54.8	53.9
	Private	50.6	48.2	49.2	46.7	44.8	44.7	44.2	44.3	44.6	45.2	46.1
Europe (non OECD)	Government	63.1	62.7	63.5	64.1	63.7	63.6	64.6	65.4	64.6	64.5	64.0
	Private	36.9	37.3	36.5	35.9	36.3	36.4	35.4	34.6	34.0	35.5	35.9

Source: WHO (2012, <http://www.who.int/nha/country/en/>) and own calculations. Percentages are weighted for population size of countries.

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, 2000-2009 (at international dollar exchange rates)<sup>a</sup>

Regions	Categories	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	average
Sub Saharan Africa	Government	25.1	26.7	27.1	28.0	31.3	33.5	31.6	37.4	40.1	48.3	33.4
	External Sources	10.2	11.1	11.4	11.8	12.6	12.9	12.3	15.2	15.6	17.4	13.2
	Out-Of-Pocket	24.9	26.9	27.4	28.3	29.4	29.1	28.3	44.8	44.1	47.4	33.6
	Prepaid Plans	19.8	22.1	23.1	24.2	25.7	25.5	23.8	23.0	23.5	23.8	23.5
	Other private spending	4.9	5.4	5.7	6.1	6.4	6.7	6.9	6.3	6.4	7.9	6.3
Asia	Government	29.8	30.2	33.6	39.1	43.9	50.6	42.2	50.3	60.1	77.4	46.2
	External Sources	15.0	16.3	18.2	20.4	22.1	24.0	18.4	20.4	22.6	26.7	20.5
	Out-Of-Pocket	74.0	81.8	89.6	97.5	103.7	109.6	79.9	89.6	86.2	98.3	91.2
	Prepaid Plans	1.6	2.2	3.2	5.3	5.4	6.0	4.7	5.3	5.3	7.1	4.7
	Other private spending	4.5	5.7	7.1	7.8	9.0	10.1	8.4	4.7	14.0	13.4	8.5
Latin America	Government	209.7	225.4	256.9	298.0	357.9	240.6	245.6	274.1	290.3	320.3	272.8
	External Sources	69.3	75.1	80.1	90.0	104.4	79.4	76.4	88.2	88.5	99.1	85.3
	Out-Of-Pocket	211.7	229.5	233.0	251.4	278.6	220.7	223.4	252.9	251.3	286.1	244.4
	Prepaid Plans	82.7	90.8	92.5	105.3	123.7	93.8	83.3	109.2	98.2	109.1	99.1
	Other private spending	4.0	5.0	4.9	5.1	5.5	26.9	8.3	10.3	9.1	10.9	9.1
North Africa/Middle East	Government	130.7	149.3	151.0	151.5	167.9	170.3	194.7	209.6	234.9	274.8	185.8
	External Sources	33.7	36.4	37.2	37.5	40.7	42.0	47.1	50.5	54.8	63.4	44.8
	Out-Of-Pocket	93.0	94.2	97.2	97.8	102.6	107.1	122.2	129.1	132.7	150.8	113.7
	Prepaid Plans	14.3	14.5	14.8	15.3	16.6	17.8	19.6	17.0	15.4	19.6	16.6
	Other private spending	9.4	9.2	10.0	10.6	11.4	12.8	9.3	14.5	19.2	19.7	12.8

Source: WHO (2010) and own calculations, percentages are weighted for population size of countries

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

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



Table A2 shows the per capita expenditures on health in developing countries for the years 2000 to 2009. 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 2000-2009. 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	2000-2009
Sub Saharan Africa	0.875	1.007
Asia	1.747	1.974
Latin America	0.799	0.896
North Africa/Middle East	0.614	0.612
Europe (non OECD)	0.362	0.516

Source: Van Dalen and Reuser (2005) and WHO (2010). For 2000-2009 calculations are based on table A2.

*Private expenditures specifically for AIDS activities*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



## Appendix A2: Country-level donor data

Table A5. Primary funds for population and AIDS activities, 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	2011	8,817	7,259	74,791	149	93,748	1,551	186,315
	2012	9,396	7,736	79,703	159	99,905	1,652	198,552
	2013	9,784	8,055	82,992	165	104,029	1,721	206,747
Austria	2011	2,666	36	3,363	55	1,584	357	8,061
	2012	2,605	35	3,285	54	1,547	349	7,876
	2013	2,710	36	3,418	56	1,610	363	8,194
Belgium	2011	11,402	0	25,190	5,368	11,807	23,367	77,136
	2012	11,033	0	24,375	5,195	11,425	22,611	74,637
	2013	11,352	0	25,079	5,345	11,755	23,264	76,795
Canada	2011	25,598	3,923	7,615	1,877	43,483	84,261	166,756
	2012	26,596	4,076	7,911	1,950	45,178	87,545	173,256
	2013	27,556	4,223	8,197	2,021	46,809	90,706	179,512
Denmark	2011	55,373	7,839	25,512	5,017	52,670	36,530	182,942
	2012	53,344	7,552	24,577	4,834	50,740	35,191	176,238
	2013	54,052	7,652	24,904	4,898	51,414	35,658	178,579
European Union	2011	0	1,589	122,388	45,502	43,067	0	212,546
	2012	0	1,525	117,452	43,667	41,329	0	203,972
	2013	0	1,561	120,279	44,718	42,324	0	208,883
Finland	2011	36,959	99	11,931	835	5,802	21,933	77,559
	2012	35,743	95	11,538	808	5,611	21,211	75,006
	2013	37,249	99	12,024	842	5,847	22,104	78,165
France	2011	14,014	795	121,092	9,025	36,802	249,628	431,356
	2012	13,689	776	118,287	8,816	35,950	243,847	421,366
	2013	14,068	798	121,556	9,060	36,944	250,586	433,011
Germany	2011	29,835	12,222	95,427	718	97,238	164,292	399,731
	2012	29,015	11,886	92,805	698	94,567	159,779	388,750
	2013	29,869	12,236	95,536	719	97,349	164,480	400,188
Greece	2011	34	0	1,892	0	0	11	1,938
	2012	30	0	1,693	0	0	10	1,733
	2013	30	0	1,687	0	0	10	1,727
Ireland	2011	7,717	24	24,221	1,983	55,130	1,348	90,423
	2012	6,903	22	21,667	1,774	49,318	1,205	80,889
	2013	6,879	22	21,592	1,768	49,146	1,201	80,608
Italy	2011	3,890	0	16,159	1,508	5,458	810	27,825
	2012	3,657	0	15,191	1,418	5,131	761	26,157
	2013	3,698	0	15,362	1,434	5,189	770	26,452
Japan	2011	13,706	78	130,394	11,228	26,167	171,815	353,389
	2012	13,967	79	132,872	11,442	26,664	175,080	360,104
	2013	14,153	80	134,645	11,594	27,020	177,417	364,911
Luxembourg	2011	9,069	62	15,319	3,441	5,392	1,376	34,659
	2012	8,685	60	14,669	3,295	5,163	1,318	33,190

	2013	8,917	61	15,061	3,383	5,301	1,353	34,076
Netherlands	2011	104,359	797	77,147	266	239,403	145,698	567,670
	2012	103,928	649	62,846	217	239,403	136,761	543,803
	2013	106,114	663	64,167	221	244,437	139,636	555,238
New Zealand	2011	5,290	0	10,659	0	2,578	810	19,337
	2012	5,901	0	11,891	0	2,876	903	21,571
	2013	6,138	0	12,369	0	2,992	939	22,439
Norway	2011	75,652	1,233	66,788	2,057	52,337	98,276	296,343
	2012	78,457	1,279	69,264	2,133	54,278	101,919	307,330
	2013	80,037	1,305	70,659	2,176	55,371	103,973	313,522
Portugal	2011	186	0	853	0	557	691	2,287
	2012	172	0	787	0	515	638	2,112
	2013	175	0	801	0	524	649	2,149
Republic of Korea	2011	810	649	22,381	87	1,253	160	25,340
	2012	845	677	23,329	90	1,306	167	26,413
	2013	902	723	24,924	96	1,395	178	28,220
Spain	2011	66,350	11,103	113,825	6,122	9,840	90,879	298,120
	2012	62,097	10,392	106,528	5,729	9,209	85,054	279,010
	2013	63,160	10,570	108,352	5,827	9,367	86,510	283,785
Sweden	2011	71,836	0	64,801	639	72,603	96,768	306,647
	2012	73,319	0	66,139	652	74,102	98,766	312,979
	2013	76,777	0	69,258	683	77,597	103,424	327,738
Switzerland	2011	40,097	0	18,830	1,618	3,011	0	63,556
	2012	39,142	0	18,381	1,579	2,939	0	62,042
	2013	39,565	0	18,580	1,596	2,971	0	62,712
United Kingdom	2011	42,961	51,337	366,260	42,763	292,055	282,571	1,077,947
	2012	43,585	52,083	371,581	43,384	296,298	286,676	1,093,606
	2013	45,807	54,738	390,526	45,596	311,405	301,292	1,149,363
United States	2011	70,159	446,390	589,862	17,627	4,611,021	12,411	5,747,470
	2012	72,556	461,640	610,014	18,230	4,768,552	12,835	5,943,827
	2013	75,399	479,730	633,918	18,944	4,955,412	13,338	6,176,741
Total	2011	696,781	545,434	2,006,698	157,886	5,763,008	1,485,544	10,655,352
	2012	694,665	560,561	2,006,786	156,123	5,922,007	1,474,279	10,814,421
	2013	714,391	582,552	2,075,887	161,143	6,146,208	1,519,574	11,199,756

\* 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, 2011 - 2013  
(in 1,000 current dollars)

	Year	Family Planning	Reproductive Health	STD/HIV/AIDS	Basic Research	Total Government Expenditures
Afghanistan	2011	2,476	1,149	200	654	4,479
Afghanistan	2012	2,657	1,219	248	692	4,817
Afghanistan	2013	2,829	1,284	293	728	5,134
Algeria	2011	11,845	5,376	8,069	3,635	28,925
Algeria	2012	12,724	5,707	8,402	3,852	30,685
Algeria	2013	13,087	5,842	8,539	3,941	31,410
Angola	2011	2,012	119	21,463	175	23,769
Angola	2012	2,377	208	21,943	179	24,707
Angola	2013	2,522	242	22,132	181	25,077
Antigua and Barbuda	2011	37	72	327	89	525
Antigua and Barbuda	2012	39	75	330	93	537
Antigua and Barbuda	2013	40	78	333	96	548
Argentina	2011	7,689	6,183	286,372	6,777	307,021
Argentina	2012	8,077	6,442	286,828	7,053	308,400
Argentina	2013	8,513	6,731	287,337	7,360	309,941
Armenia	2011	1,459	740	2,079	426	4,704
Armenia	2012	1,512	762	2,094	438	4,806
Armenia	2013	1,573	788	2,111	452	4,924
Azerbaijan	2011	7,503	2,895	8,563	1,607	20,568
Azerbaijan	2012	8,563	3,233	8,816	1,788	22,400
Azerbaijan	2013	9,617	3,561	9,064	1,965	24,207
Bahamas	2011	207	304	4,402	361	5,275
Bahamas	2012	218	318	4,420	377	5,333
Bahamas	2013	228	329	4,436	390	5,383
Bahrain	2011	1,978	1,210	967	851	5,006
Bahrain	2012	2,093	1,268	1,017	891	5,269
Bahrain	2013	2,156	1,300	1,045	913	5,414
Bangladesh	2011	12,821	4,525	746	2,481	20,574
Bangladesh	2012	13,370	4,686	871	2,567	21,494
Bangladesh	2013	14,196	4,926	1,059	2,695	22,876
Barbados	2011	122	196	5,874	235	6,427
Barbados	2012	127	203	5,884	244	6,458
Barbados	2013	134	211	5,894	253	6,492

*(Table 6. Continued)*

	Year	Family Planning	Reproductive Health	STD/HIV/AIDS	Basic Research	Total Government Expenditures
Belarus	2011	1,174	381	9,669	402	11,627
Belarus	2012	1,223	395	9,737	416	11,771
Belarus	2013	1,297	414	9,839	436	11,987
Bénin	2011	8	285	6,938	1,372	8,602
Bénin	2012	13	287	6,947	1,380	8,627
Bénin	2013	28	292	6,970	1,400	8,691
Bhutan	2011	260	176	92	105	634
Bhutan	2012	279	186	98	111	674
Bhutan	2013	307	202	107	120	737
Bolivia	2011	565	702	2,277	815	4,359
Bolivia	2012	614	753	2,350	873	4,590
Bolivia	2013	660	799	2,417	925	4,802
Botswana	2011	25	94	295,268	11,284	306,670
Botswana	2012	6	88	295,238	11,260	306,591
Botswana	2013	27	95	295,271	11,286	306,678
Brazil	2011	36,064	22,416	745,831	23,737	828,048
Brazil	2012	35,502	22,125	745,253	23,437	826,316
Brazil	2013	36,424	22,603	746,201	23,930	829,157
Brunei Darussalam	2011	2,149	1,021	631	583	4,384
Brunei Darussalam	2012	2,342	1,097	683	625	4,747
Brunei Darussalam	2013	2,305	1,083	673	617	4,678
Bulgaria	2011	1,137	371	6,668	392	8,568
Bulgaria	2012	1,084	357	6,595	377	8,413
Bulgaria	2013	1,148	374	6,684	395	8,602
Burkina Faso	2011	2,541	3,533	11,593	254	17,921
Burkina Faso	2012	2,546	3,535	11,601	261	17,943
Burkina Faso	2013	2,566	3,542	11,633	287	18,027
Burundi	2011	68	36	1,775	147	2,027
Burundi	2012	71	37	1,780	151	2,038
Burundi	2013	76	39	1,790	161	2,066
Cambodia	2011	37	11,750	1,703	70	13,561
Cambodia	2012	207	11,818	1,749	108	13,883
Cambodia	2013	380	11,887	1,796	147	14,210



*(Table 6. Continued)*

	Year	Family Planning	Reproductive Health	STD/HIV/AIDS	Basic Research	Total Government Expenditures
Cameroon	2011	589	214	14,395	843	16,041
Cameroon	2012	584	213	14,389	838	16,023
Cameroon	2013	624	225	14,447	884	16,180
Cape Verde	2011	56	30	522	126	735
Cape Verde	2012	57	31	524	128	740
Cape Verde	2013	61	33	531	135	760
Central African Republic	2011	5	12	1,887	314	2,218
Central African Republic	2012	6	12	1,889	315	2,221
Central African Republic	2013	9	13	1,895	322	2,240
Chad	2011	236	7,424	3,826	1,001	12,487
Chad	2012	249	7,429	3,846	1,018	12,541
Chad	2013	250	7,429	3,848	1,020	12,547
Chile	2011	4,526	3,976	119,225	4,409	132,135
Chile	2012	4,913	4,257	119,700	4,712	133,582
Chile	2013	5,235	4,489	120,094	4,961	134,780
China	2011	9,246,889	103,070	529,376	51,997	9,931,332
China	2012	10,034,169	110,333	536,952	55,560	10,737,013
China	2013	10,917,540	118,370	545,389	59,496	11,640,795
Colombia	2011	5,819	4,902	102,515	5,405	118,641
Colombia	2012	6,615	5,455	103,470	5,998	121,537
Colombia	2013	6,857	5,620	103,758	6,175	122,411
Comoros	2011	9	47	150	42	249
Comoros	2012	9	47	149	41	246
Comoros	2013	10	48	151	44	253
Congo	2011	357	141	8,104	562	9,164
Congo	2012	362	143	8,113	569	9,187
Congo	2013	384	150	8,146	596	9,275
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	2011	6,525	13,716	2,760	27,278	50,279
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	2012	6,560	13,728	2,814	27,322	50,424
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	2013	6,591	13,738	2,861	27,361	50,550
Costa Rica	2011	893	1,028	24,766	1,182	27,870
Costa Rica	2012	959	1,091	24,859	1,253	28,162
Costa Rica	2013	1,035	1,163	24,966	1,332	28,496
Cote d'Ivoire	2011	554	204	9,477	803	11,039
Cote d'Ivoire	2012	577	211	9,512	830	11,130
Cote d'Ivoire	2013	620	224	9,575	880	11,299

*(Table 6. Continued)*

	Year	Family Planning	Reproductive Health	STD/HIV/AIDS	Basic Research	Total Government Expenditures
Djibouti	2011	127	123	597	92	939
Djibouti	2012	138	131	603	98	970
Djibouti	2013	147	139	608	104	998
Dominica	2011	17	37	224	47	324
Dominica	2012	17	38	225	48	328
Dominica	2013	18	39	226	49	332
Dominican Republic	2011	1,197	1,313	8,147	1,500	12,156
Dominican Republic	2012	1,249	1,360	8,218	1,552	12,379
Dominican Republic	2013	1,296	1,403	8,284	1,599	12,582
Ecuador	2011	1,380	1,478	24,271	1,682	28,811
Ecuador	2012	1,493	1,578	24,426	1,794	29,291
Ecuador	2013	1,603	1,674	24,575	1,900	29,753
Egypt	2011	14,333	6,302	3,793	4,243	28,672
Egypt	2012	15,246	6,635	4,133	4,461	30,475
Egypt	2013	15,296	6,653	4,152	4,473	30,574
El Salvador	2011	527	662	37,297	770	39,256
El Salvador	2012	561	698	37,349	811	39,419
El Salvador	2013	589	727	37,390	843	39,550
Equatorial Guinea	2011	465	176	919	696	2,255
Equatorial Guinea	2012	517	192	997	758	2,464
Equatorial Guinea	2013	554	204	1,052	802	2,612
Eritrea	2011	75	39	1,217	158	1,489
Eritrea	2012	88	44	1,239	180	1,551
Eritrea	2013	98	48	1,258	198	1,602
Ethiopia	2011	701	248	1,120	971	3,040
Ethiopia	2012	846	290	1,330	1,131	3,598
Ethiopia	2013	952	320	1,482	1,245	3,999
Fiji	2011	569	337	468	198	1,572
Fiji	2012	587	346	473	203	1,609
Fiji	2013	604	355	478	208	1,646
Gabon	2011	387	151	6,424	600	7,563
Gabon	2012	426	164	6,483	648	7,720
Gabon	2013	423	163	6,478	645	7,709
Gambia	2011	31	18	179	77	306
Gambia	2012	30	18	177	75	300
Gambia	2013	32	19	182	80	313

*(Table 6. Continued)*

	Year	Family Planning	Reproductive Health	STD/HIV/AIDS	Basic Research	Total Government Expenditures
Georgia	2011	348	138	4,562	150	5,198
Georgia	2012	383	150	4,617	162	5,312
Georgia	2013	412	159	4,661	172	5,405
Ghana	2011	819	282	8,087	1,101	10,290
Ghana	2012	916	310	8,226	1,206	10,658
Ghana	2013	1,005	335	8,353	1,301	10,995
Grenada	2011	27	55	183	68	332
Grenada	2012	28	57	185	70	339
Grenada	2013	29	59	187	73	347
Guatemala	2011	1,009	1,139	28,765	1,305	32,219
Guatemala	2012	1,075	1,200	28,858	1,374	32,507
Guatemala	2013	1,138	1,258	28,945	1,439	32,779
Guinea	2011	140	65	638	263	1,105
Guinea	2012	146	67	648	272	1,133
Guinea	2013	152	70	659	282	1,163
Guinea-Bissau	2011	31	18	612	77	738
Guinea-Bissau	2012	30	18	611	76	735
Guinea-Bissau	2013	32	19	614	80	745
Haiti	2011	191	285	1,608	339	2,423
Haiti	2012	213	312	1,644	370	2,539
Haiti	2013	235	338	1,679	401	2,653
Honduras	2011	413	541	16,025	633	17,612
Honduras	2012	433	563	16,056	657	17,709
Honduras	2013	472	604	16,115	704	17,895
India	2011	145,188	34,195	23,094	17,766	220,242
India	2012	153,204	35,761	24,566	18,557	232,088
India	2013	167,267	38,476	27,132	19,927	252,803
Indonesia	2011	78,440	20,470	27,779	10,782	137,471
Indonesia	2012	85,302	21,952	29,109	11,541	147,904
Indonesia	2013	95,715	24,164	31,108	12,671	163,657
Iran, Islamic Republic of	2011	47,332	13,437	36,210	7,157	104,136
Iran, Islamic Republic of	2012	48,549	13,724	36,457	7,306	106,036
Iran, Islamic Republic of	2013	50,482	14,178	36,849	7,541	109,050
Iraq	2011	7,536	3,688	3,269	2,519	17,012
Iraq	2012	9,211	4,359	3,925	2,964	20,460
Iraq	2013	10,377	4,815	4,376	3,265	22,833
Jamaica	2011	358	480	3,849	563	5,249
Jamaica	2012	374	498	3,874	584	5,330
Jamaica	2013	381	505	3,885	592	5,363

*(Table 6. Continued)*

	Year	Family Planning	Reproductive Health	STD/HIV/AIDS	Basic Research	Total Government Expenditures
Jordan	2011	2,190	1,317	1,000	925	5,432
Jordan	2012	2,339	1,391	1,066	975	5,771
Jordan	2013	2,477	1,459	1,126	1,022	6,084
Kazakstan	2011	19,325	6,370	30,347	3,461	59,502
Kazakstan	2012	21,322	6,914	30,785	3,748	62,769
Kazakstan	2013	23,341	7,455	31,224	4,034	66,054
Kenya	2011	772	269	134,682	1,050	136,773
Kenya	2012	923	312	134,899	1,214	137,348
Kenya	2013	1,063	351	135,097	1,362	137,873
Kiribati	2011	36	34	15	21	107
Kiribati	2012	39	36	16	23	114
Kiribati	2013	41	38	17	23	119
Kuwait	2011	11,057	5,076	56,791	3,438	76,362
Kuwait	2012	12,483	5,616	57,333	3,793	79,226
Kuwait	2013	12,326	5,557	57,274	3,754	78,911
Kyrgyzstan	2011	902	495	1,442	288	3,127
Kyrgyzstan	2012	973	528	1,462	306	3,270
Kyrgyzstan	2013	1,045	560	1,483	325	3,412
Lao People's Democratic Republic	2011	1,168	615	828	355	2,966
Lao People's Democratic Republic	2012	1,307	675	867	389	3,237
Lao People's Democratic Republic	2013	1,409	719	895	414	3,437
Lebanon	2011	2,841	1,636	1,570	1,142	7,189
Lebanon	2012	3,022	1,722	1,648	1,200	7,592
Lebanon	2013	3,227	1,819	1,735	1,266	8,047
Lesotho	2011	71	37	46,293	151	46,552
Lesotho	2012	76	39	46,302	160	46,577
Lesotho	2013	77	39	46,304	162	46,583
Liberia	2011	36	10	190	3,876	4,112
Liberia	2012	42	12	200	3,887	4,141
Liberia	2013	45	14	207	3,894	4,160
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	2011	2,699	1,568	1,283	1,095	6,645
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	2012	5,401	2,794	2,413	1,922	12,531
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	2013	6,388	3,214	2,812	2,203	14,617
Madagascar	2011	855	536	441	1,266	3,098
Madagascar	2012	867	540	460	1,281	3,149
Madagascar	2013	883	546	485	1,303	3,216

*(Table 6. Continued)*

	Year	Family Planning	Reproductive Health	STD/HIV/AIDS	Basic Research	Total Government Expenditures
Malawi	2011	151	69	0	279	499
Malawi	2012	152	69	2	281	505
Malawi	2013	159	72	14	292	537
Malaysia	2011	28,883	8,903	36,668	4,795	79,249
Malaysia	2012	31,403	9,546	37,202	5,131	83,283
Malaysia	2013	33,611	10,102	37,666	5,422	86,801
Maldives	2011	331	215	115	128	789
Maldives	2012	349	225	121	133	827
Maldives	2013	370	236	127	140	872
Mali	2011	2,256	1,504	6,441	524	10,724
Mali	2012	2,266	1,507	6,457	538	10,769
Mali	2013	2,287	1,515	6,490	566	10,857
Mauritania	2011	115	55	3,721	224	4,115
Mauritania	2012	114	54	3,718	222	4,109
Mauritania	2013	119	57	3,728	231	4,134
Mauritius	2011	281	116	4,895	462	5,753
Mauritius	2012	279	115	4,891	460	5,745
Mauritius	2013	292	120	4,912	477	5,801
Mexico	2011	18,042	12,587	332,204	13,535	376,368
Mexico	2012	18,786	13,018	333,015	13,986	378,804
Mexico	2013	19,757	13,576	334,068	14,570	381,970
Moldova, Republic of	2011	182	81	5,126	89	5,477
Moldova, Republic of	2012	195	86	5,147	94	5,521
Moldova, Republic of	2013	208	90	5,167	99	5,564
Mongolia	2011	1,250	650	1,169	375	3,444
Mongolia	2012	1,565	784	1,257	451	4,056
Mongolia	2013	2,036	977	1,385	558	4,956
Montenegro	2011	123	58	0	65	246
Montenegro	2012	117	56	-11	62	224
Montenegro	2013	121	57	-5	63	236
Morocco	2011	6,580	3,294	6,729	2,256	18,859
Morocco	2012	6,646	3,321	6,755	2,275	18,998
Morocco	2013	7,061	3,493	6,921	2,389	19,865
Mozambique	2011	314	127	5,033	507	5,982
Mozambique	2012	346	138	5,083	548	6,114
Mozambique	2013	374	147	5,125	583	6,229

*(Table 6. Continued)*

	Year	Family Planning	Reproductive Health	STD/HIV/AIDS	Basic Research	Total Government Expenditures
Myanmar	2011	6,366	2,525	3,944	1,406	14,242
Myanmar	2012	6,641	2,615	4,011	1,455	14,722
Myanmar	2013	7,144	2,779	4,132	1,544	15,600
Namibia	2011	306	124	168,791	496	169,718
Namibia	2012	312	126	168,800	504	169,742
Namibia	2013	328	132	168,825	524	169,808
Nepal	2011	2,525	1,168	265	664	4,622
Nepal	2012	2,444	1,137	244	647	4,472
Nepal	2013	2,608	1,200	287	682	4,778
Nicaragua	2011	189	282	9,682	336	10,489
Nicaragua	2012	198	294	9,697	349	10,538
Nicaragua	2013	210	308	9,716	365	10,599
Niger	2011	159	72	83	292	606
Niger	2012	177	79	113	318	687
Niger	2013	191	84	135	338	748
Nigeria	2011	4,370	1,140	125,140	4,285	134,934
Nigeria	2012	4,928	1,260	125,827	4,724	136,738
Nigeria	2013	5,200	1,318	126,160	4,935	137,613
Oman	2011	4,922	2,586	4,529	1,783	13,821
Oman	2012	5,351	2,772	4,704	1,908	14,735
Oman	2013	5,453	2,816	4,746	1,937	14,952
Pakistan	2011	22,444	7,215	4,768	3,908	38,335
Pakistan	2012	24,630	7,797	5,241	4,214	41,882
Pakistan	2013	25,712	8,081	5,474	4,363	43,631
Panama	2011	687	826	15,702	955	18,170
Panama	2012	766	905	15,817	1,044	18,532
Panama	2013	829	966	15,908	1,113	18,816
Papua New Guinea	2011	1,787	876	12,077	502	15,242
Papua New Guinea	2012	2,131	1,014	12,170	579	15,895
Papua New Guinea	2013	2,221	1,050	12,194	599	16,064
Paraguay	2011	495	629	2,677	732	4,533
Paraguay	2012	518	653	2,713	760	4,645
Paraguay	2013	604	742	2,840	861	5,048
Peru	2011	3,276	3,037	15,446	3,393	25,152
Peru	2012	3,471	3,187	15,691	3,555	25,904
Peru	2013	3,727	3,382	16,015	3,767	26,891

*(Table 6. Continued)*

	Year	Family Planning	Reproductive Health	STD/HIV/AIDS	Basic Research	Total Government Expenditures
Philippines	2011	22,690	7,281	4,127	3,942	38,040
Philippines	2012	24,070	7,649	4,426	4,136	40,280
Philippines	2013	25,530	8,033	4,740	4,338	42,641
Qatar	2011	10,898	5,015	4,575	3,397	23,886
Qatar	2012	12,119	5,480	5,040	3,703	26,342
Qatar	2013	12,273	5,538	5,099	3,741	26,651
Russian Federation	2011	27,579	5,292	700,862	5,204	738,937
Russian Federation	2012	29,869	5,656	703,260	5,552	744,337
Russian Federation	2013	33,684	6,252	707,220	6,121	753,277
Rwanda	2011	163	74	16,636	297	17,169
Rwanda	2012	177	79	16,659	319	17,234
Rwanda	2013	192	84	16,683	339	17,298
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2011	23	48	1,268	60	1,399
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2012	24	50	1,270	62	1,406
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2013	25	52	1,271	64	1,412
Samoa	2011	120	92	173	56	441
Samoa	2012	130	99	176	60	464
Samoa	2013	137	103	179	62	481
Sao Tome and Principe	2011	17	44	113	321	494
Sao Tome and Principe	2012	18	44	114	323	500
Sao Tome and Principe	2013	19	45	117	325	506
Saudi Arabia	2011	32,111	12,342	19,332	8,162	71,947
Saudi Arabia	2012	35,793	13,511	20,605	8,914	78,823
Saudi Arabia	2013	36,542	13,746	20,862	9,065	80,215
Senegal	2011	350	139	6,392	553	7,434
Senegal	2012	343	137	6,382	544	7,406
Senegal	2013	365	144	6,415	572	7,496
Seychelles	2011	32	19	2,003	79	2,134
Seychelles	2012	30	18	2,000	76	2,123
Seychelles	2013	31	19	2,002	78	2,129
Sierra Leone	2011	64	34	400	140	638
Sierra Leone	2012	92	46	449	186	773
Sierra Leone	2013	100	49	464	201	814
Singapore	2011	27,121	8,448	23,091	4,556	63,216
Singapore	2012	28,074	8,695	23,295	4,685	64,749
Singapore	2013	29,164	8,976	23,527	4,833	66,499

*(Table 6. Continued)*

	Year	Family Planning	Reproductive Health	STD/HIV/AIDS	Basic Research	Total Government Expenditures
Solomon Islands	2011	156	115	152	69	491
Solomon Islands	2012	179	128	159	77	544
Solomon Islands	2013	190	135	163	82	570
South Africa	2011	7,075	1,703	1,930,462	6,334	1,945,574
South Africa	2012	7,259	1,740	1,930,681	6,468	1,946,148
South Africa	2013	7,553	1,799	1,931,028	6,679	1,947,059
Sri Lanka	2011	7,152	2,782	2,278	1,545	13,758
Sri Lanka	2012	7,783	2,985	2,429	1,655	14,853
Sri Lanka	2013	8,434	3,192	2,584	1,767	15,976
Sudan	2011	4,480	2,391	1,400	1,652	9,924
Sudan	2012	3,758	2,065	1,099	1,433	8,355
Sudan	2013	3,431	1,915	961	1,331	7,638
Swaziland	2011	109	53	29,912	214	30,288
Swaziland	2012	107	52	29,910	212	30,282
Swaziland	2013	106	51	29,907	210	30,274
Tajikistan	2011	984	533	2,270	309	4,096
Tajikistan	2012	1,081	576	2,298	334	4,289
Tajikistan	2013	1,142	603	2,315	349	4,409
Tanzania, United Republic of	2011	539	199	108,120	784	109,642
Tanzania, United Republic of	2012	570	209	108,167	821	109,768
Tanzania, United Republic of	2013	621	224	108,242	880	109,968
Thailand	2011	35,061	10,464	267,932	5,611	319,068
Thailand	2012	37,925	11,172	268,528	5,980	323,605
Thailand	2013	41,360	12,009	269,238	6,416	329,022
Timor-Leste	2011	678	391	21	229	1,319
Timor-Leste	2012	644	374	11	219	1,248
Timor-Leste	2013	657	380	15	223	1,274
Togo	2011	100	49	8,878	201	9,229
Togo	2012	101	49	8,879	201	9,231
Togo	2013	106	51	8,888	210	9,255
Tonga	2011	87	70	0	43	200
Tonga	2012	93	75	2	46	216
Tonga	2013	96	77	3	47	224
Tunisia	2011	3,317	1,861	117	1,295	6,590
Tunisia	2012	3,303	1,855	112	1,290	6,559
Tunisia	2013	3,403	1,901	154	1,322	6,780



*(Table 6. Continued)*

	Year	Family Planning	Reproductive Health	STD/HIV/AIDS	Basic Research	Total Government Expenditures
Turkey	2011	41,987	15,433	50,411	10,146	117,977
Turkey	2012	43,887	16,013	51,054	10,517	121,470
Turkey	2013	46,812	16,897	52,040	11,082	126,830
Turkmenistan	2011	3,386	1,492	955	843	6,675
Turkmenistan	2012	3,877	1,670	1,081	941	7,570
Turkmenistan	2013	4,379	1,848	1,208	1,038	8,473
Tuvalu	2011	9	11	20	7	46
Tuvalu	2012	9	11	20	7	47
Tuvalu	2013	9	11	20	7	47
Uganda	2011	2,400	181	38,693	3,038	44,311
Uganda	2012	2,455	198	38,777	3,106	44,536
Uganda	2013	2,493	210	38,834	3,151	44,688
Ukraine	2011	3,131	863	38,054	891	42,940
Ukraine	2012	3,441	934	38,448	962	43,786
Ukraine	2013	3,700	992	38,775	1,020	44,488
United Arab Emirates	2011	20,990	8,660	25,481	5,782	60,913
United Arab Emirates	2012	22,362	9,130	25,975	6,086	63,553
United Arab Emirates	2013	22,783	9,272	26,126	6,179	64,360
Uruguay	2011	1,009	1,138	6,851	1,305	10,303
Uruguay	2012	1,114	1,237	6,999	1,415	10,765
Uruguay	2013	1,173	1,290	7,081	1,475	11,019
Uzbekistan	2011	5,636	2,281	19,235	1,274	28,427
Uzbekistan	2012	6,372	2,527	19,415	1,407	29,722
Uzbekistan	2013	7,064	2,754	19,583	1,530	30,930
Vanuatu	2011	139	104	36	63	344
Vanuatu	2012	148	110	39	66	364
Vanuatu	2013	157	116	43	70	385
Venezuela	2011	5,618	4,760	80,352	5,253	95,984
Venezuela	2012	5,962	5,002	80,768	5,513	97,246
Venezuela	2013	6,010	5,036	80,826	5,550	97,422
Viet Nam	2011	13,806	4,813	21,431	2,635	42,685
Viet Nam	2012	15,085	5,182	21,720	2,831	44,817
Viet Nam	2013	16,333	5,537	22,000	3,020	46,890
Yemen	2011	2,488	1,464	467	1,025	5,444
Yemen	2012	2,688	1,562	554	1,092	5,896
Yemen	2013	2,861	1,645	629	1,148	6,283

*(Table 6. Continued)*

	Year	Family Planning	Reproductive Health	STD/HIV/AIDS	Basic Research	Total Government Expenditures
Zambia	2011	452	172	29,083	680	30,387
Zambia	2012	475	179	29,118	708	30,480
Zambia	2013	520	193	29,185	762	30,661
Zimbabwe	2011	236	4,099	28,061	4,000	36,396
Zimbabwe	2012	254	4,105	28,091	4,025	36,476
Zimbabwe	2013	276	4,113	28,125	4,055	36,569

*Table A7. Projected NGO expenditures on population and AIDS activities. 2011 - 2013  
(in 1,000 current dollars)*

	Year	Family Planning	Reproductive Health	STD/HIV/AIDS	Basic Research	Total NGO Expenditures
Afghanistan	2011	393	362	871	85	1,710
Afghanistan	2012	407	376	903	88	1,774
Afghanistan	2013	420	389	932	90	1,831
Algeria	2011	1,107	1,144	1,249	232	3,733
Algeria	2012	1,146	1,190	1,296	240	3,872
Algeria	2013	1,162	1,208	1,315	244	3,929
Angola	2011	837	838	4,807	177	6,658
Angola	2012	907	917	5,234	191	7,250
Angola	2013	934	947	5,395	197	7,474
Antigua and Barbuda	2011	118	95	177	26	416
Antigua and Barbuda	2012	121	97	181	27	426
Antigua and Barbuda	2013	124	100	185	27	436
Argentina	2011	1,611	1,738	2,705	335	6,390
Argentina	2012	1,650	1,785	2,774	343	6,553
Argentina	2013	1,693	1,837	2,850	352	6,732
Armenia	2011	304	271	665	66	1,305
Armenia	2012	309	277	677	67	1,329
Armenia	2013	315	283	691	68	1,356
Azerbaijan	2011	677	661	1,535	144	3,016
Azerbaijan	2012	722	711	1,642	153	3,227
Azerbaijan	2013	764	757	1,742	162	3,425
Bahamas	2011	275	243	427	60	1,005
Bahamas	2012	282	250	438	61	1,032
Bahamas	2013	288	256	448	62	1,055
Bahrain	2011	461	432	501	99	1,493
Bahrain	2012	474	445	515	102	1,536
Bahrain	2013	481	453	523	103	1,560
Bangladesh	2011	879	886	2,018	186	3,968
Bangladesh	2012	897	906	2,062	189	4,054
Bangladesh	2013	924	936	2,126	195	4,181
Barbados	2011	212	182	325	46	766
Barbados	2012	217	187	333	47	784
Barbados	2013	222	191	341	48	803
Belarus	2011	73	52	461	15	601
Belarus	2012	74	53	470	16	613
Belarus	2013	76	55	485	16	632
Bénin	2011	263	231	1,436	57	1,988
Bénin	2012	267	235	1,458	58	2,018
Bénin	2013	277	244	1,513	60	2,094

*(Table 7. Continued)*

	Year	Family Planning	Reproductive Health	STD/HIV/AIDS	Basic Research	Total NGO Expenditures
Bhutan	2011	131	106	275	29	541
Bhutan	2012	135	110	285	30	560
Bhutan	2013	142	116	300	31	589
Bolivia	2011	449	419	712	96	1,678
Bolivia	2012	468	439	744	100	1,751
Bolivia	2013	485	457	771	104	1,817
Botswana	2011	388	356	2,151	83	2,977
Botswana	2012	379	347	2,099	81	2,906
Botswana	2013	388	357	2,156	84	2,985
Brazil	2011	3,429	4,032	5,960	702	14,124
Brazil	2012	3,403	3,998	5,913	697	14,010
Brazil	2013	3,446	4,054	5,991	705	14,196
Brunei Darussalam	2011	367	335	810	79	1,591
Brunei Darussalam	2012	383	351	846	82	1,663
Brunei Darussalam	2013	380	348	839	82	1,649
Bulgaria	2011	72	51	453	15	591
Bulgaria	2012	70	50	442	15	577
Bulgaria	2013	72	51	455	15	594
Burkina Faso	2011	302	270	1,658	65	2,295
Burkina Faso	2012	305	273	1,675	66	2,319
Burkina Faso	2013	316	284	1,740	68	2,409
Burundi	2011	160	133	853	35	1,182
Burundi	2012	163	135	868	36	1,202
Burundi	2013	169	141	903	37	1,250
Cambodia	2011	4,280	19,350	743	2,167	26,538
Cambodia	2012	4,295	19,365	777	2,170	26,607
Cambodia	2013	4,310	19,380	811	2,173	26,673
Cameroon	2011	459	429	2,565	98	3,551
Cameroon	2012	457	427	2,555	98	3,537
Cameroon	2013	472	443	2,642	101	3,658
Cape Verde	2011	146	120	774	32	1,071
Cape Verde	2012	147	121	781	32	1,081
Cape Verde	2013	152	125	807	33	1,118
Central African Republic	2011	154	127	821	34	1,137
Central African Republic	2012	155	128	825	34	1,143
Central African Republic	2013	159	132	850	35	1,176

*(Table 7. Continued)*

	Year	Family Planning	Reproductive Health	STD/HIV/AIDS	Basic Research	Total NGO Expenditures
Chad	2011	294	261	1,609	64	2,227
Chad	2012	301	268	1,651	65	2,286
Chad	2013	302	269	1,656	65	2,292
Chile	2011	1,243	1,302	2,063	260	4,869
Chile	2012	1,294	1,362	2,152	271	5,079
Chile	2013	1,335	1,410	2,223	279	5,247
China	2011	224	6,825	13,725	1,114	21,889
China	2012	233	7,135	14,311	1,158	22,838
China	2013	243	7,471	14,941	1,206	23,861
Colombia	2011	1,406	1,493	2,346	294	5,539
Colombia	2012	1,497	1,601	2,505	312	5,915
Colombia	2013	1,523	1,633	2,551	318	6,025
Comoros	2011	89	69	460	20	637
Comoros	2012	87	68	453	19	628
Comoros	2013	90	70	468	20	649
Congo	2011	359	327	1,986	77	2,749
Congo	2012	362	329	2,001	78	2,770
Congo	2013	372	340	2,061	80	2,853
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	2011	369	336	2,040	79	2,825
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	2012	385	353	2,136	83	2,957
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	2013	399	367	2,217	86	3,069
Costa Rica	2011	562	538	900	120	2,121
Costa Rica	2012	582	560	934	124	2,200
Costa Rica	2013	604	583	971	129	2,287
Cote d'Ivoire	2011	445	415	2,487	95	3,443
Cote d'Ivoire	2012	454	425	2,540	97	3,516
Cote d'Ivoire	2013	471	441	2,634	101	3,647
Djibouti	2011	121	97	123	27	368
Djibouti	2012	125	101	128	28	383
Djibouti	2013	130	105	133	29	396
Dominica	2011	80	62	117	18	277
Dominica	2012	81	63	119	18	281
Dominica	2013	83	64	121	18	286
Dominican Republic	2011	649	632	1,046	138	2,464
Dominican Republic	2012	663	646	1,069	141	2,518
Dominican Republic	2013	675	659	1,089	143	2,566

*(Table 7. Continued)*

	Year	Family Planning	Reproductive Health	STD/HIV/AIDS	Basic Research	Total NGO Expenditures
Ecuador	2011	696	682	1,124	148	2,650
Ecuador	2012	723	712	1,171	153	2,759
Ecuador	2013	749	740	1,214	159	2,862
Egypt	2011	1,215	1,269	1,377	255	4,116
Egypt	2012	1,252	1,313	1,422	262	4,249
Egypt	2013	1,254	1,315	1,424	263	4,256
El Salvador	2011	434	404	687	93	1,619
El Salvador	2012	448	418	710	96	1,672
El Salvador	2013	459	429	728	98	1,714
Equatorial Guinea	2011	409	377	2,273	88	3,146
Equatorial Guinea	2012	430	400	2,399	92	3,321
Equatorial Guinea	2013	445	415	2,486	95	3,442
Eritrea	2011	167	140	894	37	1,238
Eritrea	2012	181	152	969	40	1,342
Eritrea	2013	191	162	1,028	42	1,423
Ethiopia	2011	499	472	2,803	107	3,881
Ethiopia	2012	548	523	3,087	117	4,274
Ethiopia	2013	580	557	3,279	124	4,540
Fiji	2011	192	162	411	42	806
Fiji	2012	195	165	417	43	819
Fiji	2013	197	168	424	43	832
Gabon	2011	374	342	2,071	80	2,866
Gabon	2012	391	360	2,173	84	3,008
Gabon	2013	390	358	2,166	84	2,998
Gambia	2011	109	86	569	24	788
Gambia	2012	107	85	559	24	774
Gambia	2013	111	88	582	25	806
Georgia	2011	40	27	247	9	323
Georgia	2012	42	28	260	9	339
Georgia	2013	44	29	270	9	352
Ghana	2011	539	513	3,035	115	4,203
Ghana	2012	569	546	3,215	121	4,451
Ghana	2013	596	574	3,372	127	4,668
Grenada	2011	101	79	149	22	352
Grenada	2012	103	81	152	23	359
Grenada	2013	105	83	156	23	367
Guatemala	2011	597	575	958	127	2,258
Guatemala	2012	616	596	990	131	2,332
Guatemala	2013	633	614	1,019	135	2,400

*(Table 7. Continued)*

	Year	Family Planning	Reproductive Health	STD/HIV/AIDS	Basic Research	Total NGO Expenditures
Guinea	2011	227	196	1,230	49	1,702
Guinea	2012	232	201	1,257	50	1,740
Guinea	2013	237	206	1,285	52	1,779
Guinea-Bissau	2011	108	86	567	24	785
Guinea-Bissau	2012	107	85	563	24	779
Guinea-Bissau	2013	111	88	579	24	802
Haiti	2011	265	233	410	57	964
Haiti	2012	279	247	433	60	1,019
Haiti	2013	293	260	455	63	1,072
Honduras	2011	386	354	607	83	1,430
Honduras	2012	395	363	622	85	1,465
Honduras	2013	412	380	650	88	1,530
India	2011	2,880	3,319	6,976	592	13,767
India	2012	2,957	3,418	7,171	607	14,152
India	2013	3,086	3,585	7,500	633	14,804
Indonesia	2011	2,131	2,374	5,093	441	10,039
Indonesia	2012	2,221	2,485	5,316	459	10,480
Indonesia	2013	2,349	2,646	5,638	485	11,118
Iran, Islamic Republic of	2011	1,665	1,803	3,934	346	7,748
Iran, Islamic Republic of	2012	1,686	1,828	3,985	351	7,850
Iran, Islamic Republic of	2013	1,718	1,867	4,066	357	8,009
Iraq	2011	887	895	992	187	2,961
Iraq	2012	979	998	1,099	206	3,281
Iraq	2013	1,037	1,065	1,168	218	3,488
Jamaica	2011	359	327	564	77	1,328
Jamaica	2012	368	335	577	79	1,359
Jamaica	2013	371	338	582	80	1,371
Jordan	2011	485	456	527	104	1,572
Jordan	2012	501	473	545	107	1,626
Jordan	2013	515	488	562	110	1,675
Kazakstan	2011	1,074	1,107	2,489	226	4,896
Kazakstan	2012	1,127	1,168	2,617	237	5,149
Kazakstan	2013	1,178	1,227	2,741	247	5,394
Kenya	2011	524	497	2,945	112	4,078
Kenya	2012	571	548	3,227	122	4,468
Kenya	2013	612	592	3,470	130	4,804
Kiribati	2011	50	36	101	11	198
Kiribati	2012	52	38	104	12	205
Kiribati	2013	53	39	107	12	210

*(Table 7. Continued)*

	Year	Family Planning	Reproductive Health	STD/HIV/AIDS	Basic Research	Total NGO Expenditures
Kuwait	2011	1,070	1,102	1,206	225	3,603
Kuwait	2012	1,135	1,177	1,283	238	3,835
Kuwait	2013	1,128	1,169	1,275	237	3,810
Kyrgyzstan	2011	240	209	520	52	1,021
Kyrgyzstan	2012	249	218	540	54	1,061
Kyrgyzstan	2013	258	226	560	56	1,100
Lao People's Democratic Republic	2011	273	240	593	59	1,165
Lao People's Democratic Republic	2012	288	255	628	62	1,234
Lao People's Democratic Republic	2013	299	266	653	65	1,282
Lebanon	2011	551	526	602	117	1,797
Lebanon	2012	568	544	622	121	1,854
Lebanon	2013	586	564	643	125	1,917
Lesotho	2011	163	136	869	36	1,204
Lesotho	2012	169	141	901	37	1,247
Lesotho	2013	170	142	908	37	1,257
Liberia	2011	117	94	615	26	851
Liberia	2012	125	101	661	28	916
Liberia	2013	131	106	691	29	957
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	2011	537	511	587	115	1,750
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	2012	754	746	836	160	2,496
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	2013	818	818	911	173	2,720
Madagascar	2011	303	270	1,661	65	2,300
Madagascar	2012	310	277	1,701	67	2,354
Madagascar	2013	319	286	1,752	69	2,426
Malawi	2011	830	662	1,279	20	2,791
Malawi	2012	831	663	1,284	20	2,799
Malawi	2013	837	668	1,314	21	2,840
Malaysia	2011	1,308	1,378	3,056	274	6,016
Malaysia	2012	1,362	1,442	3,190	285	6,279
Malaysia	2013	1,408	1,496	3,303	294	6,501
Maldives	2011	147	121	311	32	612
Maldives	2012	151	124	320	33	628
Maldives	2013	155	128	329	34	647
Mali	2011	310	278	1,705	67	2,360
Mali	2012	316	284	1,739	68	2,407
Mali	2013	328	295	1,805	71	2,498



*(Table 7. Continued)*

	Year	Family Planning	Reproductive Health	STD/HIV/AIDS	Basic Research	Total NGO Expenditures
Mauritania	2011	206	176	1,114	45	1,541
Mauritania	2012	205	175	1,106	45	1,531
Mauritania	2013	210	180	1,133	46	1,568
Mauritius	2011	319	287	1,756	69	2,431
Mauritius	2012	318	286	1,750	69	2,423
Mauritius	2013	325	293	1,792	70	2,480
Mexico	2011	2,444	2,765	4,183	504	9,897
Mexico	2012	2,493	2,827	4,271	514	10,105
Mexico	2013	2,555	2,905	4,382	527	10,370
Moldova, Republic of	2011	29	19	178	6	232
Moldova, Republic of	2012	30	20	184	7	240
Moldova, Republic of	2013	31	20	190	7	248
Mongolia	2011	282	249	614	61	1,206
Mongolia	2012	314	282	689	68	1,353
Mongolia	2013	358	325	788	77	1,548
Montenegro	2011	24	15	146	5	190
Montenegro	2012	24	15	142	5	185
Montenegro	2013	24	15	144	5	188
Morocco	2011	830	831	925	175	2,762
Morocco	2012	834	835	930	176	2,776
Morocco	2013	859	863	959	182	2,864
Mozambique	2011	337	305	1,861	73	2,576
Mozambique	2012	354	321	1,954	76	2,706
Mozambique	2013	367	335	2,033	79	2,814
Myanmar	2011	624	605	1,411	133	2,773
Myanmar	2012	637	619	1,442	136	2,834
Myanmar	2013	661	644	1,497	140	2,941
Namibia	2011	333	301	1,836	72	2,542
Namibia	2012	336	304	1,854	73	2,566
Namibia	2013	344	312	1,901	74	2,632
Nepal	2011	397	366	879	85	1,728
Nepal	2012	391	359	865	84	1,699
Nepal	2013	404	372	894	87	1,757
Nicaragua	2011	263	231	407	57	959
Nicaragua	2012	270	237	417	58	983
Nicaragua	2013	277	245	429	60	1,011
Niger	2011	242	210	1,314	53	1,819
Niger	2012	255	223	1,388	55	1,922
Niger	2013	264	232	1,442	57	1,996

*(Table 7. Continued)*

	Year	Family Planning	Reproductive Health	STD/HIV/AIDS	Basic Research	Total NGO Expenditures
Nigeria	2011	1,222	1,278	7,145	256	9,901
Nigeria	2012	1,296	1,364	7,597	271	10,529
Nigeria	2013	1,331	1,405	7,810	278	10,823
Oman	2011	720	709	798	153	2,380
Oman	2012	750	742	832	159	2,484
Oman	2013	757	750	840	160	2,508
Pakistan	2011	1,156	1,201	2,687	243	5,286
Pakistan	2012	1,210	1,263	2,817	254	5,544
Pakistan	2013	1,235	1,293	2,880	259	5,668
Panama	2011	495	467	787	106	1,854
Panama	2012	522	495	832	111	1,961
Panama	2013	542	517	867	116	2,041
Papua New Guinea	2011	335	303	737	72	1,448
Papua New Guinea	2012	366	333	807	79	1,584
Papua New Guinea	2013	373	341	824	80	1,618
Paraguay	2011	421	390	666	90	1,568
Paraguay	2012	431	400	682	92	1,605
Paraguay	2013	465	435	737	99	1,736
Peru	2011	1,062	1,092	1,749	223	4,126
Peru	2012	1,092	1,127	1,802	229	4,250
Peru	2013	1,131	1,172	1,868	237	4,408
Philippines	2011	1,162	1,208	2,702	244	5,316
Philippines	2012	1,196	1,248	2,784	251	5,479
Philippines	2013	1,231	1,288	2,869	258	5,647
Qatar	2011	1,063	1,093	1,197	223	3,577
Qatar	2012	1,119	1,159	1,264	235	3,777
Qatar	2013	1,126	1,167	1,272	236	3,801
Russian Federation	2011	340	289	2,312	70	3,010
Russian Federation	2012	354	302	2,408	73	3,136
Russian Federation	2013	375	322	2,561	77	3,334
Rwanda	2011	245	213	1,330	53	1,841
Rwanda	2012	255	223	1,389	55	1,923
Rwanda	2013	265	233	1,445	57	2,001

*(Table 7. Continued)*

	Year	Family Planning	Reproductive Health	STD/HIV/AIDS	Basic Research	Total NGO Expenditures
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2011	94	73	138	21	325
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2012	96	75	141	21	332
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2013	97	76	144	22	339
Samoa	2011	90	70	185	20	365
Samoa	2012	93	73	193	21	379
Samoa	2013	96	75	198	21	390
Sao Tome and Principe	2011	59	44	303	13	420
Sao Tome and Principe	2012	62	46	317	14	439
Sao Tome and Principe	2013	65	49	333	15	462
Saudi Arabia	2011	1,802	1,969	2,080	374	6,226
Saudi Arabia	2012	1,900	2,089	2,199	394	6,583
Saudi Arabia	2013	1,920	2,113	2,222	398	6,653
Senegal	2011	356	323	1,966	77	2,722
Senegal	2012	352	320	1,947	76	2,695
Senegal	2013	363	331	2,009	78	2,781
Seychelles	2011	110	88	579	24	802
Seychelles	2012	107	85	561	24	777
Seychelles	2013	109	87	572	24	792
Sierra Leone	2011	155	128	826	34	1,144
Sierra Leone	2012	185	156	991	40	1,372
Sierra Leone	2013	193	164	1,038	42	1,437
Singapore	2011	1,268	1,331	2,960	265	5,825
Singapore	2012	1,290	1,357	3,012	270	5,929
Singapore	2013	1,314	1,385	3,071	275	6,045
Solomon Islands	2011	102	80	212	23	416
Solomon Islands	2012	109	86	227	24	446
Solomon Islands	2013	112	89	235	25	461
South Africa	2011	1,547	1,661	9,140	322	12,670
South Africa	2012	1,566	1,685	9,261	326	12,838
South Africa	2013	1,597	1,721	9,451	333	13,102
Sri Lanka	2011	661	644	1,497	140	2,943
Sri Lanka	2012	689	675	1,564	146	3,073
Sri Lanka	2013	716	705	1,629	152	3,202

*(Table 7. Continued)*

	Year	Family Planning	Reproductive Health	STD/HIV/AIDS	Basic Research	Total NGO Expenditures
Sudan	2011	688	674	760	146	2,268
Sudan	2012	631	612	695	134	2,073
Sudan	2013	604	583	663	129	1,979
Swaziland	2011	201	171	1,082	44	1,498
Swaziland	2012	200	170	1,075	44	1,489
Swaziland	2013	198	169	1,067	43	1,477
Tajikistan	2011	251	219	543	54	1,067
Tajikistan	2012	262	230	570	57	1,120
Tajikistan	2013	270	237	586	58	1,152
Tanzania, United Republic of	2011	439	409	2,451	94	3,393
Tanzania, United Republic of	2012	452	422	2,523	97	3,493
Tanzania, United Republic of	2013	471	442	2,636	101	3,649
Thailand	2011	1,438	1,531	3,375	300	6,644
Thailand	2012	1,494	1,598	3,513	312	6,917
Thailand	2013	1,559	1,675	3,672	325	7,231
Timor-Leste	2011	209	179	449	46	883
Timor-Leste	2012	204	174	438	44	859
Timor-Leste	2013	206	176	442	45	868
Togo	2011	193	164	1,039	42	1,438
Togo	2012	194	164	1,041	42	1,441
Togo	2013	198	169	1,067	43	1,478
Tonga	2011	76	58	157	17	309
Tonga	2012	79	61	163	18	321
Tonga	2013	81	62	166	18	326
Tunisia	2011	594	572	652	127	1,945
Tunisia	2012	593	571	651	126	1,940
Tunisia	2013	601	580	661	128	1,970
Turkey	2011	2,055	2,279	2,386	425	7,145
Turkey	2012	2,100	2,334	2,440	435	7,309
Turkey	2013	2,167	2,418	2,522	448	7,555
Turkmenistan	2011	459	429	1,022	98	2,007
Turkmenistan	2012	490	462	1,095	105	2,152
Turkmenistan	2013	520	493	1,165	111	2,290

*(Table 7. Continued)*

	Year	Family Planning	Reproductive Health	STD/HIV/AIDS	Basic Research	Total NGO Expenditures
Tuvalu	2011	25	17	49	6	97
Tuvalu	2012	25	17	50	6	98
Tuvalu	2013	25	17	50	6	98
Uganda	2011	380	348	2,107	82	2,917
Uganda	2012	405	373	2,251	87	3,116
Uganda	2013	421	390	2,344	90	3,245
Ukraine	2011	117	88	760	25	991
Ukraine	2012	123	93	798	26	1,040
Ukraine	2013	127	97	828	27	1,079
United Arab Emirates	2011	1,464	1,562	1,674	305	5,006
United Arab Emirates	2012	1,510	1,617	1,729	315	5,171
United Arab Emirates	2013	1,524	1,634	1,746	318	5,221
Uruguay	2011	597	575	958	127	2,257
Uruguay	2012	627	607	1,008	133	2,375
Uruguay	2013	642	624	1,035	137	2,438
Uzbekistan	2011	588	566	1,326	125	2,605
Uzbekistan	2012	625	605	1,412	133	2,774
Uzbekistan	2013	657	640	1,488	140	2,925
Vanuatu	2011	96	75	200	21	393
Vanuatu	2012	99	78	206	22	405
Vanuatu	2013	102	81	213	23	418
Venezuela	2011	1,382	1,465	2,304	289	5,440
Venezuela	2012	1,423	1,513	2,376	297	5,608
Venezuela	2013	1,428	1,520	2,385	298	5,632
Viet Nam	2011	912	922	2,096	192	4,122
Viet Nam	2012	952	967	2,193	201	4,313
Viet Nam	2013	990	1,010	2,284	208	4,492
Yemen	2011	516	489	563	110	1,678
Yemen	2012	536	510	585	114	1,746
Yemen	2013	553	528	604	118	1,803
Zambia	2011	403	372	2,241	87	3,102
Zambia	2012	413	382	2,298	89	3,181
Zambia	2013	432	401	2,407	93	3,333

*(Table 7. Continued)*

	Year	Family Planning	Reproductive Health	STD/HIV/AIDS	Basic Research	Total NGO Expenditures
Zimbabwe	2011	293	261	1,607	63	2,224
Zimbabwe	2012	304	272	1,670	66	2,312
Zimbabwe	2013	317	284	1,741	68	2,411

*Table A8. Projected total Government and NGO expenditures on population and AIDS activities, 2011 - 2013(in 1,000 current dollars)*

Region	Year	Total		
		Government Expenditures	Total NGO Expenditures	Total Expenditures
Afghanistan	2011	4,479	1,710	6,189
Afghanistan	2012	4,817	1,774	6,590
Afghanistan	2013	5,134	1,831	6,965
Algeria	2011	28,925	3,733	32,658
Algeria	2012	30,685	3,872	34,557
Algeria	2013	31,410	3,929	35,339
Angola	2011	23,769	6,658	30,427
Angola	2012	24,707	7,250	31,957
Angola	2013	25,077	7,474	32,551
Antigua and Barbuda	2011	525	416	941
Antigua and Barbuda	2012	537	426	963
Antigua and Barbuda	2013	548	436	984
Argentina	2011	307,021	6,390	313,411
Argentina	2012	308,400	6,553	314,953
Argentina	2013	309,941	6,732	316,673
Armenia	2011	4,704	1,305	6,010
Armenia	2012	4,806	1,329	6,135
Armenia	2013	4,924	1,356	6,280
Azerbaijan	2011	20,568	3,016	23,584
Azerbaijan	2012	22,400	3,227	25,628
Azerbaijan	2013	24,207	3,425	27,632
Bahamas	2011	5,275	1,005	6,280
Bahamas	2012	5,333	1,032	6,364
Bahamas	2013	5,383	1,055	6,438
Bahrain	2011	5,006	1,493	6,499
Bahrain	2012	5,269	1,536	6,805
Bahrain	2013	5,414	1,560	6,974
Bangladesh	2011	20,574	3,968	24,542
Bangladesh	2012	21,494	4,054	25,548
Bangladesh	2013	22,876	4,181	27,057
Barbados	2011	6,427	766	7,193
Barbados	2012	6,458	784	7,242
Barbados	2013	6,492	803	7,294
Belarus	2011	11,627	601	12,227
Belarus	2012	11,771	613	12,384
Belarus	2013	11,987	632	12,619

*(Table 8. Continued)*

Region	Year	Total Government Expenditures	Total NGO Expenditures	Total Expenditures
Bénin	2011	8,602	1,988	10,591
Bénin	2012	8,627	2,018	10,645
Bénin	2013	8,691	2,094	10,785
Bhutan	2011	634	541	1,175
Bhutan	2012	674	560	1,234
Bhutan	2013	737	589	1,326
Bolivia	2011	4,359	1,678	6,036
Bolivia	2012	4,590	1,751	6,341
Bolivia	2013	4,802	1,817	6,619
Botswana	2011	306,670	2,977	309,648
Botswana	2012	306,591	2,906	309,497
Botswana	2013	306,678	2,985	309,663
Brazil	2011	828,048	14,124	842,172
Brazil	2012	826,316	14,010	840,326
Brazil	2013	829,157	14,196	843,353
Brunei Darussalam	2011	4,384	1,591	5,975
Brunei Darussalam	2012	4,747	1,663	6,409
Brunei Darussalam	2013	4,678	1,649	6,327
Bulgaria	2011	8,568	591	9,158
Bulgaria	2012	8,413	577	8,990
Bulgaria	2013	8,602	594	9,195
Burkina Faso	2011	17,921	2,295	20,216
Burkina Faso	2012	17,943	2,319	20,262
Burkina Faso	2013	18,027	2,409	20,436
Burundi	2011	2,027	1,182	3,208
Burundi	2012	2,038	1,202	3,240
Burundi	2013	2,066	1,250	3,315
Cambodia	2011	13,561	26,538	40,099
Cambodia	2012	13,883	26,607	40,490
Cambodia	2013	14,210	26,673	40,883
Cameroon	2011	16,041	3,551	19,592
Cameroon	2012	16,023	3,537	19,560
Cameroon	2013	16,180	3,658	19,838
Cape Verde	2011	735	1,071	1,806
Cape Verde	2012	740	1,081	1,821
Cape Verde	2013	760	1,118	1,877



*(Table 8. Continued)*

Region	Year	Total Government Expenditures	Total NGO Expenditures	Total Expenditures
Central African Republic	2011	2,218	1,137	3,355
Central African Republic	2012	2,221	1,143	3,364
Central African Republic	2013	2,240	1,176	3,416
Chad	2011	12,487	2,227	14,714
Chad	2012	12,541	2,286	14,827
Chad	2013	12,547	2,292	14,839
Chile	2011	132,135	4,869	137,004
Chile	2012	133,582	5,079	138,661
Chile	2013	134,780	5,247	140,026
China	2011	9,931,332	21,889	9,953,221
China	2012	10,737,013	22,838	10,759,851
China	2013	11,640,795	23,861	11,664,657
Colombia	2011	118,641	5,539	124,179
Colombia	2012	121,537	5,915	127,453
Colombia	2013	122,411	6,025	128,436
Comoros	2011	249	637	886
Comoros	2012	246	628	874
Comoros	2013	253	649	902
Congo	2011	9,164	2,749	11,913
Congo	2012	9,187	2,770	11,957
Congo	2013	9,275	2,853	12,128
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	2011	50,279	2,825	53,104
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	2012	50,424	2,957	53,380
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	2013	50,550	3,069	53,619
Costa Rica	2011	27,870	2,121	29,991
Costa Rica	2012	28,162	2,200	30,362
Costa Rica	2013	28,496	2,287	30,783
Cote d'Ivoire	2011	11,039	3,443	14,482
Cote d'Ivoire	2012	11,130	3,516	14,646
Cote d'Ivoire	2013	11,299	3,647	14,947
Djibouti	2011	939	368	1,307
Djibouti	2012	970	383	1,353
Djibouti	2013	998	396	1,393

*(Table 8. Continued)*

Region	Year	Total Government Expenditures	Total NGO Expenditures	Total Expenditures
Dominica	2011	324	277	601
Dominica	2012	328	281	609
Dominica	2013	332	286	618
Dominican Republic	2011	12,156	2,464	14,621
Dominican Republic	2012	12,379	2,518	14,898
Dominican Republic	2013	12,582	2,566	15,148
Ecuador	2011	28,811	2,650	31,461
Ecuador	2012	29,291	2,759	32,050
Ecuador	2013	29,753	2,862	32,615
Egypt	2011	28,672	4,116	32,788
Egypt	2012	30,475	4,249	34,724
Egypt	2013	30,574	4,256	34,830
El Salvador	2011	39,256	1,619	40,875
El Salvador	2012	39,419	1,672	41,090
El Salvador	2013	39,550	1,714	41,264
Equatorial Guinea	2011	2,255	3,146	5,401
Equatorial Guinea	2012	2,464	3,321	5,785
Equatorial Guinea	2013	2,612	3,442	6,054
Eritrea	2011	1,489	1,238	2,727
Eritrea	2012	1,551	1,342	2,893
Eritrea	2013	1,602	1,423	3,026
Ethiopia	2011	3,040	3,881	6,921
Ethiopia	2012	3,598	4,274	7,871
Ethiopia	2013	3,999	4,540	8,539
Fiji	2011	1,572	806	2,378
Fiji	2012	1,609	819	2,429
Fiji	2013	1,646	832	2,478
Gabon	2011	7,563	2,866	10,429
Gabon	2012	7,720	3,008	10,728
Gabon	2013	7,709	2,998	10,706
Gambia	2011	306	788	1,094
Gambia	2012	300	774	1,074
Gambia	2013	313	806	1,120
Georgia	2011	5,198	323	5,520
Georgia	2012	5,312	339	5,651
Georgia	2013	5,405	352	5,757

*(Table 8. Continued)*

Region	Year	Total Government Expenditures	Total NGO Expenditures	Total Expenditures
Ghana	2011	10,290	4,203	14,492
Ghana	2012	10,658	4,451	15,109
Ghana	2013	10,995	4,668	15,663
Grenada	2011	332	352	684
Grenada	2012	339	359	698
Grenada	2013	347	367	714
Guatemala	2011	32,219	2,258	34,477
Guatemala	2012	32,507	2,332	34,839
Guatemala	2013	32,779	2,400	35,180
Guinea	2011	1,105	1,702	2,808
Guinea	2012	1,133	1,740	2,872
Guinea	2013	1,163	1,779	2,942
Guinea-Bissau	2011	738	785	1,523
Guinea-Bissau	2012	735	779	1,514
Guinea-Bissau	2013	745	802	1,547
Haiti	2011	2,423	964	3,387
Haiti	2012	2,539	1,019	3,558
Haiti	2013	2,653	1,072	3,725
Honduras	2011	17,612	1,430	19,042
Honduras	2012	17,709	1,465	19,174
Honduras	2013	17,895	1,530	19,425
India	2011	220,242	13,767	234,009
India	2012	232,088	14,152	246,240
India	2013	252,803	14,804	267,608
Indonesia	2011	137,471	10,039	147,510
Indonesia	2012	147,904	10,480	158,384
Indonesia	2013	163,657	11,118	174,775
Iran, Islamic Republic of	2011	104,136	7,748	111,885
Iran, Islamic Republic of	2012	106,036	7,850	113,886
Iran, Islamic Republic of	2013	109,050	8,009	117,059
Iraq	2011	17,012	2,961	19,973
Iraq	2012	20,460	3,281	23,741
Iraq	2013	22,833	3,488	26,321
Jamaica	2011	5,249	1,328	6,577
Jamaica	2012	5,330	1,359	6,689
Jamaica	2013	5,363	1,371	6,734

*(Table 8. Continued)*

Region	Year	Total Government Expenditures	Total NGO Expenditures	Total Expenditures
Jordan	2011	5,432	1,572	7,004
Jordan	2012	5,771	1,626	7,397
Jordan	2013	6,084	1,675	7,758
Kazakistan	2011	59,502	4,896	64,398
Kazakistan	2012	62,769	5,149	67,919
Kazakistan	2013	66,054	5,394	71,448
Kenya	2011	136,773	4,078	140,850
Kenya	2012	137,348	4,468	141,816
Kenya	2013	137,873	4,804	142,678
Kiribati	2011	107	198	305
Kiribati	2012	114	205	319
Kiribati	2013	119	210	329
Kuwait	2011	76,362	3,603	79,965
Kuwait	2012	79,226	3,835	83,060
Kuwait	2013	78,911	3,810	82,721
Kyrgyzstan	2011	3,127	1,021	4,148
Kyrgyzstan	2012	3,270	1,061	4,331
Kyrgyzstan	2013	3,412	1,100	4,512
Lao People's Democratic Republic	2011	2,966	1,165	4,131
Lao People's Democratic Republic	2012	3,237	1,234	4,471
Lao People's Democratic Republic	2013	3,437	1,282	4,720
Lebanon	2011	7,189	1,797	8,986
Lebanon	2012	7,592	1,854	9,446
Lebanon	2013	8,047	1,917	9,965
Lesotho	2011	46,552	1,204	47,756
Lesotho	2012	46,577	1,247	47,824
Lesotho	2013	46,583	1,257	47,840
Liberia	2011	4,112	851	4,963
Liberia	2012	4,141	916	5,057
Liberia	2013	4,160	957	5,117
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	2011	6,645	1,750	8,395
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	2012	12,531	2,496	15,027
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	2013	14,617	2,720	17,338

*(Table 8. Continued)*

Region	Year	Total Government Expenditures	Total NGO Expenditures	Total Expenditures
Madagascar	2011	3,098	2,300	5,398
Madagascar	2012	3,149	2,354	5,503
Madagascar	2013	3,216	2,426	5,642
Malawi	2011	499	2,791	3,290
Malawi	2012	505	2,799	3,304
Malawi	2013	537	2,840	3,377
Malaysia	2011	79,249	6,016	85,265
Malaysia	2012	83,283	6,279	89,562
Malaysia	2013	86,801	6,501	93,303
Maldives	2011	789	612	1,400
Maldives	2012	827	628	1,456
Maldives	2013	872	647	1,519
Mali	2011	10,724	2,360	13,084
Mali	2012	10,769	2,407	13,176
Mali	2013	10,857	2,498	13,356
Mauritania	2011	4,115	1,541	5,657
Mauritania	2012	4,109	1,531	5,640
Mauritania	2013	4,134	1,568	5,702
Mauritius	2011	5,753	2,431	8,185
Mauritius	2012	5,745	2,423	8,168
Mauritius	2013	5,801	2,480	8,281
Mexico	2011	376,368	9,897	386,265
Mexico	2012	378,804	10,105	388,909
Mexico	2013	381,970	10,370	392,340
Moldova, Republic of	2011	5,477	232	5,709
Moldova, Republic of	2012	5,521	240	5,762
Moldova, Republic of	2013	5,564	248	5,812
Mongolia	2011	3,444	1,206	4,650
Mongolia	2012	4,056	1,353	5,409
Mongolia	2013	4,956	1,548	6,504
Montenegro	2011	246	190	436
Montenegro	2012	224	185	409
Montenegro	2013	236	188	424
Morocco	2011	18,859	2,762	21,620
Morocco	2012	18,998	2,776	21,774
Morocco	2013	19,865	2,864	22,728

*(Table 8. Continued)*

Region	Year	Total Government Expenditures	Total NGO Expenditures	Total Expenditures
Mozambique	2011	5,982	2,576	8,558
Mozambique	2012	6,114	2,706	8,820
Mozambique	2013	6,229	2,814	9,042
Myanmar	2011	14,242	2,773	17,015
Myanmar	2012	14,722	2,834	17,555
Myanmar	2013	15,600	2,941	18,541
Namibia	2011	169,718	2,542	172,260
Namibia	2012	169,742	2,566	172,308
Namibia	2013	169,808	2,632	172,440
Nepal	2011	4,622	1,728	6,350
Nepal	2012	4,472	1,699	6,171
Nepal	2013	4,778	1,757	6,535
Nicaragua	2011	10,489	959	11,448
Nicaragua	2012	10,538	983	11,521
Nicaragua	2013	10,599	1,011	11,610
Niger	2011	606	1,819	2,425
Niger	2012	687	1,922	2,609
Niger	2013	748	1,996	2,744
Nigeria	2011	134,934	9,901	144,835
Nigeria	2012	136,738	10,529	147,267
Nigeria	2013	137,613	10,823	148,436
Oman	2011	13,821	2,380	16,201
Oman	2012	14,735	2,484	17,219
Oman	2013	14,952	2,508	17,460
Pakistan	2011	38,335	5,286	43,622
Pakistan	2012	41,882	5,544	47,426
Pakistan	2013	43,631	5,668	49,298
Panama	2011	18,170	1,854	20,024
Panama	2012	18,532	1,961	20,493
Panama	2013	18,816	2,041	20,857
Papua New Guinea	2011	15,242	1,448	16,690
Papua New Guinea	2012	15,895	1,584	17,479
Papua New Guinea	2013	16,064	1,618	17,682
Paraguay	2011	4,533	1,568	6,100
Paraguay	2012	4,645	1,605	6,250
Paraguay	2013	5,048	1,736	6,784

*(Table 8. Continued)*

Region	Year	Total Government Expenditures	Total NGO Expenditures	Total Expenditures
Peru	2011	25,152	4,126	29,279
Peru	2012	25,904	4,250	30,154
Peru	2013	26,891	4,408	31,299
Philippines	2011	38,040	5,316	43,356
Philippines	2012	40,280	5,479	45,759
Philippines	2013	42,641	5,647	48,288
Qatar	2011	23,886	3,577	27,463
Qatar	2012	26,342	3,777	30,119
Qatar	2013	26,651	3,801	30,452
Russian Federation	2011	738,937	3,010	741,948
Russian Federation	2012	744,337	3,136	747,473
Russian Federation	2013	753,277	3,334	756,612
Rwanda	2011	17,169	1,841	19,010
Rwanda	2012	17,234	1,923	19,157
Rwanda	2013	17,298	2,001	19,299
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2011	1,399	325	1,725
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2012	1,406	332	1,738
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2013	1,412	339	1,751
Samoa	2011	441	365	806
Samoa	2012	464	379	844
Samoa	2013	481	390	870
Sao Tome and Principe	2011	494	420	914
Sao Tome and Principe	2012	500	439	938
Sao Tome and Principe	2013	506	462	968
Saudi Arabia	2011	71,947	6,226	78,173
Saudi Arabia	2012	78,823	6,583	85,406
Saudi Arabia	2013	80,215	6,653	86,868
Senegal	2011	7,434	2,722	10,157
Senegal	2012	7,406	2,695	10,101
Senegal	2013	7,496	2,781	10,277
Seychelles	2011	2,134	802	2,936
Seychelles	2012	2,123	777	2,900
Seychelles	2013	2,129	792	2,922
Sierra Leone	2011	638	1,144	1,782
Sierra Leone	2012	773	1,372	2,145
Sierra Leone	2013	814	1,437	2,251

*(Table 8. Continued)*

Region	Year	Total Government Expenditures	Total NGO Expenditures	Total Expenditures
Singapore	2011	63,216	5,825	69,041
Singapore	2012	64,749	5,929	70,678
Singapore	2013	66,499	6,045	72,545
Solomon Islands	2011	491	416	907
Solomon Islands	2012	544	446	990
Solomon Islands	2013	570	461	1,031
South Africa	2011	1,945,574	12,670	1,958,244
South Africa	2012	1,946,148	12,838	1,958,986
South Africa	2013	1,947,059	13,102	1,960,161
Sri Lanka	2011	13,758	2,943	16,701
Sri Lanka	2012	14,853	3,073	17,926
Sri Lanka	2013	15,976	3,202	19,179
Sudan	2011	9,924	2,268	12,192
Sudan	2012	8,355	2,073	10,429
Sudan	2013	7,638	1,979	9,616
Swaziland	2011	30,288	1,498	31,786
Swaziland	2012	30,282	1,489	31,770
Swaziland	2013	30,274	1,477	31,751
Tajikistan	2011	4,096	1,067	5,163
Tajikistan	2012	4,289	1,120	5,409
Tajikistan	2013	4,409	1,152	5,561
Tanzania, United Republic of	2011	109,642	3,393	113,035
Tanzania, United Republic of	2012	109,768	3,493	113,260
Tanzania, United Republic of	2013	109,968	3,649	113,617
Thailand	2011	319,068	6,644	325,712
Thailand	2012	323,605	6,917	330,521
Thailand	2013	329,022	7,231	336,253
Timor-Leste	2011	1,319	883	2,202
Timor-Leste	2012	1,248	859	2,108
Timor-Leste	2013	1,274	868	2,142
Togo	2011	9,229	1,438	10,667
Togo	2012	9,231	1,441	10,671
Togo	2013	9,255	1,478	10,732
Tonga	2011	200	309	509
Tonga	2012	216	321	537
Tonga	2013	224	326	550
Tunisia	2011	6,590	1,945	8,534
Tunisia	2012	6,559	1,940	8,500
Tunisia	2013	6,780	1,970	8,751



*(Table 8. Continued)*

Region	Year	Total Government Expenditures	Total NGO Expenditures	Total Expenditures
Turkey	2011	117,977	7,145	125,121
Turkey	2012	121,470	7,309	128,779
Turkey	2013	126,830	7,555	134,385
Turkmenistan	2011	6,675	2,007	8,683
Turkmenistan	2012	7,570	2,152	9,721
Turkmenistan	2013	8,473	2,290	10,763
Tuvalu	2011	46	97	143
Tuvalu	2012	47	98	145
Tuvalu	2013	47	98	145
Uganda	2011	44,311	2,917	47,229
Uganda	2012	44,536	3,116	47,652
Uganda	2013	44,688	3,245	47,933
Ukraine	2011	42,940	991	43,930
Ukraine	2012	43,786	1,040	44,826
Ukraine	2013	44,488	1,079	45,566
United Arab Emirates	2011	60,913	5,006	65,918
United Arab Emirates	2012	63,553	5,171	68,724
United Arab Emirates	2013	64,360	5,221	69,581
Uruguay	2011	10,303	2,257	12,561
Uruguay	2012	10,765	2,375	13,140
Uruguay	2013	11,019	2,438	13,457
Uzbekistan	2011	28,427	2,605	31,032
Uzbekistan	2012	29,722	2,774	32,496
Uzbekistan	2013	30,930	2,925	33,855
Vanuatu	2011	344	393	737
Vanuatu	2012	364	405	769
Vanuatu	2013	385	418	804
Venezuela	2011	95,984	5,440	101,424
Venezuela	2012	97,246	5,608	102,855
Venezuela	2013	97,422	5,632	103,054
Viet Nam	2011	42,685	4,122	46,807
Viet Nam	2012	44,817	4,313	49,130
Viet Nam	2013	46,890	4,492	51,382
Yemen	2011	5,444	1,678	7,123
Yemen	2012	5,896	1,746	7,642
Yemen	2013	6,283	1,803	8,086
Zambia	2011	30,387	3,102	33,489
Zambia	2012	30,480	3,181	33,661
Zambia	2013	30,661	3,333	33,994

*(Table 8. Continued)*

Region	Year	Total Government Expenditures	Total NGO Expenditures	Total Expenditures
Zimbabwe	2011	36,396	2,224	38,620
Zimbabwe	2012	36,476	2,312	38,788
Zimbabwe	2013	36,569	2,411	38,979