

Aid in support of HIV/AIDS control in Fragile States

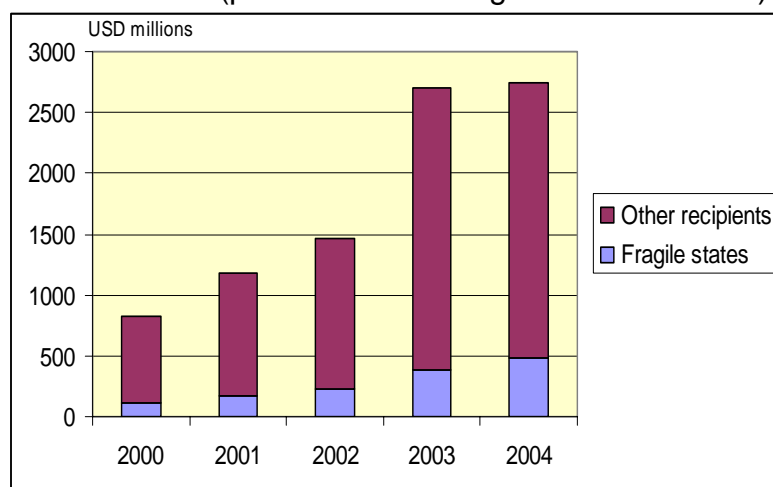
Are Fragile States benefiting from global increases in funding for HIV/AIDS control?

Fragile States are defined by a set of criteria to do with their governance situation, GNP level, child mortality, and other social indexes in relation of their standard of living. These identify them as high risk countries. In 2006 the Fragile States are: Afghanistan, Angola, Burundi, Cambodia, Central African Rep., Chad, Comoros, RDC, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Eritrea, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Kiribati, Laos, Liberia, Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Sao Tome & Principe, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sudan, Tajikistan, Togo, Tonga, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Yemen, and Zimbabwe.

Figure 1 below illustrates the increase in aid to combat HIV/AIDS between 2000-04 in Fragile States, and compares this with aid to other recipients (these are commitments, in real terms).

Figure 1. Commitments on aid in support of HIV/AIDS control, 2000-04.

USD millions (prices and exchange rates from 2004)



Data on projects and programmes financed by OECD DAC members and international organisations active in this field are available on the OECD DAC web site.

It shows that commitments in support of HIV/AIDS control to Fragile States grew steadily in this period, as they did for all aid recipient countries.

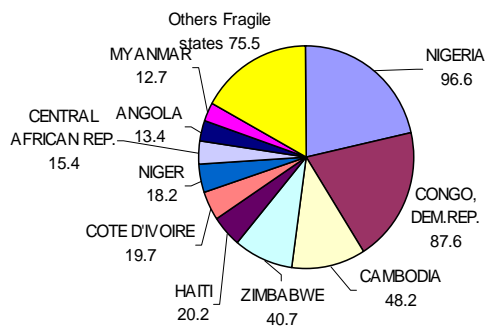
Fragile States therefore were not subject to a different policy compared to other recipient countries.

Note: The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM) was created in 2001. Nevertheless, it was only in 2002, and more importantly in 2003 that it began to actively commit funds. This is why 2003 shows a considerable jump in support of HIV/AIDS control, compared to 2002 and before.

Geographical distribution of aid in support of HIV/AIDS control

Figure 2 shows the top ten Fragile States which received the most aid to control HIV/AIDS (average 2003-04, in USD millions). Among them, two countries – the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and Nigeria – belong to the top ten countries out of all recipients of aid to HIV/AIDS control.

Figure 2. Top Ten Fragile States: Aid in support of HIV/AIDS control, average 2003/04.
USD millions



In the Democratic Republic of Congo, the largest commitments in 2003-04 included a grant of USD 102 million for a multisectoral HIV/AIDS project by IDA and a grant of USD 35 million for HIV/AIDS prevention and care by the GFATM. The United States was the largest bilateral donor with total allocations of USD 26 million.

The largest commitment for Nigeria was for a multisectoral HIV/AIDS programme funded by the United Kingdom (USD 41 millions). The GFATM funding (USD 27 million) went to antiretroviral treatment and expansion of centres for the prevention of mother to child transmission.