THE HENRY J. KAISER FAMILY FOUNDATION

REPORT

MAPPING THE DONOR LANDSCAPE IN GLOBAL HEALTH: HIV/AIDS

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OVERVIEW OF SERIES

Which donors are working in which countries and on what issues? How can country recipients of aid best identify those donors? Are donor governments themselves adequately aware of one another's presence and efforts on identical issues? These questions reflect key challenges facing donors of international assistance, country recipients of assistance, civil society, and other stakeholders working in the development field, and highlight issues that can make it difficult to effectively negotiate, coordinate, and deliver programs. In the health sector such issues are particularly relevant given the proliferation in the number of donors providing health aid to low- and middle-income countries, and the amount of that aid during the last decade.[1,2] Such issues carry a new significance in the current era of economic austerity, one that has led donors and recipients to seek more streamlined approaches to health assistance that achieve "value for money."[3]

To provide some perspective on the geographic presence of global health donors and to help stakeholders begin to answer some of the above questions, the Kaiser Family Foundation is undertaking a series of analyses to describe the global health "donor landscape." Using three years of data from the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), we map the geographic landscape of global health donor assistance, looking both at donor presence and magnitude of donor assistance by issue area, region, and country. The effort is intended to shed new light on donor presence within and across recipient countries, and to produce a set of figures and tools that stakeholders can use in both donor and recipient countries.

From at least the early 2000s, there have been organized efforts to push for greater transparency and better coordination between donors, and between donors and recipients. These calls contributed to a series of international declarations on aid effectiveness such as the 2002 Monterrey Consensus on Financing for Development and the 2005 Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, in which donors and recipient nations agreed to adhere to a code of good practice and a set of principles that would guide and improve donor assistance.[4,5] In part, the principles were designed to help alleviate some of the administrative burdens on countries from having multiple donors, and to increase the impact derived from donor funding.[6,7] They have also, more recently, focused on the importance of donor transparency for increasing "country ownership" by recipients of aid; that is, a country-led response to designing and implementing development programs.[4,8,9,10]

In global health, uncoordinated donor activities can reduce efficiency and result in missed opportunities to leverage partnerships, streamline processes, and share experiences.[11,12,13] While there have been several health-focused efforts aiming to improve donor coordination and donor transparency these challenges continue today and have gained new significance given the current economic environment.[14,15,16,17] Indeed, with signs that donor assistance is flattening, there has been an even higher premium placed on improving coordination and leveraging existing funding and programs.

This, the first report in this series of analyses, focuses on international assistance for HIV. Future analyses are planned for geographic donor landscapes in the areas of tuberculosis, malaria, and family planning and reproductive health assistance.

HIV/AIDS Donor Landscape: Key Findings

The donor landscape for HIV/AIDS is varied and complex, with multiple donors providing assistance to many different regions and countries, and an average of 10 donors providing aid for HIV per recipient country. Despite the high number of donors in this space, however, the actual amount of funding provided for HIV/AIDS is concentrated among a small number of donors, with just two – the United States and the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (Global Fund) – accounting for 80% of funding. Looking at donors across the most recent three-year period with available data (2009-2011), we found:

- 37 different donors (including 26 bilateral donor governments and 11 multilateral organizations) reported providing HIV/AIDS assistance in at least one year examined. 30 donors reported giving assistance in all three years.
- Donors provided assistance to a total of 143 recipient countries, spanning nine regions, over the three-year period; 123 countries received assistance in all three years. On average, each of the 37 donors provided assistance to 6 different regions and 40 different countries over the period. The geographic diversity of assistance differed slightly by channel of assistance, with bilateral donors concentrating their assistance in a smaller number of countries (an average of 34 recipients over the three years) compared to multilateral donors (an average of 52 recipients over the three years).
- The five donors with the greatest *presence*, as measured by number of recipient countries, were: UNAIDS (119), UNICEF (114), Canada (108), the Global Fund (108), and Sweden (96). However, when measured by *magnitude* of assistance provided (as a share of annual average funding between 2009 and 2011), the five donors with the highest amount of assistance were: U.S. (61%), Global Fund (19%), U.K. (4%), UNAIDS (3%), and the World Bank (2%).
- The U.S. is by far the largest donor, providing almost two-thirds of all HIV/AIDS international assistance (61%); the next largest donor, the Global Fund, provided one fifth of all assistance. Together they account for an average of 80% of global HIV/AIDS assistance, and comprise more than 60% of the funding received in every region except Oceania (where Australia was the top donor) over the three year study period.

Table 1. Key Findings

Donors	
Total Number of Donors	37
Bilateral Donors	26
Multilateral Donors	11
Average Recipients per Donor	40
Average Recipients per Bilateral	34
Average Recipients per Multilateral	52
U.S. & Global Fund % of Total Funding	80%
Recipients	
Total Number of Recipients	143
Average Donors per Recipient	10
Recipients with 10 or More Donors	70
Recipients with 20 or More Donors	14

- Sub-Saharan Africa had the greatest number of donors of any region; 34 of the 37 donors provided HIV/AIDS assistance to the region over the period. The region with the next highest number of donors was South & Central Asia, with 29.
- In addition to having the greatest number of donors, sub-Saharan Africa also received the greatest share of assistance of any region (57%). The next highest regional amounts went to South & Central Asia (6%) and Far East Asia (5%). Donors provided approximately 25% of HIV assistance without specifying any region or country.

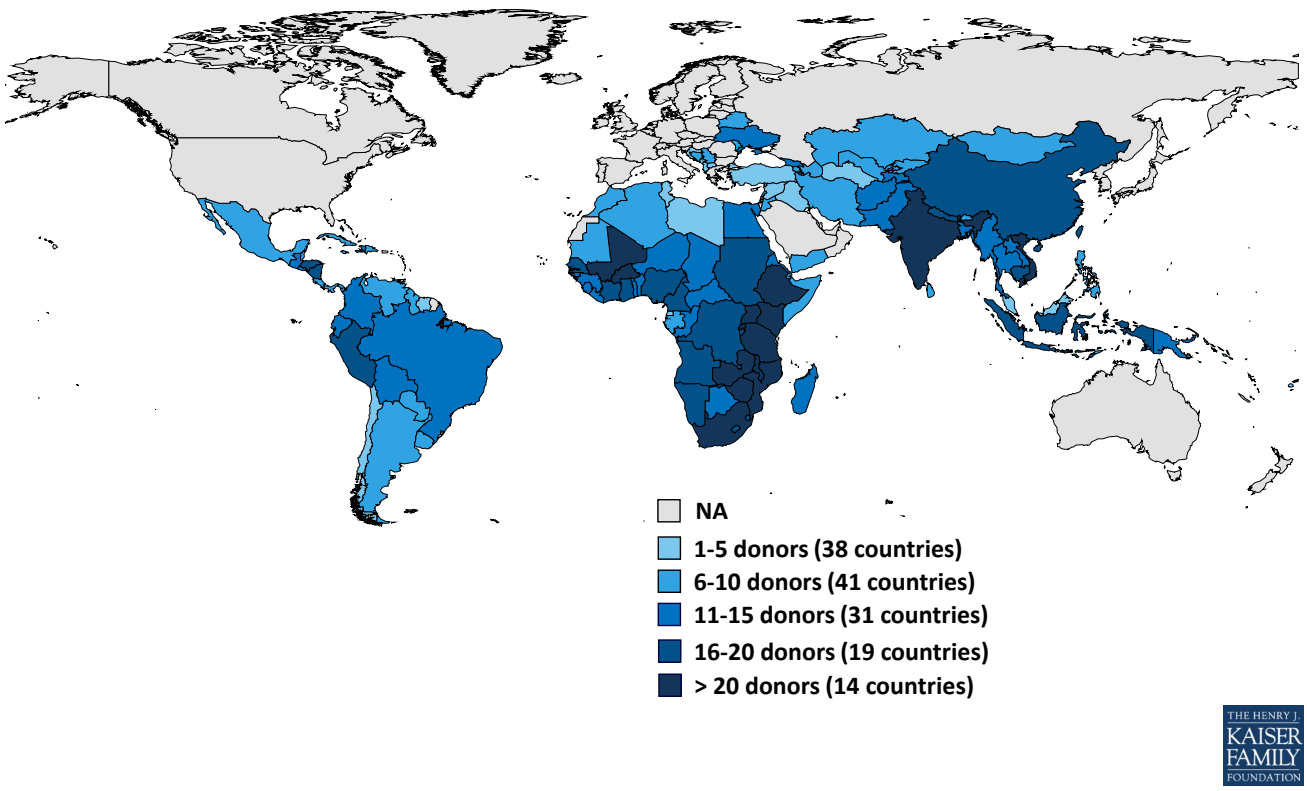
Recipient countries typically received assistance from many different donors. Looking at recipients of HIV/AIDS assistance over the period 2009-2011, we found:

- The average number of donors present in each recipient country (i.e. with reported assistance in at least one of the years studied) was 10 [range: 1 donor to 27 donors]. 14 recipient countries had 20 or more donors over the study period, and there were 70 countries with 10 or more donors (see Figure 1). The countries with 20 or more donors present were: Ethiopia (27), Kenya (26), Malawi (25), Mozambique (25), Tanzania (25), Zimbabwe (25), Rwanda (23), South Africa (23), Uganda (23), Vietnam (23), Zambia (23), India (22), Burkina Faso (21), and Mali (21).
- When measured by magnitude of assistance received (the average share of total HIV/AIDS assistance received over the study period), the top 15 recipient countries, 12 of which are in Africa, accounted for 52% of total assistance: South Africa (8%), Kenya (6%), Nigeria (5%), Ethiopia (5%), Tanzania (4%), India (4%), Uganda (4%), Zambia (3%), Mozambique (3%), Rwanda (2%), Malawi (2%), Botswana (2%), Haiti (2%), Namibia (1%), and Vietnam (1%).
- Countries in the sub-Saharan African region had the highest concentration of donors (15 donors per country), and this region was home to the six countries with the greatest number of donors: Ethiopia (27), Kenya (26), Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zimbabwe (all with 25 donors). The regions with the next highest average concentrations of donors were Far East Asia (13 donors) and South & Central Asia (11 donors).
- The predominant donor presence by region varied. For example, the U.S. provided the largest share of assistance in sub-Saharan Africa (63%) and North & Central America (56%). By contrast, the Global Fund provided the largest share of assistance in Europe (75%), the Middle East (65%), North Africa (60%), South America (48%), South & Central Asia (48%), and Far East Asia (40%). Oceania received most of its funds (74%) from Australia.

The large number of donors and the geographic breadth of their assistance suggest that ensuring adequate communication with and coordination among multiple donors may be important in reducing administrative and opportunity costs faced by recipient countries, achieving additional efficiencies, and helping to foster country ownership by partner countries. At the same time, the concentration of donor funding for HIV among a very small number of donors – particularly, the United States and the Global Fund – suggests potential vulnerability should the scope and/or magnitude of their funding commitments change in the future.[16]

As donors and recipient countries look forward to the future, and seek ambitious goals for their HIV/AIDS programs such as working toward an "AIDS-Free Generation,"[18] it will be more important than ever to ensure there is adequate and fruitful coordination between donors and recipients in order to achieve the greatest return possible on the global investments being made in the HIV/AIDS response.

Figure 1: Number of HIV Donors in Each Recipient Country, 2009-2011



Introduction

The previous decade saw growing attention to and increasing amounts of donor funding being directed towards HIV/AIDS, which now attracts the greatest share of official development assistance (ODA) of any global health program area. According to analyses by the Kaiser Family Foundation and UNAIDS, funding for international HIV/AIDS assistance provided by donor governments increased more than six-fold between 2002 and 2008. These increases were in part driven by the establishment of important new efforts, most notably, the creation of the U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) program and the Global Fund. Yet, at the same time, donor funding for HIV/AIDS has begun to level with the onset of the global financial crisis and has generally remained at 2008 levels through the present.[19]

As donor assistance for HIV/AIDS increased over the last decade, concerns grew about issues of coordination, duplication of effort, and burdensome requirements on recipient countries.[1,20,21] These concerns are even more important than ever, as donors and recipients seek to streamline approaches to health assistance and achieve greater "value for money" [3] as well as foster greater transparency to support country ownership by partner countries. Despite the creation of important initiatives to improve coordination and alignment of donor efforts in HIV/AIDS, specifically, and health more generally – including the UNAIDS "Three Ones" framework and the International Health Partnership (IHP+) – similar concerns about coordination and alignment remain today.[14,15,17] For example, the Institute of Medicine's recent evaluation of PEPFAR reports that officials from countries receiving HIV/AIDS assistance often had difficulty tracking the funding and the services supported by the various donor agencies present in their countries.[16]

This report maps the geographic donor landscape of HIV/AIDS assistance, based on analysis of the most recent available data, looking both at donor presence and magnitude of donor assistance. It is intended to serve as an easy-to-use information source and tool for policymakers and other stakeholders in both donor and recipient countries.

Methods

This analysis uses data from the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Creditor Reporting System (CRS) database, the main source for comparable data across all major donors of international assistance. The data represents development assistance disbursements as reported to the OECD by donors for 2009, 2010, and 2011. Three consecutive years of data were used in order to smooth out potential reporting inconsistencies and to address the fact that, while a donor may report assistance in one year but not the subsequent year, it does not necessarily mean that the donor no longer has a presence in that recipient country (e.g. programs funded by a disbursement in one year may still be active several years after the disbursement is reported.) Data were extracted on May 31, 2013.

To measure the landscape of donor presence, we used two principal measures:

» ***Presence:*** To measure the extent of donor geographic presence we calculated the *cumulative number of donors*, by identifying how many donors reported assistance in at least one of the three years studied. We also calculated the *cumulative number of recipients* by identifying the number of countries to which assistance was directed in at least one of the three years studied. We used cumulative presence rather than presence in any single year to smooth out reporting inconsistencies and to garner a more comprehensive view of donor provision of international assistance.

» ***Magnitude:*** To measure the magnitude of donor assistance, we calculated an average annual disbursement for each donor over the three years studied (i.e. total disbursements over the period, divided by three). Using a three-year average reduces the influence of possible one-time fluctuations in funding and reporting. Data used to calculate average disbursements over the three year period are in real dollars in order to take into account inflation and exchange rate fluctuations.

The appendix tables at the end of the report provide summaries of both measures. "Heat maps" are used to present a visual representation of the scale of funding, in addition to donor presence.

Data represent "official development assistance" (ODA) as reported by donors to the OECD. The OECD defines ODA as assistance provided to low- and middle-income countries, as determined by per capita Gross National Income (GNI), excluding any assistance to countries that are members of the Group of Eight (G8) or the European Union (EU), including those with a firm date for EU admission. Assistance includes direct financial support as well as the provision of goods and services (e.g. technical assistance, in-kind contributions, etc.) and may be reported as ODA to the OECD if it is concessional in nature (includes a grant element).

Donors report both commitment and disbursement ODA data to the OECD. Disbursements reflect the actual transfer of funds or purchase of goods or services for a recipient country whereas a commitment represents a budgetary decision that funding will be provided regardless of the time at which the disbursement occurs. For the purposes of this analysis, disbursement rather than commitment data were used reflecting the actual available resources for HIV/AIDS in a recipient country in a given year.

The CRS database includes data on ODA from 28 bilateral donor governments, including the 26 members of the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) and 2 non-DAC members (Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates), as well as 30 multilateral organizations.* Data for the European Commission (EC) represent funds from the European Union's budget, as distinct from funding from its member state budgets (which are attributed to individual member assistance). The CRS database includes EC funding as part of the multilateral sector; for the purposes of this paper, the EC is considered a donor government rather than a multilateral organization.

Data in the CRS database include donor government bilateral disbursements only and do not include disbursements to multilateral organizations; disbursements by multilateral institutions are attributed to those institutions, not the originating donor government (where donor governments do specify such contributions for health and account for them as part of their bilateral budgets, they are included in their bilateral assistance totals). As such, HIV/AIDS funding levels presented in this analysis may not match those reported by donor governments who include multilateral contributions in their totals.†

* DAC members: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, European Union (EU), Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Korea, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, and United States.

Multilateral donors reporting to the DAC: African Development Bank (AfDB), African Development Fund (AfDF), Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (AFESD), Asian Development Bank (AsDB), ASDB Special Funds, Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA), European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunisation (GAVI), Global Environment Facility (GEF), Global Fund, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), International Development Association (IDA), Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), IDB Sp. Fund, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), International Monetary Fund (IMF), Isl. Development Bank, Nordic Development Bank, OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID), OSCE, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNECE, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNPBF, UNRWA, WFP, and WHO.

† Since this analysis relies solely on OECD data, the total HIV/AIDS funding levels presented will not match those in the annual Kaiser Family Foundation-UNAIDS analysis of donor funding for HIV/AIDS. OECD data does not include all forms of international assistance (e.g. funding to countries such as Russia and the Baltic States that are no longer included in the CRS database) and may not include certain funding streams provided by donors, such as HIV components of mixed grants to non-governmental organizations, which collects funding data directly from donor governments providing a more comprehensive total funding level for HIV/AIDS.

This analysis combines data derived from two OECD CRS subsectors to capture "HIV/AIDS" assistance: (1) STD Control Including HIV/AIDS, a subsector of Population Policies/Programs and Reproductive Health; and (2) Social Mitigation of HIV/AIDS, a subsector of the Other Social Infrastructure and Services sector.

Table 2. OECD Creditor Reporting System (CRS) Database Sectors and Sub-Sectors Used In This Report

DAC CODE	CRS CODE	DESCRIPTION	CLARIFICATIONS / ADDITIONAL NOTES ON COVERAGE
130		POPULATION POLICIES/ PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	
	13040	STD control including HIV/AIDS	All activities related to sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS control e.g. information, education and communication; testing; prevention; treatment, care.
160		OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	
	16064	Social mitigation of HIV/AIDS	Special programmes to address the consequences of HIV/AIDS, e.g. social, legal and economic assistance to people living with HIV/AIDS including food security and employment; support to vulnerable groups and children orphaned by HIV/AIDS; human rights of HIV/AIDS affected people.

The Africa, America, and Asia regions each have "regional funding" amounts reported in the DAC separate from the country-specific funding amounts; these regional funds are included in the totals where appropriate.

FINDINGS

DONORS

The donor landscape for HIV/AIDS is varied and complex, with multiple donors providing assistance to many different regions and countries. Despite the high number of donors in this space, however, the actual amount of funding provided for HIV/AIDS is concentrated among a small number of donors. Looking at donors across the most recent three-year period with available data (2009-2011), we found that 37 donors (26 bilateral and 11 multilateral) provided assistance for HIV to 143 low- and middle-income countries in 9 different regions in at least one of the three years. These donors averaged $7.6 billion in HIV/AIDS assistance a year (see Boxes 1 and 2; additional details on donors and recipients are provided in Appendices 1-9).‡

BOX 1. DONORS IN DAC DATABASE REPORTING HIV/AIDS ASSISTANCE IN 2009, 2010, AND/OR 2011

BILATERAL	MULTILATERAL
Australia	African Development Fund (AfDF)
Austria	Asian Dev. Bank Sp. Fund (AsDB)
Belgium	Global Fund
Canada	World Bank/IDA (IDA)
Czech Republic	Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)
Denmark	OPEC Fund for Int'l Development (OFID)
European Union (EU)	UNAIDS
Finland	UN Development Programme (UNDP)
France	UN Family Planning Agency (UNFPA)
Germany	UNICEF
Greece	World Food Programme (WFP)
Ireland	
Italy	
Japan	
Korea	
Luxembourg	
Netherlands	
New Zealand	
Norway	
Portugal	
Spain	
Sweden	
Switzerland	
United Kingdom	
United States	
United Arab Emirates (Non-DAC Member)	

BOX 2. OECD REGIONAL DESIGNATIONS

This report uses nine regional designations as defined by the OECD.

NOTE: Some donor funding is provided to regional funds only, or is uncategorized by region or recipient country. Regional and uncategorized amounts are included in global totals, but are not included in country-specific figures.

REGIONS

North Sahara
South Sahara
Africa, regional

North & Central America
South America
America, regional

Middle East
Far East Asia
South & Central Asia
Asia, regional

Europe
Europe, regional

Oceania
Oceania, regional

‡ Note: 25 of the 26 DAC members provided ODA for HIV at some point between 2009 and 2011 (Iceland did not report providing ODA for HIV over the period); there are 30 multilateral donors that report to the DAC, but only 11 reported providing HIV ODA between 2009 and 2011; there were 2 non-DAC donors (Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates) that reported providing ODA between 2009 and 2011, but only the United Arab Emirates reported providing HIV ODA at some point during that period.

Each donor provided assistance to an average of 40 recipient countries (i.e. number of recipients receiving assistance in at least one of the three years studied). Multilateral donors provided assistance to a higher average number of recipient countries (52) than bilateral donors (34).

The five donors with the greatest presence, as measured by number of recipient countries, were: UNAIDS (119), UNICEF (114), Canada (108), Global Fund (108), and Sweden (96). However, when measured by magnitude of assistance provided (as a share of annual average funding between 2009 and 2011), the five donors providing the greatest amount of assistance were: U.S. (61%), Global Fund (19%), U.K. (4%), UNAIDS (3%), and the World Bank (2%). The U.S. is by far the largest donor, providing almost two-thirds of all HIV/AIDS international assistance; the next largest donor, the Global Fund, provided one fifth of all assistance.

SPOTLIGHT ON THE U.S. AND GLOBAL FUND

The U.S. and the Global Fund were the largest donors by magnitude of assistance provided. Taken together, they provided approximately 80% of the average total of donor HIV/AIDS assistance from 2009-2011, with the U.S. contributing 61% and the Global Fund contributing 19%. The next highest average amount was provided by the U.K. (4%).

The U.S. and Global Fund were present in 114 of the 143 countries that received HIV/AIDS donor assistance (in at least one of the 3 years). Assistance from these two donors overlapped in 89 of the 114 countries. There were 29 recipient countries that did not receive assistance from either the U.S. or the Global Fund (see appendix tables for details).

The U.S. and the Global Fund accounted for more than 50% of funding in 102 recipient countries, more than 75% in 71 countries, and more than 95% of funding in 13 recipient countries. The countries with greater than 95% of HIV/AIDS assistance coming from U.S. and Global Fund were: Azerbaijan, Botswana, Dominican Republic, Gambia, Haiti, Jamaica, Jordan, Macedonia, Mexico, Mongolia, Paraguay, Serbia, and South Sudan.

The U.S. and Global Fund were also the dominant donors by region (see Table 3) providing more than 60% of HIV/AIDS assistance in every region except Oceania which received 74% of its funding from Australia.

Table 3. Snapshot of U.S. and Global Fund Assistance for HIV/AIDS, by Region, 2009-2011

Regions	United States		Global Fund		Total U.S. & Global Fund Contribution
	# of Recipients	% of Total Donor Funding	# of Recipients	% of Total Donor Funding	
Europe	**5**	**8%**	**9**	**75%**	**84%**
Africa	**46**	**63%**	**50**	**20%**	**83%**
North Africa	3	3%	3	60%	63%
Sub-Saharan	43	63%	47	20%	84%
America	**19**	**49%**	**18**	**36%**	**84%**
North & Central America	11	56%	10	34%	90%
South America	8	29%	8	48%	77%
Asia	**24**	**21%**	**30**	**43%**	**64%**
Far East Asia	8	30%	10	40%	70%
South & Central Asia	14	12%	16	48%	60%
Middle East	2	2%	4	65%	66%
Oceania	**1**	**4%**	**1**	**11%**	**15%**
Total	**95**	**61%**	**108**	**19%**	**80%**

RECIPIENTS

Recipient countries typically received assistance from many different donors. Looking at recipients of HIV/AIDS assistance over the period 2009-2011, we found that the average number of donors providing HIV assistance in each recipient country was 10 (range: 1 donor to 27 donors) (see Table 4). Of the 143 countries receiving assistance, 14 had 20 or more donors present: Ethiopia (27), Kenya (26), Malawi (25), Mozambique (25), Tanzania (25), Zimbabwe (25), Rwanda (23), South Africa (23), Uganda (23), Vietnam (23), Zambia (23), India (22), Burkina Faso (21), and Mali (21). There were 70 recipient countries with 10 or more donors.

When measured by magnitude of assistance, the top 15 recipient countries, 12 of which are in Africa, accounted for 52% of total assistance: South Africa (8%), Kenya (6%), Nigeria (5%), Ethiopia (5%), Tanzania (4%), India (4%), Uganda (4%), Zambia (3%), Mozambique (3%), Rwanda (2%), Malawi (2%), Botswana (2%), Haiti (2%), Namibia (1%), and Vietnam (1%).

Looking regionally, on average, each donor gave assistance to 6 of the 9 regions. Ten donors – Canada, Japan, Sweden, U.S., E.U., Global Fund, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNFPA, and UNICEF – were present in all nine regions.

More donors gave assistance to Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) than to any other region, with 25 of the 26 bilateral donors and 9 of the 11 multilateral donors providing assistance to SSA (34 donors in total) over the study period. The region also received the greatest proportion of funds (57%) of any region, followed by South & Central Asia (6%), Far East Asia (5%) and North and Central America (3%); 25% of donor funding was not specified by recipient country or region (See Figure 3 and Table 5). The average number of donors also differed by region (Table 4). Sub-Saharan Africa had

Table 4. Average Number of Donors Per Country, by Region, 2009-2011

Sub-Region	Average Number of Donors
Sub-Saharan Africa	15
Far East Asia	13
South & Central Asia	11
South America	9
North Africa	7
North & Central America	6
Europe	6
Middle East	6
Oceania	3
All regions	**10**

Figure 2: Countries with 20 or more Donors, 2009-2011

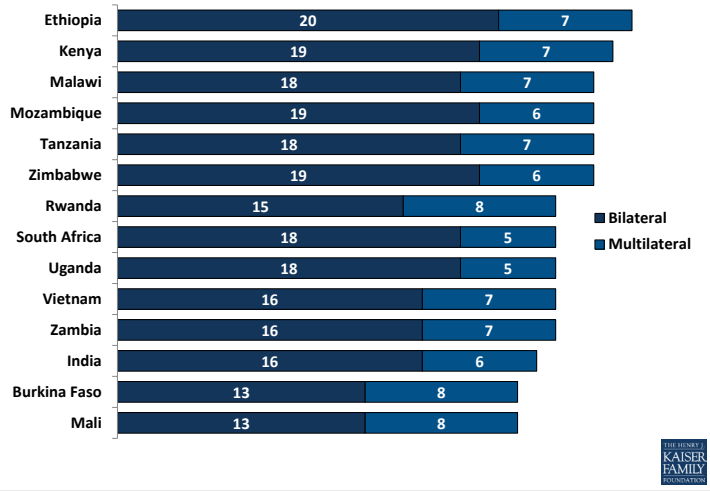
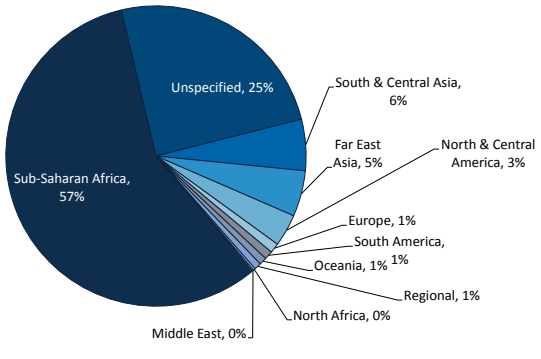


Figure 3: Share of Donor Funding for HIV/AIDS, by Region, 2009-2011



the highest average number of donors (15 per country), followed by Far East Asia (13), South & Central Asia (11), and South America (9).

The mix of assistance received from bilateral vs. multilateral channels also differed by region (Figure 4). For example, countries in Oceania, sub-Saharan Africa, North and Central America, and Far East Asia received the majority of funding through bilateral programs, whereas the larger portion of funding to countries in the Middle East, North Africa, Europe, South & Central Asia, and South America regions was provided through multilateral channels. The predominant donor also differed by region. For example, U.S. assistance provided the largest share of assistance in sub-Saharan Africa (63%) and North & Central America (56%). By contrast, the Global Fund accounted for the largest share of funding to the European Region (75%), the Middle East (65%), North Africa (60%), South America (48%), South & Central Asia (48%), and Far East Asia (40%). Oceania received most of its funds (74%) from Australia. See Table 4 and Appendix Tables for further information.

Figure 4: Total Number of Donors, by Region, 2009-2011

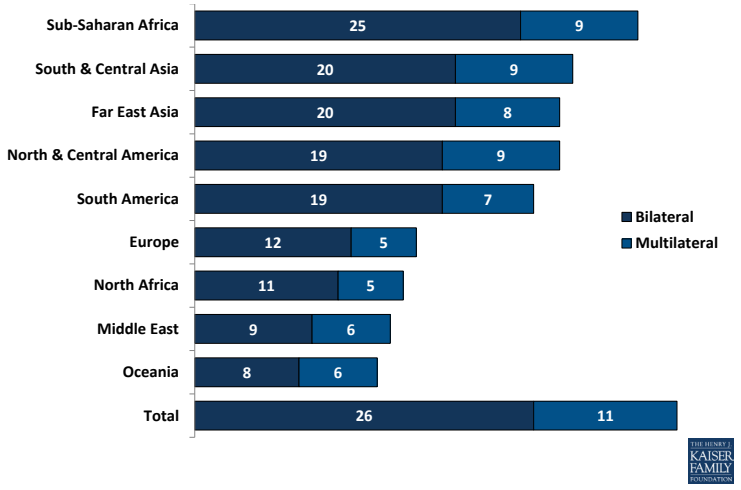
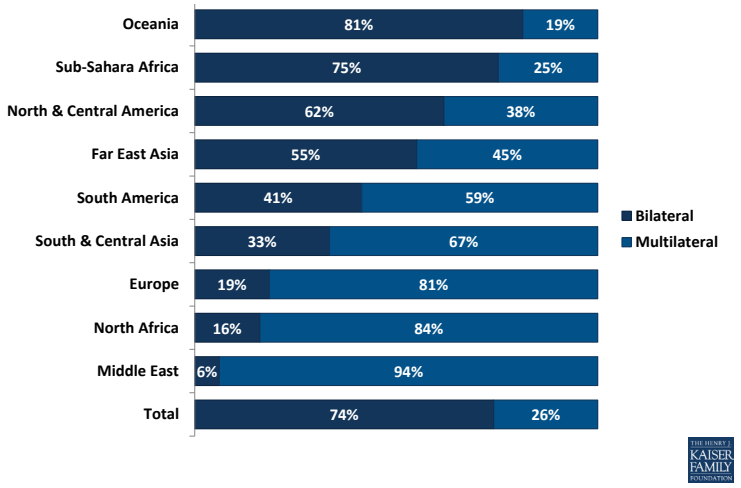


Figure 5: Bilateral & Multilateral Breakdown, by Region, 2009-2011



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A full listing of funding amounts by country, and the percent of a country's funds contributed by each donor, is presented in the appendix tables at the end of this report.

TABLE 5. OVERVIEW OF HIV/AIDS ASSISTANCE BY REGION AND DONOR, 2009-2011

Recipients	All Donors Total	Percent of Total	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Czech Republic	Denmark	EU Institutions	Finland	France	Germany	Greece	Ireland	Italy	Japan	Korea	Luxembourg	Netherlands	New Zealand	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	United Kingdom	United States	DAC Countries
Europe Total	**80.14**	**1%**	-	0%	-	2%	0%	-	0%	-	-	5%	-	-	0%	0%	-	-	0%	-	0%	-	-	1%	-	0%	8%	19%
Africa Total	**4413.79**	**58%**	0%	0%	0%	1%	-	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	3%	63%	75%
Africa Regional	**22.18**	**0%**	1%	-	-	0%	-	1%	0%	1%	2%	6%	-	-	0%	0%	-	2%	30%	-	11%	-	7%	14%	0%	13%	-	89%
North of Sahara Total	**17.68**	**0%**	0%	-	7%	0%	-	-	0%	-	4%	0%	1%	-	-	1%	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	1%	-	-	3%	16%
South of Sahara Total	**4373.94**	**57%**	0%	0%	0%	1%	-	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	3%	63%	75%
America Total	**348.20**	**5%**	0%	0%	0%	3%	-	0%	1%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	-	-	0%	-	1%	-	1%	0%	0%	1%	49%	59%
America Regional	**13.49**	**0%**	-	-	-	36%	-	-	-	-	-	34%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15%	-	2%	0%	-	-	6%	93%
North & Central America Total	**265.28**	**3%**	0%	0%	0%	2%	-	0%	0%	0%	-	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	-	-	0%	-	0%	-	1%	0%	0%	1%	56%	62%
South America Total	**69.44**	**1%**	0%	-	1%	2%	-	0%	1%	0%	1%	3%	0%	1%	0%	1%	-	-	1%	-	1%	-	1%	0%	0%	0%	29%	41%
Asia Total	**828.81**	**11%**	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	-	0%	1%	0%	10%	21%	44%
Asia Regional	**21.10**	**0%**	-	-	-	5%	-	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	12%	-	4%	-	3%	19%	-	7%	31%	81%
Far East Asia Total	**376.43**	**5%**	8%	-	0%	0%	-	0%	0%	0%	1%	9%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	-	0%	0%	0%	-	-	0%	0%	5%	30%	55%
South & Central Asia Total	**420.61**	**6%**	1%	0%	-	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	-	2%	-	0%	0%	0%	-	0%	0%	-	0%	-	0%	0%	0%	15%	12%	33%
Middle East Total	**10.67**	**0%**	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	1%	-	-	-	1%	0%	-	1%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2%	0%	-	2%	6%
Oceania Total	**61.57**	**1%**	74%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	-	3%	-	-	-	0%	-	-	4%	81%
All Recipients Total	**7618.71**	**100%**	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	4%	61%	74%
Unspecified	**1886.19**	**25%**	1%	0%	0%	0%	-	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	-	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%	79%	90%

Recipients	AfDF	AsDB Special Funds	Global Fund	IDA	IDB Sp.Fund	OFID	UNAIDS	UNDP	UNFPA	UNICEF	WFP	Multilateral Total	United Arab Emirates	Non-DAC Countries
Europe Total	-	-	75%	-	-	-	6%	0%	0%	0%	-	81%	-	-
Africa Total	0%	-	20%	2%	-	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	25%	0%	0%
Africa Regional	2%	-	-	0%	-	2%	6%	-	-	-	-	11%	-	-
North of Sahara Total	-	-	60%	-	-	-	21%	0%	3%	1%	-	84%	-	-
South of Sahara Total	0%	-	20%	2%	-	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	25%	0%	0%
America Total	-	-	36%	1%	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	41%	-	-
America Regional	-	-	5%	-	-	-	-	-	1%	0%	-	7%	-	-
North & Central America Total	-	-	34%	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	38%	-	-
South America Total	-	-	48%	1%	-	0%	8%	0%	1%	0%	-	59%	-	-
Asia Total	-	0%	43%	7%	-	0%	2%	1%	1%	1%	0%	56%	0%	0%
Asia Regional	-	2%	-	-	-	-	17%	-	0%	0%	-	19%	-	-
Far East Asia Total	-	1%	40%	1%	-	-	2%	0%	0%	1%	0%	45%	-	-
South & Central Asia Total	-	0%	48%	14%	-	0%	2%	1%	1%	1%	0%	67%	0%	0%
Middle East Total	-	-	65%	-	-	-	17%	1%	5%	6%	0%	94%	-	-
Oceania Total	-	4%	11%	-	-	-	2%	0%	0%	1%	-	19%	-	-
All Recipients Total	0%	0%	19%	2%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	26%	0%	0%
Unspecified	-	-	-	-	-	0%	10%	0%	0%	0%	-	10%	-	-

LEGEND:

- Less than $1 million
- Between $1 and $5 million
- Between $5 and $10 million
- Between $10 and $25 million
- Between $25 and $100 million
- More than $100 million

Note: Funding levels are based on the average amount of HIV/AIDS assistance provided over the three year period between 2009 and 2011. Data are color-coded in order to demonstrate the scale of funding provided.

REGIONAL LANDSCAPE

This section reviews the donor landscape by region in more detail. Full details by region are available in the appendix tables at the end of this report.

Africa: Sub-Saharan Africa

Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) had the greatest number of recipient countries of any region, with 51 (though it also had the greatest overall number of countries of any region). It was also the region that received the largest share of assistance (57% of global HIV/AIDS funding) and had the largest number of donors (34, including 25 bilateral donors and 9 multilateral donors).

The five countries accounting for the largest share of funding in SSA were: South Africa (14% of SSA total, from 23 donors), Kenya (10% of SSA total, from 26 donors), Nigeria (9%, from 17 donors), Ethiopia (8%, from 27 donors), and Tanzania (8% from 25 donors). Thirty-nine SSA countries received assistance from 10 or more donors, while 27 countries had 15 or more different donors.

The U.S. (63%) and Global Fund (20%) accounted for 84% of total HIV/AIDS assistance to the region and provided more than 50% of the funding in 45 SSA countries and over 90% in 12 countries. All other donors combined accounted for 16% of total HIV/AIDS assistance to the region; the largest of these other donors were: the U.K. (3%), World Bank (2%), and Sweden (1%).

Africa: North Africa

With only 5 countries, North Africa was the region with the smallest number of recipient countries. These countries together received less than 1% of global HIV/AIDS assistance from a total of 16 donors (11 bilateral and 5 multilateral).

Among the 5 North African countries, the largest share of assistance went to Morocco (42% of regional total, from 10 donors), followed by Egypt (19%, from 11 donors) and Tunisia (17%, from 4 donors).

The Global Fund was the largest donor (60%) in the region, followed by UNAIDS (21%), Belgium (7%), France (4%), and the U.S. (3%).

America: North & Central America

There were 22 recipient countries in the North & Central America region. There were 28 different donors present in the region (19 bilateral and 9 multilateral), and the region received 3% of all HIV/AIDS assistance.

The largest share of assistance within the region went to Haiti (45% of regional total, from 11 donors), followed by the Dominican Republic (10%, from 9 donors), and Honduras (7%, from 17 donors).

The U.S. was the largest donor in the region (providing 56% of assistance), followed by the Global Fund (34%), UNAIDS (3%), and Canada (2%). Six countries in this region had 10 or more donors: Honduras (17), Nicaragua (17), Guatemala (13), El Salvador (12), Haiti (11), and Cuba (10).

America: South America

There were 12 recipient countries in the South America region. There were 26 different donors present in the region (19 bilateral and 7 multilateral), and the region received 1% of all HIV/AIDS assistance.

The largest share of assistance within the region went to Guyana (31% of regional total, from 7 donors), followed by Peru (19%, from 16 donors), Bolivia (10%, from 14 donors), and Brazil (9%, from 13 donors).

The Global Fund was the largest donor in the region (giving 48% of assistance), followed by the U.S. (29%), UNAIDS (8%), and Germany (3%). Five countries in this region had 10 or more donors: Peru (16), Bolivia (14), Brazil (13), Ecuador (13), and Colombia (12).

Asia: Far East Asia

There were 10 recipient countries in the Far East Asia region. Twenty-eight different donors were present in the region (20 bilateral and 8 multilateral), and the region received 5% of all HIV/AIDS assistance.

The largest share of assistance within the region went to Vietnam (28% of regional total, from 23 donors), followed by China (24%, from 17 donors), Cambodia (15%, from 17 donors), and Indonesia (15%, from 16 donors).

The Global Fund was the largest donor in the region (giving 40% of assistance), followed by the U.S. (30%), Germany (9%), and Australia (8%). Seven countries in this region had 10 or more donors: Vietnam (23), Cambodia (17), China (17), Indonesia (16), Thailand (15), Laos (11), and the Philippines (10).

Asia: Middle East

There were 7 recipient countries in the Middle East region, which received assistance from 15 different donors (9 bilateral and 6 multilateral). The region received less than 1% of all HIV/AIDS assistance.

The largest share of assistance within the region went to Iran (38% of regional total, from 7 donors), followed by Yemen (21%, from 9 donors), Jordan (13%, from 6 donors), and the West Bank & Gaza strip (11%, from 8 donors).

The Global Fund was the largest donor in the region (giving 65% of assistance), followed by UNAIDS (17%), UNICEF (6%), and UNFPA (5%). No countries had over 10 donors in this region (the largest number of donors was 9, in Yemen).

Asia: South & Central Asia

There were 17 recipient countries in the South & Central Asia region, which received assistance from 29 different donors (20 bilateral and 9 multilateral). The region received 6% of all HIV/AIDS assistance.

The largest share of assistance within the region went to India (68% of regional total, from 22 donors), followed by Myanmar (5%, from 15 donors), Nepal (5%, from 18 donors), and Bangladesh (4%, from 12 donors).

The Global Fund was the largest donor in the region (giving 48% of assistance), followed by the U.K. (15%), World Bank (14%), and the U.S. (12%). Eight countries in the region had 10 or more donors: India (22), Nepal (18), Myanmar (15), Pakistan (14), Bangladesh (12), Tajikistan (12), Afghanistan (11), and Georgia (11).

Europe

The 11 countries in the Europe region received just over 1% of global HIV/AIDS assistance from 17 donors (12 bilateral donors and 5 multilateral donors). Ukraine received the largest share of the assistance given to the region (59% of total, from 14 donors), followed by Moldova (9%, from 10 donors), Belarus (7%, 6 donors), and Bosnia-Herzegovina (6%, 7 donors).

The Global Fund was the largest donor accounting for 75% of HIV/AIDS assistance to the region; the Global Fund provided more than 70% of funding in 9 of 11 recipient countries. The U.S. was the second largest donor (8%), followed by UNAIDS (6%), and Germany (5%). Two countries in the region had 10 or more donors: the Ukraine (14) and Moldova (10).

Oceania

The 8 countries comprising the Oceania region received 1% of the global HIV/AIDS assistance from a total of 14 donors (8 bilateral donors and 6 multilateral donors).

Papua New Guinea accounted for the largest share of assistance to the region (77%, from 11 donors). It is worth noting that regional, rather than country specific funding, accounted for the second largest share of assistance to the region (20%).

Australia was the largest donor to Oceania, providing 74% of the region's HIV/AIDS assistance and the largest share of assistance in 4 out of the 8 countries.

Conclusions

The donor landscape for HIV/AIDS is varied and complex, and reflects a dramatic scale up of the number of donors and assistance provided over the last decade. Between 2009 and 2011, 37 donors (26 bilateral and 11 multilateral) provided HIV/AIDS assistance to 143 different countries across nine regions. Donors spread their assistance broadly, giving to an average of 6 different regions and 40 different countries. The large number of donors and the geographic breadth of their assistance suggest that ensuring adequate communication with and coordination among multiple donors may be important in reducing administrative and opportunity costs faced by recipient countries and achieving greater efficiencies with HIV assistance.

The most prominent donors were the U.S. and the Global Fund, which were present in a combined total of 114 of the 143 countries and together accounted for 80% of the average yearly assistance over this period (including more than 60% of assistance in every region except Oceania). The predominance of HIV assistance coming from these two sources points to potential vulnerabilities should the scope and/or magnitude of their funding commitments change in the future, a point also raised by the recent Institute of Medicine evaluation of PEPFAR.[16]

Each recipient country received aid from an average of 10 different donors over this period, though the number varied significantly across countries (see map in Figure 1). Fourteen recipient countries had 20 or more donors providing HIV/AIDS assistance. These data suggest that ensuring recipient countries themselves have access to information about donors working in their countries on HIV is an important ingredient to achieving greater efficiencies and promoting country ownership.

As donors and recipient countries look forward to the future and seek ambitious goals for their HIV programs, such as working toward an "AIDS-Free Generation,"[18] it will be more important than ever to ensure there is adequate and fruitful coordination between donors and recipients in order to achieve the greatest return possible on the global investments being made in the HIV response.

APPENDIX TABLE 1. SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REGION: HIV/AIDS DONORS AND RECIPIENT COUNTRIES, 2009-2011

Recipients	All Donors Total	Percent of Total	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	EU Institutions	Finland	France	Germany	Greece	Ireland	Italy	Japan	Korea	Luxembourg	Netherlands	New Zealand	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	United Kingdom	United States	DAC Countries	AfDF	Global Fund	IDA	OFID	UNAIDS	UNDP	UNFPA	UNICEF	WFP	Multilateral Total	UAE	Non-DAC Countries	Number of Donors
Angola	20.45	0%	-	-	-	0%	0%	3%	-	-	-	-	1%	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	1%	0%	3%	1%	-	0%	55%	64%	-	28%	2%	-	4%	1%	1%	1%	-	36%	-	-	18
Benin	27.80	1%	-	-	-	0%	1%	-	-	2%	2%	-	-	1%	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-	8%	15%	0%	58%	24%	-	2%	0%	-	1%	0%	85%	-	-	15
Botswana	123.13	3%	-	-	-	0%	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-	1%	-	-	97%	99%	-	-	-	-	1%	0%	0%	-	1%	-	-	12
Burkina Faso	35.63	1%	-	-	4%	2%	7%	0%	-	8%	8%	-	-	0%	-	1%	1%	7%	-	-	-	0%	0%	-	-	0%	40%	1%	33%	16%	-	2%	4%	1%	4%	1%	60%	-	-	21
Burundi	26.79	1%	0%	-	2%	0%	4%	-	1%	1%	0%	-	1%	-	0%	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	15%	24%	-	53%	17%	-	3%	-	1%	1%	1%	76%	-	-	18
Cameroon	22.00	1%	-	-	-	2%	0%	1%	-	11%	3%	-	-	2%	0%	0%	1%	-	-	1%	-	1%	0%	1%	-	13%	34%	-	61%	-	-	3%	-	-	2%	-	66%	-	-	17
Cape Verde	1.69	0%	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	0%	-	2%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3%	-	87%	9%	-	1%	-	-	-	-	97%	-	-	7
Central African Rep.	8.37	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4%	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	0%	-	-	0%	5%	-	58%	15%	-	6%	2%	1%	2%	9%	95%	-	-	12
Chad	15.12	0%	0%	-	-	0%	-	0%	-	3%	5%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	0%	-	-	0%	9%	5%	54%	17%	-	4%	5%	-	4%	1%	91%	-	-	15
Comoros	0.54	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10%	10%	-	85%	-	-	-	-	5%	0%	-	90%	-	-	5
Congo, Dem. Rep.	56.44	1%	-	-	2%	0%	-	0%	-	-	8%	-	0%	-	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	0%	0%	-	3%	39%	53%	-	38%	6%	-	1%	0%	-	2%	0%	47%	-	-	17
Congo, Rep.	10.73	0%	-	-	-	-	1%	-	-	1%	-	-	-	-	-	1%	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	2%	-	66%	19%	-	10%	0%	2%	0%	0%	98%	-	-	11
Cote d'Ivoire	80.54	2%	-	-	0%	0%	-	0%	0%	3%	3%	-	-	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	0%	-	-	80%	87%	-	4%	6%	-	1%	0%	1%	1%	0%	13%	-	-	18
Djibouti	1.90	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-	7%	7%	-	73%	-	-	15%	-	-	2%	3%	93%	-	-	6
Equatorial Guinea	1.06	0%	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31%	-	-	-	-	32%	-	67%	-	-	-	-	-	2%	-	68%	-	-	4
Eritrea	15.53	0%	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	12%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	13%	-	81%	2%	-	2%	1%	0%	0%	-	87%	-	-	11
Ethiopia	367.59	8%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	-	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	-	1%	-	0%	0%	-	1%	57%	63%	-	33%	1%	-	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	37%	-	-	27
Gabon	2.94	0%	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	6%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6%	12%	-	63%	-	-	19%	2%	3%	1%	-	88%	-	-	8
Gambia	6.76	0%	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-	1%	2%	-	94%	-	-	3%	1%	-	1%	-	98%	-	-	7
Ghana	51.80	1%	0%	-	-	1%	4%	-	-	0%	0%	-	1%	-	1%	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	0%	0%	-	1%	20%	29%	-	67%	2%	-	2%	-	0%	1%	-	71%	-	-	17
Guinea	8.49	0%	-	-	3%	1%	0%	3%	-	-	11%	-	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-	35%	53%	-	35%	-	-	6%	1%	2%	2%	1%	47%	-	-	14
Guinea-Bissau	6.24	0%	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	-	1%	-	-	-	1%	9%	0%	-	-	1%	12%	-	82%	0%	-	1%	1%	-	5%	0%	88%	-	-	13
Kenya	425.86	10%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	-	0%	-	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	-	0%	0%	-	0%	1%	-	4%	83%	91%	-	4%	5%	-	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	9%	-	-	26
Lesotho	52.70	1%	0%	-	-	0%	-	4%	0%	-	0%	-	9%	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	-	4%	37%	54%	-	37%	5%	-	2%	0%	-	0%	1%	46%	-	-	17
Liberia	12.90	0%	-	-	-	0%	4%	-	-	1%	0%	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	10%	-	-	0%	-	-	23%	39%	-	57%	-	-	2%	0%	-	2%	0%	61%	-	-	13
Madagascar	10.15	0%	-	-	-	0%	0%	-	-	-	10%	-	-	-	10%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-	20%	41%	-	31%	8%	-	6%	2%	1%	7%	5%	59%	-	-	13
Malawi	146.23	3%	1%	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	0%	-	1%	-	1%	0%	0%	0%	-	0%	-	2%	-	-	0%	0%	20%	28%	55%	-	38%	5%	-	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	45%	-	-	25
Mali	22.04	1%	-	-	1%	1%	1%	1%	-	3%	5%	-	-	-	-	-	0%	1%	-	0%	-	1%	0%	0%	-	20%	34%	1%	50%	10%	-	3%	1%	0%	1%	0%	66%	-	-	21
Mauritania	0.61	0%	-	-	-	1%	-	-	-	2%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8%	-	-	3%	14%	-	22%	24%	-	26%	-	3%	9%	2%	86%	-	-	10
Mauritius	1.58	0%	-	-	-	-	-	2%	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	2%	-	93%	-	-	-	4%	1%	-	-	98%	-	-	6
Mayotte	0.16	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Mozambique	240.32	5%	0%	0%	1%	3%	2%	2%	-	0%	1%	-	1%	0%	0%	-	-	2%	-	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	72%	86%	-	10%	2%	-	0%	0%	-	1%	1%	14%	-	-	25
Namibia	114.22	3%	-	-	-	0%	-	0%	-	-	3%	-	-	0%	0%	-	1%	0%	-	-	-	0%	0%	-	0%	74%	79%	-	20%	-	-	1%	0%	0%	0%	-	21%	-	-	16
Niger	11.52	0%	-	-	1%	2%	-	1%	-	2%	25%	-	-	-	-	-	3%	-	-	-	-	1%	0%	-	-	0%	35%	-	41%	6%	-	4%	8%	-	4%	3%	65%	-	-	15
Nigeria	401.22	9%	-	-	-	0%	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	0%	0%	0%	0%	-	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	8%	76%	85%	-	11%	3%	-	0%	0%	0%	1%	-	15%	-	-	17
Rwanda	187.99	4%	0%	-	0%	0%	0%	0%	-	-	3%	-	0%	0%	0%	-	1%	-	-	0%	-	0%	0%	-	0%	50%	55%	0%	43%	0%	-	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	45%	-	-	23
Sao Tome & Principe	0.30	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4%	-	-	-	-	-	19%	-	-	-	-	12%	34%	-	47%	7%	-	-	-	2%	4%	6%	66%	-	-	8
Senegal	25.34	1%	0%	-	0%	1%	-	-	-	5%	5%	-	-	0%	0%	-	1%	-	-	-	-	2%	0%	0%	-	18%	33%	-	60%	5%	-	1%	-	1%	0%	-	67%	-	-	17
Seychelles	0.02	0%	-	-	-	12%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12%	-	-	-	-	-	-	88%	-	-	-	-	2
Sierra Leone	17.83	0%	-	-	-	0%	1%	-	-	-	12%	-	2%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	-	8%	5%	27%	-	65%	-	-	4%	1%	-	2%	1%	73%	-	-	12
Somalia	9.11	0%	-	-	-	0%	0%	1%	1%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	2%	-	89%	-	-	3%	3%	3%	1%	-	98%	-	-	10
South Africa	595.11	14%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	-	0%	0%	0%	-	-	1%	-	0%	-	0%	1%	-	3%	86%	94%	-	5%	-	-	0%	0%	0%	0%	-	6%	-	-	23
South Sudan	6.47	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43%	44%	-	55%	-	-	0%	-	-	1%	-	56%	-	-	5
St. Helena	0.01	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%	-	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Sudan	27.24	1%	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	-	-	-	-	0%	-	0%	0%	0%	-	23%	24%	-	68%	-	-	4%	0%	1%	2%	0%	76%	-	-	16
Swaziland	50.58	1%	0%	-	-	1%	0%	2%	0%	-	0%	-	-	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	1%	-	-	0%	-	-	51%	55%	-	41%	-	-	2%	0%	0%	0%	1%	45%	-	-	17
Tanzania	341.80	8%	0%	-	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	-	1%	-	0%	0%	1%	-	-	1%	-	1%	-	0%	1%	0%	0%	67%	76%	-	22%	1%	-	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	24%	0%	0%	25
Togo	14.20	0%	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	7%	2%	-	-	0%	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-	1%	10%	-	82%	1%	-	3%	4%	1%	1%	-	90%	-	-	12
Uganda	284.60	7%	0%	-	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	-	0%	-	4%	0%	0%	0%	-	0%	-	1%	-	0%	0%	0%	3%	82%	93%	-	6%	-	-	0%	0%	0%	1%	-	7%	-	-	23
Zambia	255.15	6%	0%	-	-	0%	1%	0%	0%	-	0%	-	1%	0%	1%	-	-	1%	0%	0%	-	-	0%	0%	1%	68%	75%	-	23%	0%	-	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	25%	-	-	23
Zimbabwe	98.95	2%	0%	0%	0%	3%	1%	1%	0%	-	7%	-	4%	0%	0%	-	1%	0%	-	2%	-	0%	5%	1%	10%	34%	69%	-	28%	-	-	1%	0%	1%	0%	1%	31%	-	-	25
South of Sahara, regional	128.20	3%	-	0%	1%	9%	1%	4%	0%	-	6%	1%	1%	2%	-	-	0%	7%	-	4%	0%	-	31%	2%	8%	14%	91%	-	3%	-	1%	4%	-	0%	0%	-	9%	-	-	23
South of Sahara Total	4373.94	100%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	3%	63%	75%	0%	20%	2%	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	25%	0%	0%	34
Number of Recipient Countries	51	-	17	6	17	42	25	26	13	20	32	0	21	22	29	8	14	13	2	21	4	23	42	10	18	43	51	5	47	29	0	44	37	34	46	29	49	1	1	-

LEGEND:

- Less than $1 million
- Between $1 and $5 million
- Between $5 and $10 million
- Between $10 and $25 million
- Between $25 and $100 million
- More than $100 million

APPENDIX TABLE 2. NORTH AFRICA (NORTH SAHARA) REGION: HIV/AIDS DONORS AND RECIPIENT COUNTRIES, 2009-2011

Recipients	All Donors Total	Percent of Total	Australia	Belgium	Canada	EU Institutions	France	Germany	Greece	Japan	Spain	Sweden	United States	DAC Countries	Global Fund	UNAIDS	UNDP	UNFPA	UNICEF	Multilateral Total	Number of Donors
Algeria	**1.17**	**7%**	-	80%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	2%	**82%**	-	17%	1%	-	0%	**18%**	6
Egypt	**3.30**	**19%**	0%	-	0%	-	10%	2%	-	2%	-	3%	12%	**30%**	45%	14%	-	7%	4%	**70%**	11
Libya	**0.03**	**0%**	-	-	-	38%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**38%**	-	62%	-	-	-	**62%**	2
Morocco	**7.40**	**42%**	-	3%	0%	-	4%	-	-	0%	0%	0%	2%	**10%**	84%	6%	-	-	0%	**90%**	10
Tunisia	**3.02**	**17%**	-	-	1%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1%**	95%	4%	-	-	0%	**99%**	4
North of Sahara, regional	**2.76**	**16%**	-	-	-	-	-	-	4%	-	-	0%	-	**4%**	-	87%	-	9%	-	**96%**	4
North of Sahara Total	**17.68**	**100%**	**0%**	**7%**	**0%**	**0%**	**4%**	**0%**	**1%**	**1%**	**0%**	**1%**	**3%**	**16%**	**60%**	**21%**	**0%**	**3%**	**1%**	**84%**	**16**
Number of Recipient Countries	**5**	-	1	2	3	1	2	1	0	2	1	3	3	**5**	3	5	1	1	4	**5**	-

LEGEND:

- Less than $1 million
- Between $1 and $5 million
- Between $5 and $10 million
- Between $10 and $25 million
- Between $25 and $100 million
- More than $100 million

APPENDIX TABLE 3. NORTH & CENTRAL AMERICA REGION: HIV/AIDS DONORS AND RECIPIENT COUNTRIES, 2009-2011

Recipients	All Donors Total	Percent of Total	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	EU Institutions	Finland	Germany	Greece	Ireland	Italy	Japan	Netherlands	Norway	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	United Kingdom	United States	DAC Countries	Global Fund	IDA	IDB Sp.Fund	OFID	UNAIDS	UNDP	UNFPA	UNICEF	WFP	Multilateral Total	Number of Donors
Anguilla	0.02	0%	-	-	-	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Antigua and Barbuda	0.02	0%	-	-	-	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Barbados	0.40	0%	-	-	-	8%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10%	18%	-	-	-	-	82%	-	-	-	-	82%	3
Belize	0.93	0%	-	-	-	3%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2%	-	-	-	-	-	-	14%	18%	68%	-	-	-	3%	-	-	11%	-	82%	6
Costa Rica	0.17	0%	-	-	-	5%	-	-	-	15%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4%	-	-	-	23%	-	-	-	-	29%	3%	24%	20%	-	77%	7
Cuba	6.42	2%	-	-	0%	1%	-	1%	-	-	-	-	1%	-	-	-	0%	-	0%	-	-	4%	94%	-	-	-	1%	-	0%	0%	-	96%	10
Dominica	0.03	0%	-	-	-	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Dominican Republic	25.45	10%	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2%	0%	-	-	38%	40%	58%	-	-	-	2%	0%	0%	0%	-	60%	9
El Salvador	7.30	3%	-	-	-	1%	-	-	-	0%	-	1%	-	0%	-	-	4%	0%	-	-	18%	25%	72%	-	-	-	3%	0%	0%	0%	-	75%	12
Grenada	0.07	0%	-	-	-	36%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36%	-	64%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64%	2
Guatemala	13.61	5%	0%	-	-	1%	-	-	0%	1%	-	0%	-	-	3%	1%	4%	0%	-	-	19%	29%	65%	-	-	-	5%	-	-	0%	-	71%	13
Haiti	119.69	45%	0%	-	-	2%	-	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	0%	0%	-	-	-	81%	83%	16%	-	-	-	1%	-	0%	0%	0%	17%	11
Honduras	18.01	7%	0%	-	-	11%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	0%	0%	-	-	1%	1%	0%	-	29%	42%	50%	2%	0%	-	4%	-	2%	0%	0%	58%	17
Jamaica	14.43	5%	-	-	-	1%	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	23%	24%	73%	-	-	-	3%	-	-	0%	-	76%	7
Mexico	7.49	3%	-	-	-	0%	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37%	37%	60%	-	-	-	1%	-	1%	-	-	63%	6
Montserrat	0.02	0%	-	-	-	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Nicaragua	12.26	5%	-	5%	0%	2%	2%	4%	-	0%	-	0%	-	-	4%	3%	3%	1%	-	1%	17%	42%	57%	-	-	-	0%	-	0%	1%	-	58%	17
Panama	0.58	0%	-	-	-	1%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9%	1%	-	-	-	11%	-	-	-	-	66%	-	11%	12%	-	89%	6
St. Kitts-Nevis	0.03	0%	-	-	-	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
St. Lucia	0.03	0%	-	-	-	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
St.Vincent & Grenadines	0.13	0%	-	-	-	28%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28%	-	72%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72%	2
Trinidad and Tobago	0.55	0%	-	-	-	6%	-	38%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22%	65%	-	-	-	-	35%	0%	-	-	-	35%	5
West Indies, regional	22.57	9%	-	-	-	2%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10%	68%	80%	11%	1%	-	-	7%	-	-	0%	-	20%	7
North & Central America, regional	15.06	6%	-	-	-	0%	0%	-	-	12%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	1%	0%	-	1%	58%	73%	19%	3%	0%	0%	5%	-	0%	-	-	27%	14
North & Central America Total	**265.28**	**100%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**2%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**1%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**1%**	**0%**	**0%**	**1%**	**56%**	**62%**	**34%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**3%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**38%**	**28**
Number of Recipient Countries	22	-	3	1	2	22	1	5	2	4	0	5	2	4	2	3	8	7	2	1	11	22	10	3	1	0	14	4	9	11	2	16	-

APPENDIX TABLE 4. SOUTH AMERICA REGION: HIV/AIDS DONORS AND RECIPIENT COUNTRIES, 2009-2011

Recipients	All Donors Total	Percent of Total	Australia	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	EU Institutions	Finland	France	Germany	Greece	Ireland	Italy	Japan	Netherlands	Norway	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	United Kingdom	United States	DAC Countries	Global Fund	IDA	OFID	UNAIDS	UNDP	UNFPA	UNICEF	Multilateral Total	Number of Donors
Argentina	1.15	2%	-	-	1%	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	2%	-	0%	3%	6%	45%	-	-	47%	-	-	3%	94%	9
Bolivia	6.97	10%	0%	0%	7%	0%	-	-	-	2%	-	-	-	0%	5%	2%	2%	3%	-	-	11%	33%	66%	-	-	1%	-	0%	-	67%	14
Brazil	6.11	9%	-	-	0%	-	2%	-	8%	27%	-	1%	-	8%	1%	-	-	1%	-	-	41%	89%	-	-	-	10%	0%	2%	0%	11%	13
Chile	0.34	0%	-	-	3%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2%	-	-	-	5%	-	-	-	95%	-	-	-	95%	3
Colombia	4.28	6%	0%	-	1%	-	-	0%	-	1%	-	-	-	-	-	-	2%	0%	1%	-	1%	8%	83%	-	-	6%	-	2%	1%	92%	12
Ecuador	5.12	7%	0%	10%	0%	-	12%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6%	6%	0%	-	-	0%	35%	62%	-	-	3%	0%	0%	0%	65%	13
Guyana	21.86	31%	-	-	1%	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68%	70%	24%	3%	-	3%	-	-	0%	30%	7
Paraguay	4.95	7%	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	1%	96%	-	-	1%	-	1%	2%	99%	6
Peru	13.13	19%	0%	0%	1%	-	1%	1%	-	0%	-	-	1%	0%	-	-	1%	0%	-	-	14%	20%	74%	-	-	5%	0%	1%	1%	80%	16
Suriname	1.48	2%	-	-	2%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6%	-	-	-	-	-	3%	12%	88%	-	-	-	-	-	-	88%	4
Uruguay	0.17	0%	-	-	7%	-	26%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1%	-	-	-	34%	-	-	-	50%	-	16%	1%	66%	6
Venezuela	0.53	1%	-	-	3%	-	6%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	9%	-	-	-	76%	-	14%	0%	91%	6
South America, regional	3.35	5%	-	1%	7%	-	-	0%	-	-	1%	12%	-	-	-	-	1%	1%	-	-	-	23%	10%	-	1%	63%	3%	-	-	77%	11
South America Total	**69.44**	**100%**	**0%**	**1%**	**2%**	**0%**	**1%**	**0%**	**1%**	**3%**	**0%**	**1%**	**0%**	**1%**	**1%**	**1%**	**1%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**29%**	**41%**	**48%**	**1%**	**0%**	**8%**	**0%**	**1%**	**0%**	**59%**	**26**
Number of Recipient Countries	12	-	4	3	12	1	7	2	1	4	0	1	1	3	3	2	6	9	1	1	8	12	8	1	0	11	3	8	9	12	-

LEGEND:

- Less than $1 million
- Between $1 and $5 million
- Between $5 and $10 million
- Between $10 and $25 million
- Between $25 and $100 million
- More than $100 million

APPENDIX TABLE 5. FAR EAST ASIA, HIV/AIDS DONORS AND RECIPIENT COUNTRIES, 2009-2011

Recipients	All Donors Total	Percent of Total	Australia	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	EU Institutions	Finland	France	Germany	Greece	Ireland	Italy	Japan	Korea	Netherlands	New Zealand	Norway	Sweden	Switzerland	United Kingdom	United States	DAC Countries	AsDB Special Funds	Global Fund	IDA	UNAIDS	UNDP	UNFPA	UNICEF	WFP	Multilateral Total	Number of Donors
Cambodia	55.75	15%	3%	0%	0%	0%	1%	-	1%	1%	-	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	0%	0%	-	4%	34%	46%	-	51%	-	2%	-	-	1%	1%	54%	17
China	91.27	24%	8%	-	0%	-	0%	0%	0%	30%	-	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	1%	0%	-	8%	12%	60%	-	37%	-	2%	0%	0%	1%	-	40%	17
Indonesia	55.47	15%	26%	-	0%	-	1%	-	-	3%	-	-	-	0%	-	1%	0%	-	0%	-	3%	12%	46%	-	51%	-	2%	0%	1%	0%	0%	54%	16
Laos	8.84	2%	10%	-	0%	1%	-	-	2%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1%	0%	-	-	13%	27%	-	68%	-	3%	0%	-	2%	-	73%	11
Malaysia	0.48	0%	-	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1%	-	-	-	1%	-	92%	-	7%	-	-	0%	-	99%	5
Mongolia	3.12	1%	0%	-	0%	-	-	-	-	3%	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	0%	-	0%	-	3%	-	96%	-	1%	-	-	0%	-	97%	9
Philippines	6.74	2%	2%	-	0%	-	-	-	-	37%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1%	-	-	14%	54%	-	35%	-	8%	0%	0%	3%	-	46%	10
Thailand	39.80	11%	0%	-	0%	-	0%	-	7%	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	0%	0%	0%	0%	14%	22%	-	75%	-	2%	0%	0%	0%	-	78%	15
Timor-Leste	2.15	1%	3%	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	3%	-	1%	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-	1%	7%	-	92%	-	1%	0%	-	-	-	93%	9
Vietnam	106.71	28%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	-	0%	1%	-	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	-	0%	0%	-	8%	63%	77%	2%	16%	4%	1%	0%	0%	0%	-	23%	23
Far East Asia, regional	6.11	2%	44%	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-	2%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-	20%	67%	-	10%	-	23%	-	-	-	-	33%	7
Far East Asia Total	**376.43**	**100%**	**8%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**1%**	**9%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**5%**	**30%**	**55%**	**1%**	**40%**	**1%**	**2%**	**0%**	**0%**	**1%**	**0%**	**45%**	**28**
Number of Recipient Countries	10	-	9	2	9	3	5	2	5	6	0	3	2	6	1	2	2	5	10	1	6	8	10	1	10	1	10	7	5	9	2	10	-

APPENDIX TABLE 6. SOUTH & CENTRAL ASIA, HIV/AIDS DONORS AND RECIPIENT COUNTRIES, 2009-2011

Recipients	All Donors Total	Percent of Total	Australia	Austria	Canada	Czech Republic	Denmark	EU Institutions	Finland	Germany	Ireland	Italy	Japan	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Norway	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	United Kingdom	United States	DAC Countries	AsDB Special Funds	Global Fund	IDA	OFID	UNAIDS	UNDP	UNFPA	UNICEF	WFP	Multilateral Total	United Arab Emirates	Non-DAC Countries	Number of Donors
Afghanistan	6.74	2%	0%	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	5%	-	-	0%	-	-	25%	30%	-	26%	38%	-	-	0%	-	3%	3%	70%	-	-	11
Armenia	4.24	1%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	0%	-	89%	5%	-	7%	0%	-	0%	-	100%	-	-	7
Azerbaijan	4.72	1%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1%	-	-	-	-	1%	2%	-	95%	-	-	3%	-	-	0%	-	98%	-	-	6
Bangladesh	18.03	4%	1%	-	2%	-	0%	-	-	8%	-	-	-	-	0%	0%	-	3%	1%	-	15%	31%	-	67%	-	-	3%	-	-	1%	-	69%	-	-	12
Bhutan	0.85	0%	10%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11%	-	67%	15%	-	3%	-	0%	4%	-	89%	-	-	7
Georgia	8.03	2%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	2%	-	1%	-	-	12%	17%	-	82%	-	-	1%	0%	-	0%	0%	83%	-	-	11
India	285.60	68%	1%	-	0%	-	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	-	0%	0%	0%	0%	20%	10%	32%	-	48%	17%	-	0%	1%	0%	1%	-	68%	-	-	22
Kazakhstan	5.71	1%	-	-	-	-	0%	3%	-	1%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10%	14%	-	74%	-	-	10%	0%	0%	1%	-	86%	-	-	9
Kyrgyz Republic	6.88	2%	-	-	-	-	-	-	1%	22%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-	7%	30%	-	64%	-	-	1%	4%	-	1%	-	70%	-	-	8
Maldives	0.37	0%	24%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24%	-	72%	-	-	1%	1%	-	2%	-	76%	-	-	5
Myanmar	20.54	5%	6%	-	-	-	1%	5%	-	2%	-	0%	5%	-	-	0%	-	-	-	10%	10%	41%	-	37%	-	-	4%	2%	11%	5%	0%	59%	-	-	15
Nepal	19.52	5%	2%	-	0%	-	3%	1%	-	0%	-	-	0%	0%	-	1%	-	0%	-	21%	31%	60%	-	19%	11%	-	4%	2%	1%	2%	-	40%	0%	0%	18
Pakistan	9.84	2%	1%	-	7%	-	-	4%	0%	10%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1%	0%	2%	39%	64%	-	11%	10%	-	9%	-	2%	4%	-	36%	-	-	14
Sri Lanka	2.01	0%	7%	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1%	-	-	-	-	2%	-	-	1%	11%	-	63%	-	-	23%	-	3%	0%	-	89%	-	-	9
Tajikistan	6.76	2%	-	-	-	0%	-	1%	-	2%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-	10%	13%	0%	71%	-	-	3%	7%	0%	1%	5%	87%	-	-	12
Turkmenistan	0.35	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53%	53%	-	-	-	-	16%	6%	15%	11%	-	47%	-	-	5
Uzbekistan	7.90	2%	-	0%	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8%	8%	-	65%	18%	-	5%	-	-	3%	-	92%	-	-	8
Central Asia, regional	9.64	2%	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	29%	-	-	-	-	4%	-	-	0%	-	-	41%	74%	-	-	22%	4%	-	-	-	-	-	26%	-	-	7
South Asia, regional	0.16	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11%	48%	-	-	59%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41%	-	41%	-	-	3
South & Central Asia, regional	2.71	1%	33%	-	-	-	4%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	37%	-	63%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63%	-	-	5
South & Central Asia Total	**420.61**	**100%**	**1%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**1%**	**0%**	**2%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**15%**	**12%**	**33%**	**0%**	**48%**	**14%**	**0%**	**2%**	**1%**	**1%**	**1%**	**0%**	**67%**	**0%**	**0%**	**29**
Number of Recipient Countries	17	-	11	1	7	1	5	7	4	8	2	3	6	2	2	6	1	10	3	4	14	17	1	16	7	0	16	11	9	17	4	17	1	1	-

LEGEND:

- Less than $1 million
- Between $1 and $5 million
- Between $5 and $10 million
- Between $10 and $25 million
- Between $25 and $100 million
- More than $100 million

APPENDIX TABLE 7. MIDDLE EAST REGION: HIV/AIDS DONORS AND RECIPIENT COUNTRIES, 2009-2011

Recipients	All Donors Total	Percent of Total	Australia	Canada	EU Institutions	Greece	Ireland	Japan	Sweden	Switzerland	United States	DAC Countries	Global Fund	UNAIDS	UNDP	UNFPA	UNICEF	WFP	Multilateral Total	Number of Donors
Iran	**4.04**	**38%**	-	-	1%	-	-	1%	-	0%	-	**2%**	79%	8%	-	5%	7%	-	**98%**	7
Iraq	**0.04**	**0%**	-	1%	-	-	-	-	8%	-	-	**9%**	-	77%	-	-	13%	-	**91%**	4
Jordan	**1.35**	**13%**	-	0%	-	-	-	-	1%	-	11%	**12%**	86%	2%	-	-	0%	-	**88%**	6
Lebanon	**0.23**	**2%**	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	11%	-	-	**11%**	-	8%	-	77%	4%	-	**89%**	6
Syria	**0.23**	**2%**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	22%	59%	19%	-	**100%**	3
West Bank & Gaza Strip	**1.13**	**11%**	-	0%	-	-	2%	2%	10%	-	-	**15%**	80%	-	3%	2%	0%	-	**85%**	8
Yemen	**2.21**	**21%**	-	-	4%	-	0%	-	1%	-	1%	**5%**	73%	6%	2%	-	14%	1%	**95%**	9
Middle East, regional	**1.45**	**14%**	-	0%	-	4%	-	-	4%	-	-	**8%**	-	92%	-	-	-	-	**92%**	4
Middle East Total	**10.67**	**100%**	**0%**	**0%**	**1%**	**1%**	**0%**	**1%**	**2%**	**0%**	**2%**	**6%**	**65%**	**17%**	**1%**	**5%**	**6%**	**0%**	**94%**	**15**
Number of Recipient Countries	**7**	**-**	1	4	2	0	2	2	5	1	2	**6**	4	5	3	4	7	1	**7**	-

APPENDIX TABLE 8. EUROPE REGION: HIV/AIDS DONORS AND RECIPIENT COUNTRIES, 2009-2011

Recipients	All Donors Total	Percent of Total	Austria	Canada	Czech Republic	EU Institutions	Germany	Italy	Japan	Netherlands	Norway	Sweden	United Kingdom	United States	DAC Countries	Global Fund	UNAIDS	UNDP	UNFPA	UNICEF	Multilateral Total	Number of Donors
Albania	**1.04**	**1%**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11%	-	5%	**15%**	80%	3%	-	-	2%	**85%**	5
Belarus	**5.28**	**7%**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3%	-	0%	**3%**	91%	4%	0%	-	1%	**97%**	6
Bosnia-Herzegovina	**4.78**	**6%**	-	1%	-	-	10%	2%	-	-	-	3%	-	-	**15%**	83%	1%	-	-	0%	**85%**	7
Croatia	**0.05**	**0%**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	100%	-	-	-	**100%**	1
Kosovo	**1.10**	**1%**	-	-	-	-	-	2%	-	-	-	12%	-	-	**13%**	81%	4%	-	-	1%	**87%**	5
Macedonia, FYR	**2.24**	**3%**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	99%	1%	-	-	0%	**100%**	3
Moldova	**6.84**	**9%**	-	-	0%	-	1%	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	1%	**3%**	91%	5%	1%	0%	0%	**97%**	10
Montenegro	**1.04**	**1%**	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3%	-	-	**3%**	93%	3%	-	-	0%	**97%**	5
Serbia	**4.76**	**6%**	-	1%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	-	1%	**2%**	97%	1%	0%	-	0%	**98%**	7
Turkey	**0.08**	**0%**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2%	-	-	**2%**	-	64%	-	-	35%	**98%**	3
Ukraine	**47.62**	**59%**	0%	0%	-	1%	7%	0%	0%	-	0%	0%	-	14%	**23%**	75%	2%	0%	0%	0%	**77%**	14
Europe, regional (incl. Ex-Yugo)	**5.31**	**7%**	2%	31%	-	-	6%	-	-	3%	-	0%	4%	1%	**47%**	-	52%	-	1%	-	**53%**	9
Europe Total	**80.14**	**100%**	**0%**	**2%**	**0%**	**0%**	**5%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**1%**	**0%**	**8%**	**19%**	**75%**	**6%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**81%**	**17**
Number of Recipient Countries	**11**	**-**	1	4	1	1	3	3	2	0	1	9	0	5	**9**	9	11	4	2	10	**11**	-

LEGEND:

- Less than $1 million
- Between $1 and $5 million
- Between $5 and $10 million
- Between $10 and $25 million
- Between $25 and $100 million
- More than $100 million

APPENDIX TABLE 9. OCEANIA REGION: HIV/AIDS DONORS AND RECIPIENT COUNTRIES, 2009-2011

Recipients	All Donors Total	Percent of Total	Australia	Canada	EU Institutions	Greece	Japan	New Zealand	Sweden	United States	DAC Countries	AsDB Special Funds	Global Fund	UNAIDS	UNDP	UNFPA	UNICEF	Multilateral Total	Number of Donors
Cook Islands	**0.00**	**0%**	55%	45%	-	-	-	-	-	-	**100%**	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	2
Fiji	**0.65**	**1%**	1%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1%**	-	-	99%	-	-	-	**99%**	2
Micronesia, Fed. States	**0.00**	**0%**	-	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	**100%**	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	1
Papua New Guinea	**47.50**	**77%**	81%	0%	0%	-	-	2%	-	5%	**88%**	5%	4%	2%	0%	0%	0%	**12%**	11
Samoa	**0.03**	**0%**	-	-	3%	-	-	-	1%	-	**4%**	-	-	96%	-	-	-	**96%**	3
Solomon Islands	**0.11**	**0%**	99%	1%	-	-	-	-	-	-	**100%**	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	2
Tonga	**0.00**	**0%**	-	-	-	-	100%	-	-	-	**100%**	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	1
Vanuatu	**1.22**	**2%**	100%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	**100%**	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	2
Oceania, regional	**12.07**	**20%**	45%	-	0%	0%	-	10%	-	0%	**56%**	-	39%	-	-	-	5%	**44%**	7
Oceania Total	**61.57**	**100%**	**74%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**3%**	**0%**	**4%**	**81%**	**4%**	**11%**	**2%**	**0%**	**0%**	**1%**	**19%**	**14**
Number of Recipient Countries	**8**	**-**	5	5	2	0	1	1	1	1	**8**	1	1	3	1	1	1	**3**	-

LEGEND:

- Less than $1 million
- Between $1 and $5 million
- Between $5 and $10 million
- Between $10 and $25 million
- Between $25 and $100 million
- More than $100 million

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