

The Challenge of Donor Coordination in Global Health – What's At Stake?

Kaiser Family Foundation, Washington, DC

April 22, 2014

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Global Context

- **Proliferation of donors to global health**
- **Increasing number of large-scale global health initiatives (e.g., Global Fund, GAVI, PEPFAR)**
- **But evidence of:**
 - **Aid fragmentation**
 - **Redundancy**
 - **Inefficiency**
 - **Burden on host countries**



Calls for Donor Coordination

Many Donor Coordination Efforts & Initiatives

General

- **Monterrey Consensus, 2002**
- **Rome High Level Forum on Donor Harmonization, 2003**
- **Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, 2005**
- **Accra Agenda for Action, 2008**
- **Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation, 2011**
- **The Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation, 2012**

Health-Focused

- **Three Ones Principles, 2004**
- **Global Task Team on Improving AIDS Coordination among Multilateral Institutions and International Donors, 2005**
- **International Health Partnership (IHP+), 2007**

But Despite These Efforts...

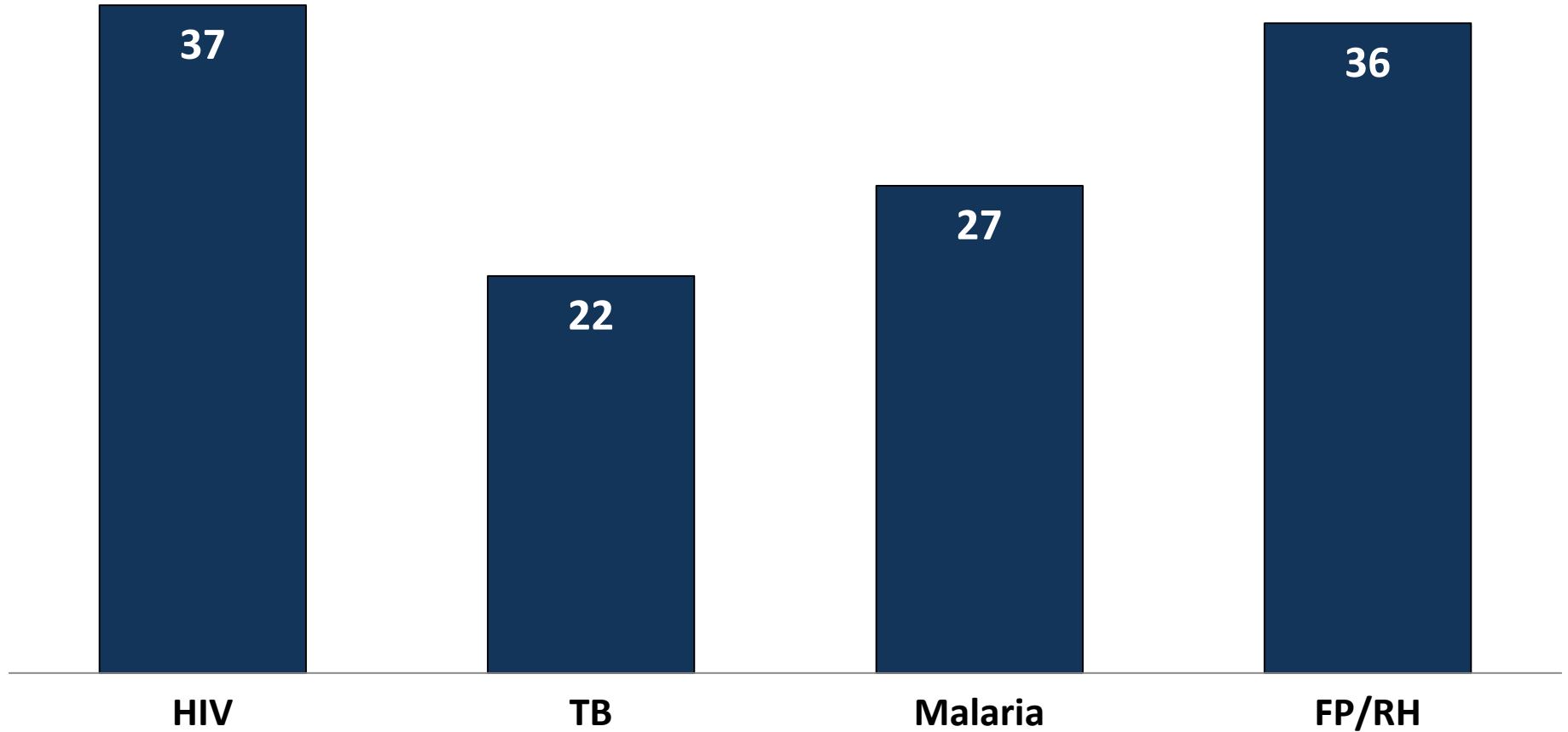
- **If you are a low or middle income country, or an NGO working in a country, do you know which donors are working on which health issues in your country?**
- **How can country recipients of aid and civil society best identify donors?**
- **Are donor governments themselves aware of one another's presence and efforts on identical issues?**
- **Implications in current era of austerity and increasing focus on "country ownership"?**

Purpose of Kaiser Analysis/Methodology

- Map the “donor landscape” in key global health areas
- Three years (2009-2011) of data from the OECD CRS to examine donor presence and magnitude of assistance by health area, region, country
- Looked at HIV, TB, malaria, and family planning/reproductive health
- Disbursements used
- Data include:
 - Donor government members of the DAC (bilateral disbursements)
 - Multilateral organizations

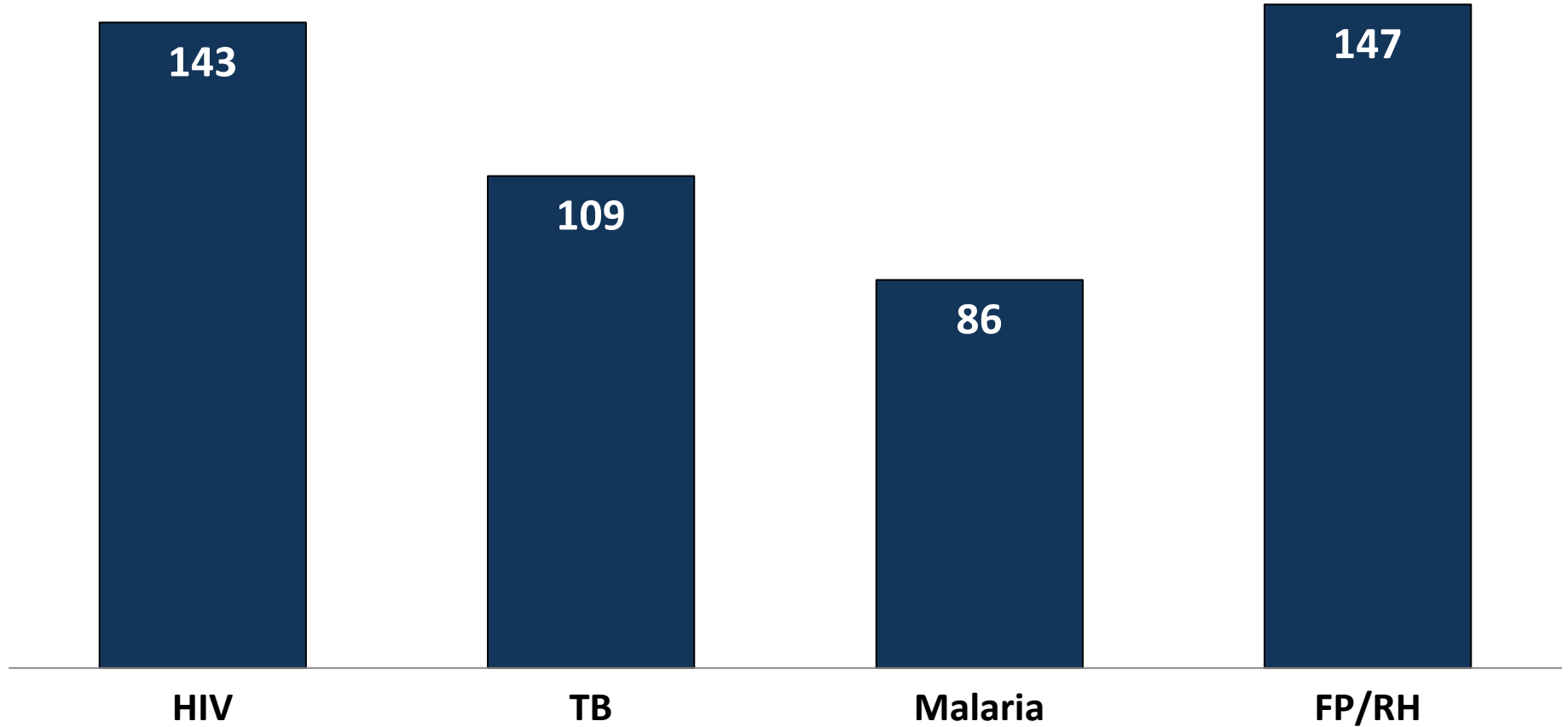
Mapping the Donor Landscape in Global Health Report Series: Snapshot of Key Findings

Total Number of Donors by Sector 2009-2011



SOURCE: Kaiser Family Foundation, Report Series on Mapping the Donor Landscape in Global Health, 2013-2014; <http://kff.org/global-health-policy/report/mapping-the-donor-landscape-in-global-health-series/>.

Total Number of Recipients by Sector 2009-2011



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Top 5 Donors by Sector

2009-2011

HIV	
Donor	% of Funding
U.S.	61%
Global Fund	19%
U.K.	4%
UNAIDS	3%
World Bank	2%
Total	\$7.6

Tuberculosis	
Donor	% of Funding
Global Fund	60%
U.S.	21%
Canada	6%
World Bank	4%
U.K.	4%
Total	\$0.7

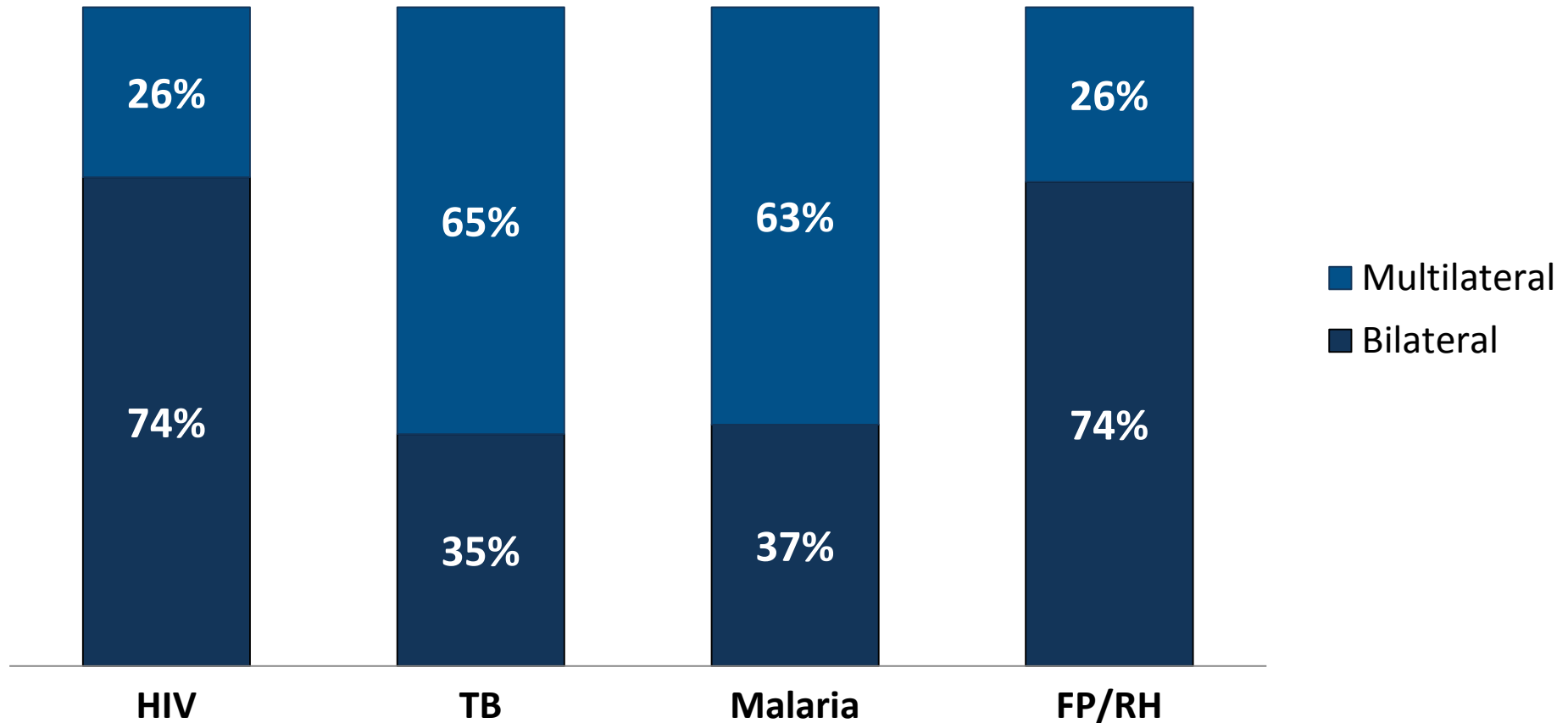
Malaria	
Donor	% of Funding
Global Fund	57%
U.S.	26%
U.K.	7%
World Bank	6%
Canada	1%
Total	\$1.5

FP/RH	
Donor	% of Funding
U.S.	29%
UNFPA	19%
U.K.	13%
Netherlands	6%
World Bank	5%
Total	\$1.8

SOURCE: Kaiser Family Foundation, Report Series on Mapping the Donor Landscape in Global Health, 2013-2014; <http://kff.org/global-health-policy/report/mapping-the-donor-landscape-in-global-health-series/>.

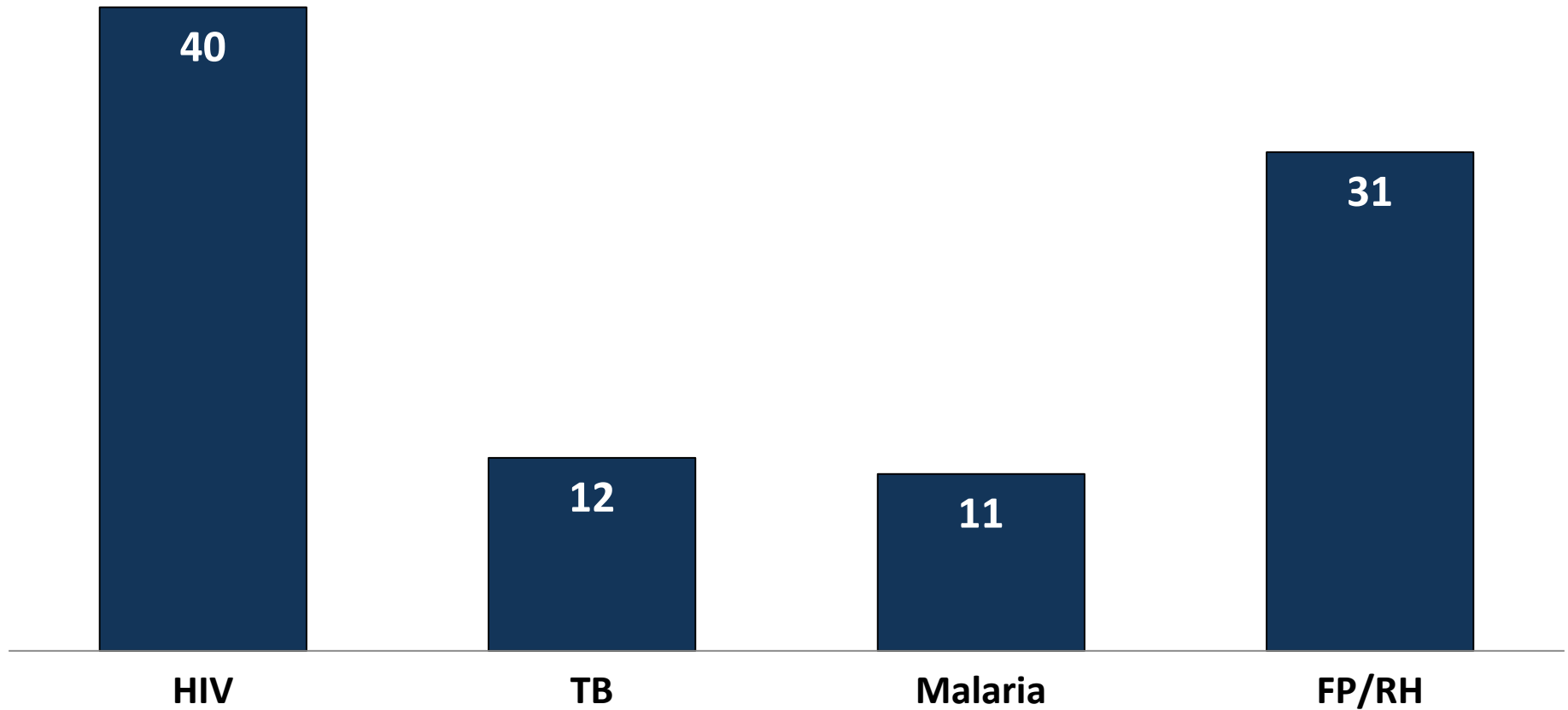
Bilateral & Multilateral Breakdown by Sector

Percent of Funding, 2009-2011



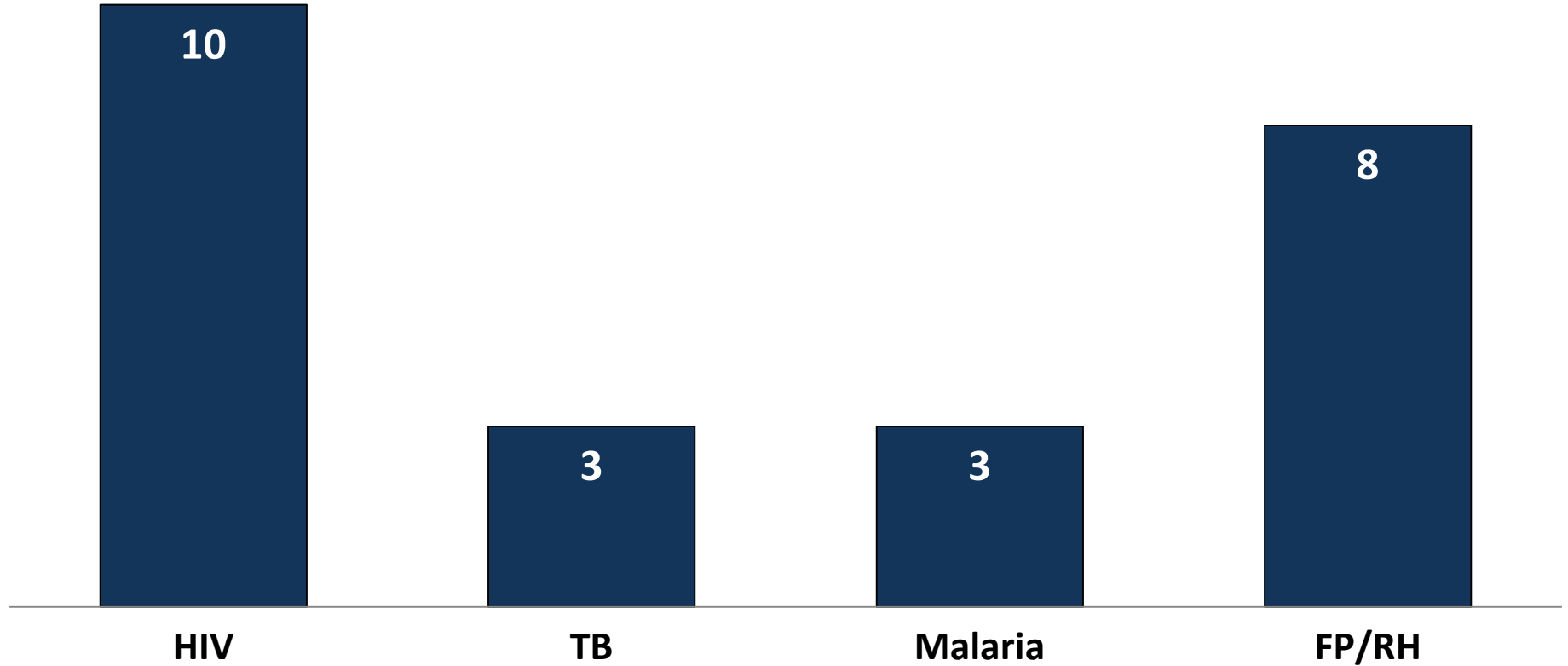
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Average Number of Recipients Per Donor by Sector 2009-2011



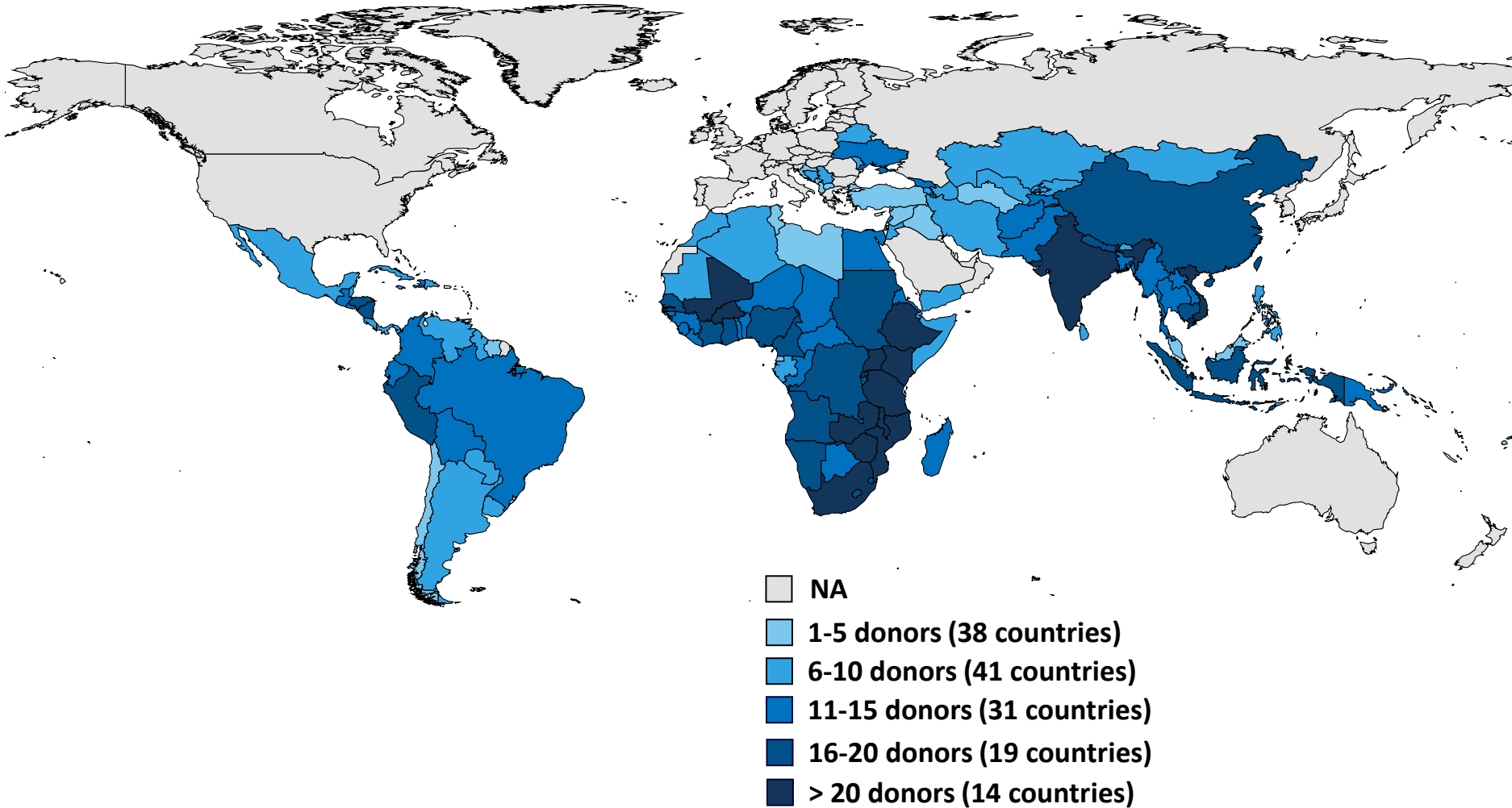
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Average Number of Donors Per Recipient by Sector 2009-2011



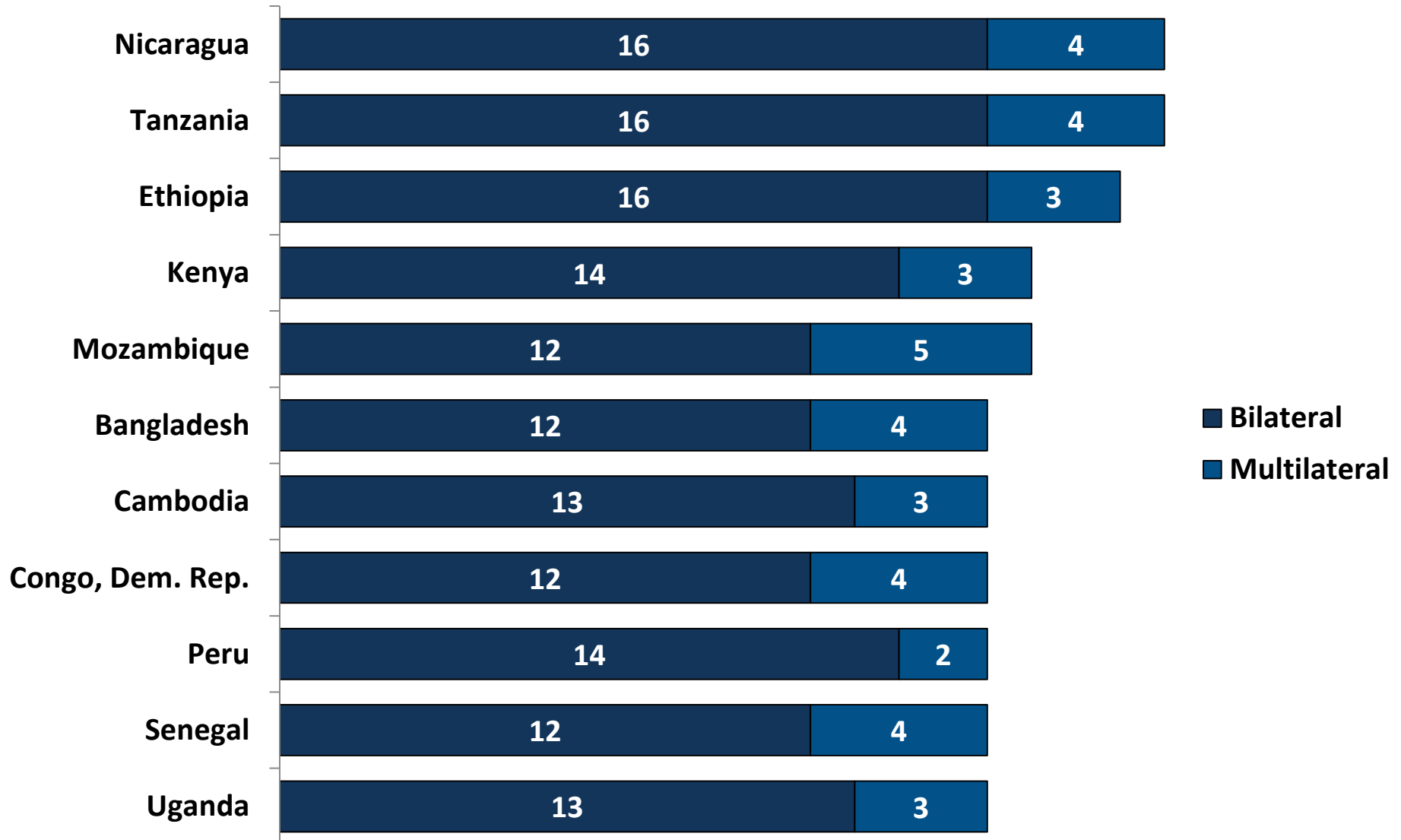
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Number of HIV Donors in Each Recipient Country 2009-2011



SOURCE: Kaiser Family Foundation, Report Series on Mapping the Donor Landscape in Global Health, 2013-2014; <http://kff.org/global-health-policy/report/mapping-the-donor-landscape-in-global-health-series/>.

Countries with more than 15 Donors for FP/RH 2009-2011



SOURCE: Kaiser Family Foundation, Report Series on Mapping the Donor Landscape in Global Health, 2013-2014; <http://kff.org/global-health-policy/report/mapping-the-donor-landscape-in-global-health-series/>.

Implications & Questions

- **Large number of donors across four health sectors- suggests burden on host countries, puts premium on need for transparency and coordination**
- **At same time, significant concentration among small group of donors – suggests potential vulnerabilities to funding changes**
- **What about new and non-traditional donors?**
- **What about domestic resources?**
- **Does coordination necessarily = increased effectiveness?**
- **What can be done?**