

GLOBAL REPORT

Figure 6.1

Domestic Investment Priority Index for countries with the highest HIV prevalence

	Year	DIPI	Median spending
Botswana	2008	0.31	●
Brazil	2008	0.80	●
Cameroon	2008	0.06	●
China	2009	0.69	●
Colombia	2009	0.52	●
Congo	2009	0.68	●
Côte d'Ivoire	2008	0.05	●
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2008	0.28	●
Ghana	2008	0.10	●
India	2009	0.07	●
Indonesia	2008	0.29	●
Kenya	2009	0.33	●

	Year	DIPI	Median spending
Lesotho	2008	0.33	●
Malawi	2009	0.03	●
Mozambique	2008	0.03	●
Nigeria	2008	0.13	●
Russian Federation	2008	0.19	●
South Africa	2009	0.18	●
Thailand	2009	0.37	●
Uganda	2008	0.72	●
Ukraine	2008	0.09	●
Viet Nam	2009	0.05	●
Zimbabwe	2009	0.04	●

Countries listed in order of decreasing HIV prevalence

DIPI=Domestic Investment Priority Index

● Above median ● Below median

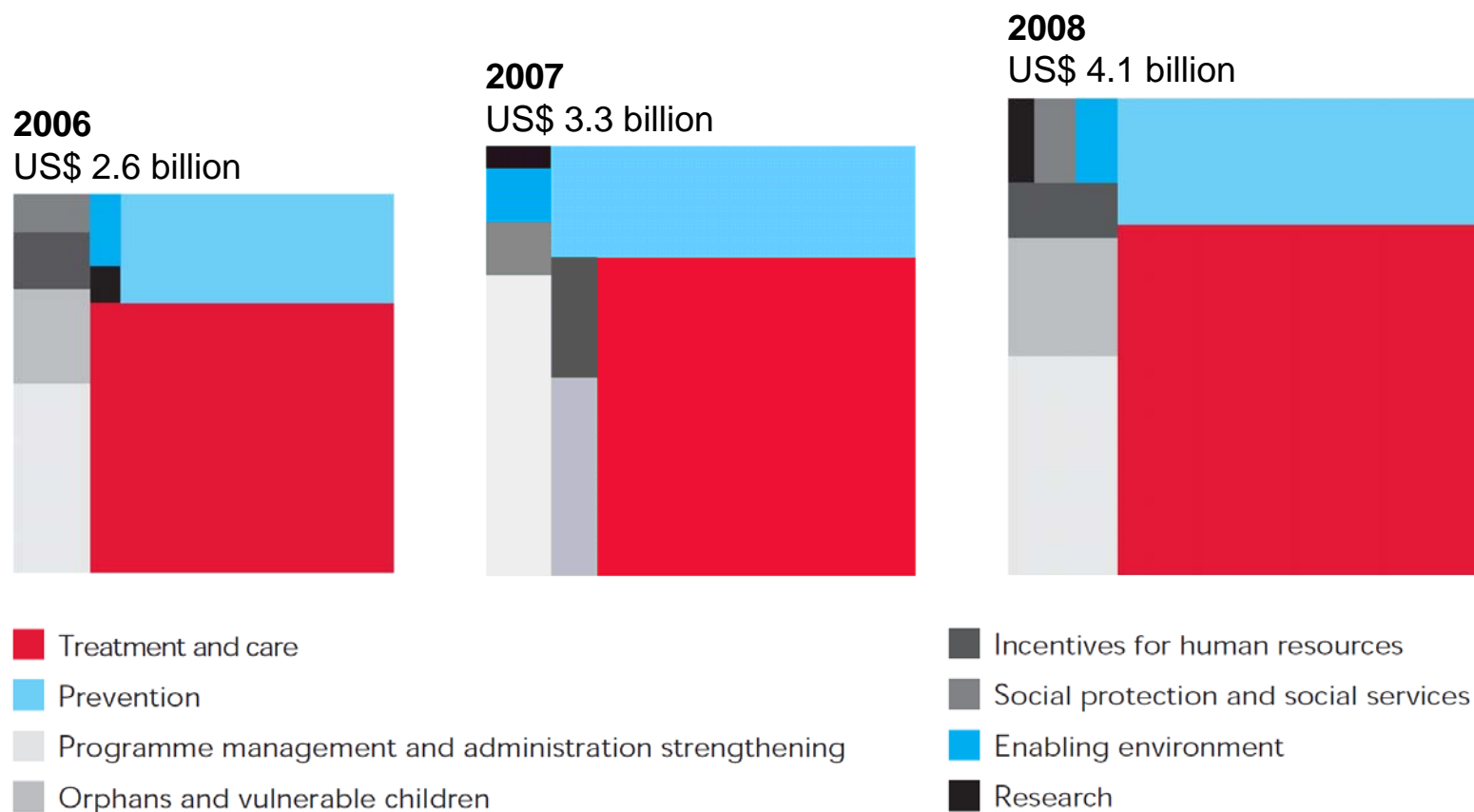
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Figure 6.2

HIV spending in low- and middle-income countries

HIV spending in current US dollars by programmatic area in 43 low- and middle-income countries, 2006–2008.

Overall size of square is proportional to the total amount spent each year.

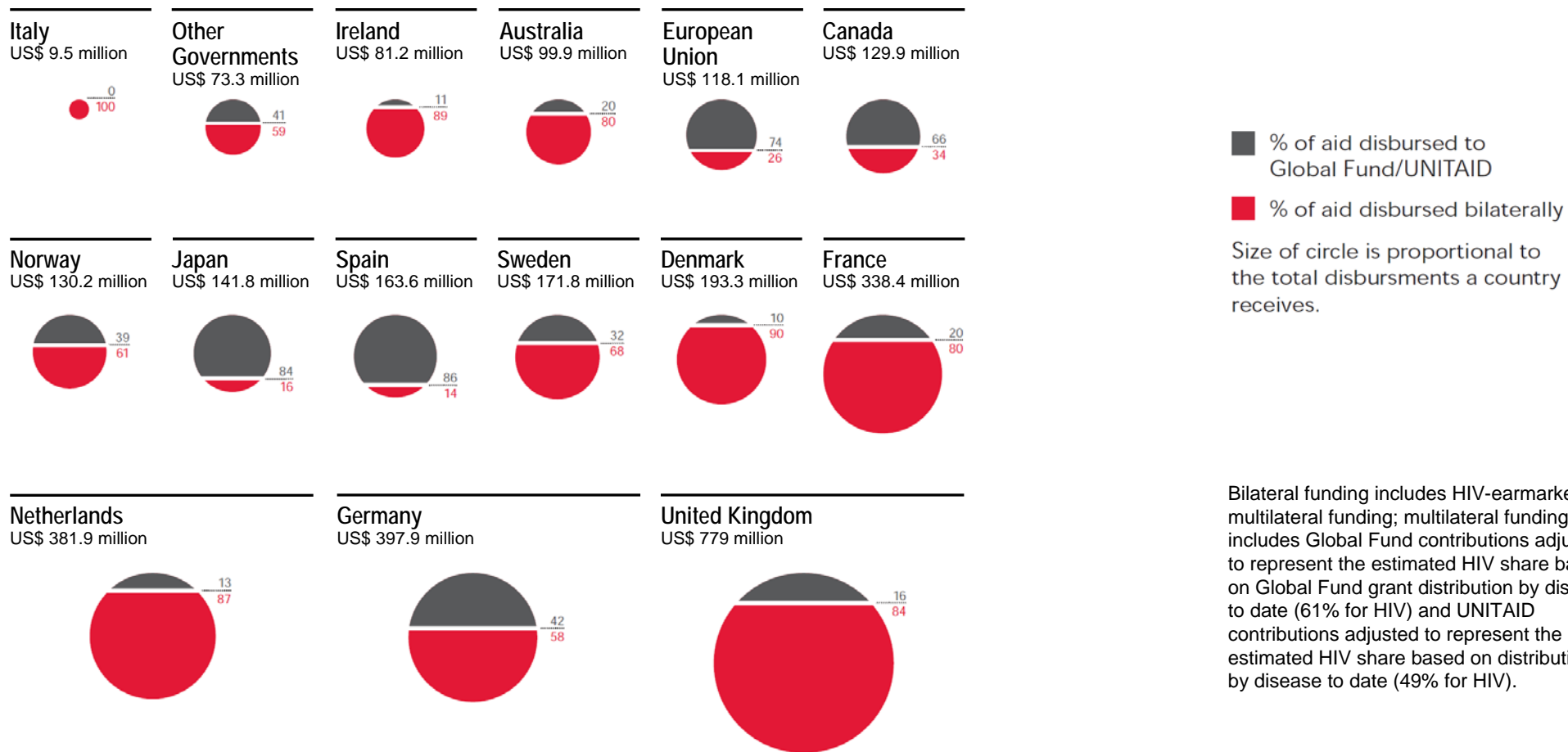


Source: Country Progress Reports 2010.

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Figure 6.3 (1/2)

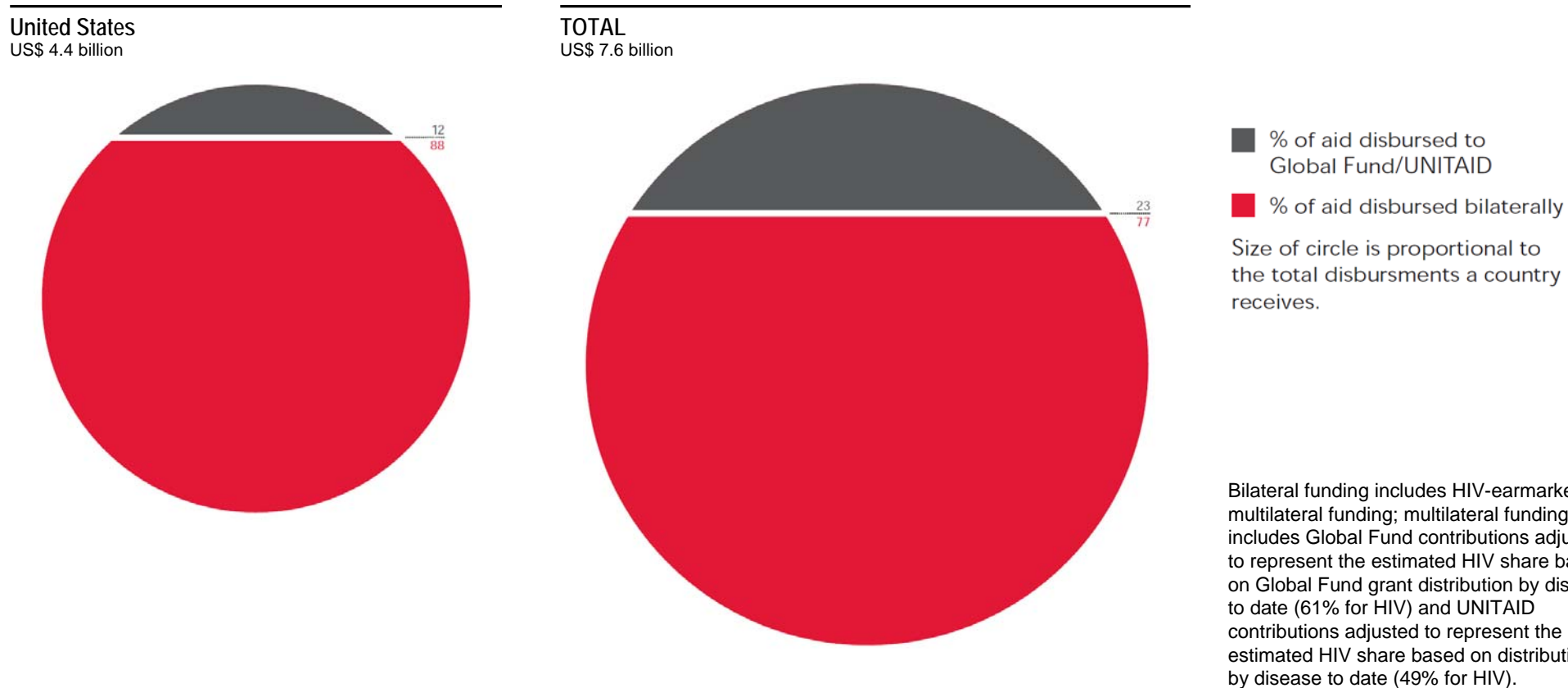
Channels used by major donor countries for disbursing international AIDS funding in 2009



Source: Kates et al. 2010.

Figure 6.3 (2/2)

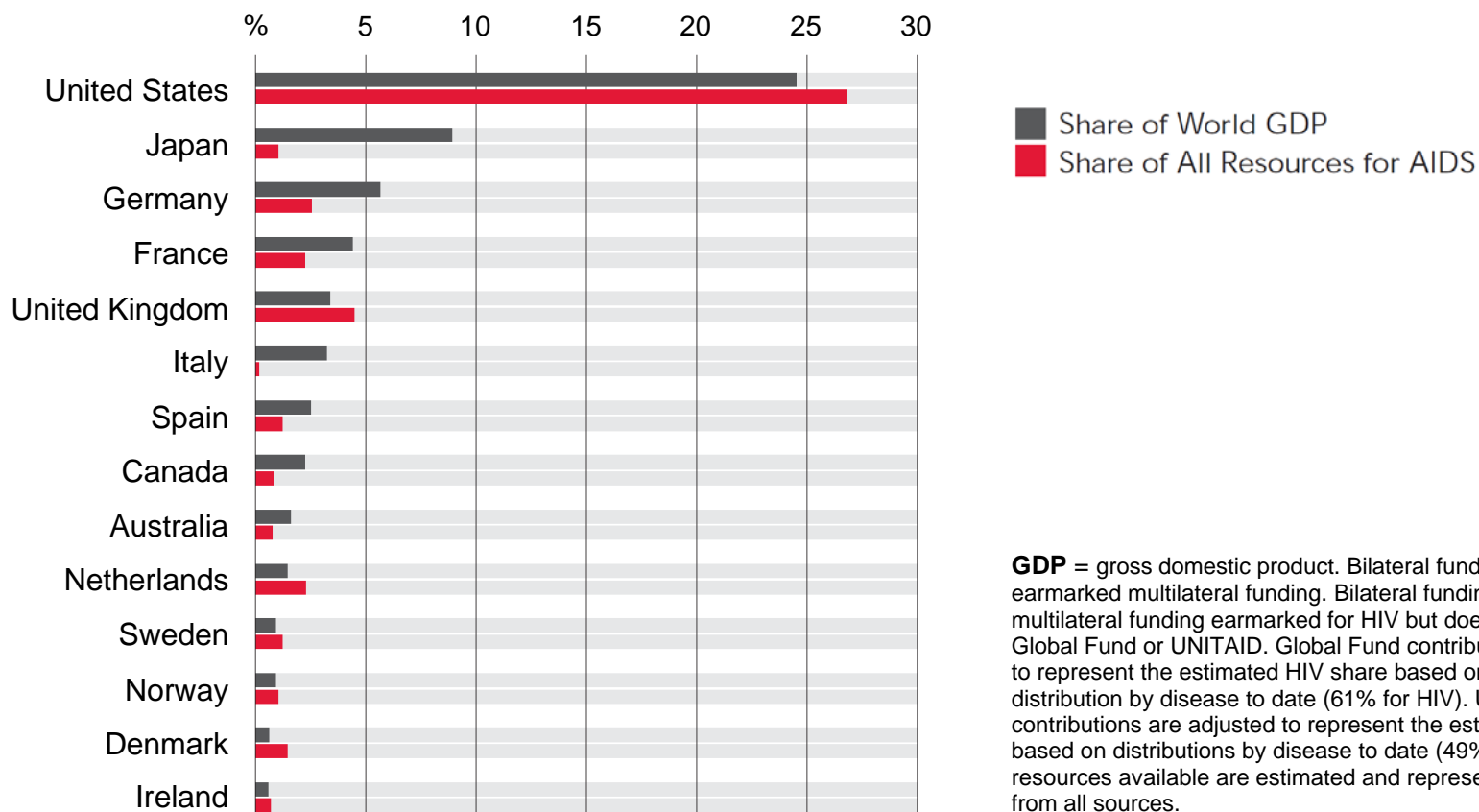
Channels used by major donor countries for disbursing international AIDS funding in 2009



Source: Kates et al. 2010.

Figure 6.4

Donor share of the world GDP and all resources available for AIDS, 2009



GDP = gross domestic product. Bilateral funding includes HIV-earmarked multilateral funding. Bilateral funding includes multilateral funding earmarked for HIV but does not include the Global Fund or UNITAID. Global Fund contributions are adjusted to represent the estimated HIV share based on Global Fund grant distribution by disease to date (61% for HIV). UNITAID contributions are adjusted to represent the estimated HIV share based on distributions by disease to date (49% for HIV). The resources available are estimated and represent disbursements from all sources.

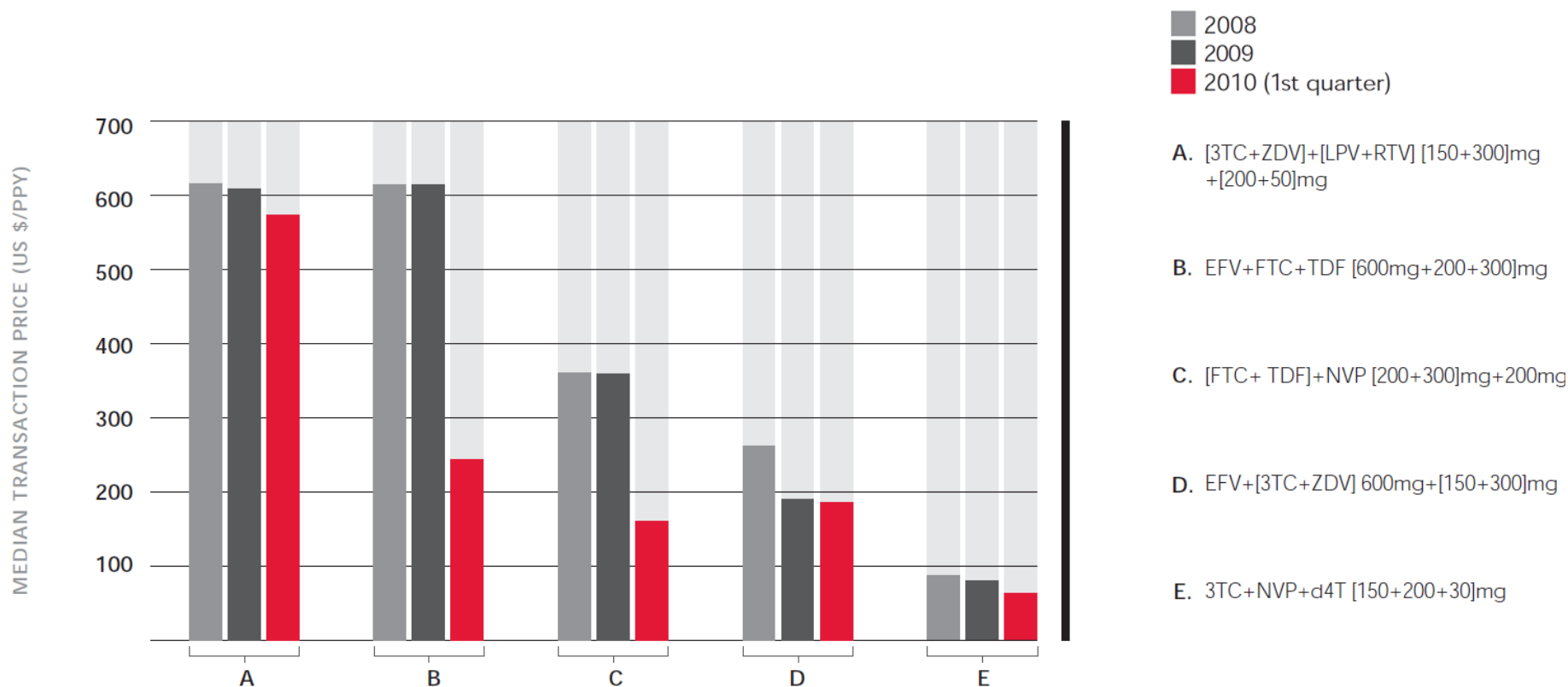
Source: Kates J et al. 2010.

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Figure 6.5

Price trends for commonly used antiretroviral therapy regimens

Price trends for some of the most commonly used antiretroviral therapy regimens for adult patients in low-income countries, 2008-2010.



Source: World Health Organization. Transaction prices for Antiretroviral Medicines and HIV Diagnostics from 2008 to March 2010. A summary report from the Global Price Reporting. Mechanism. Geneva May, 2010.

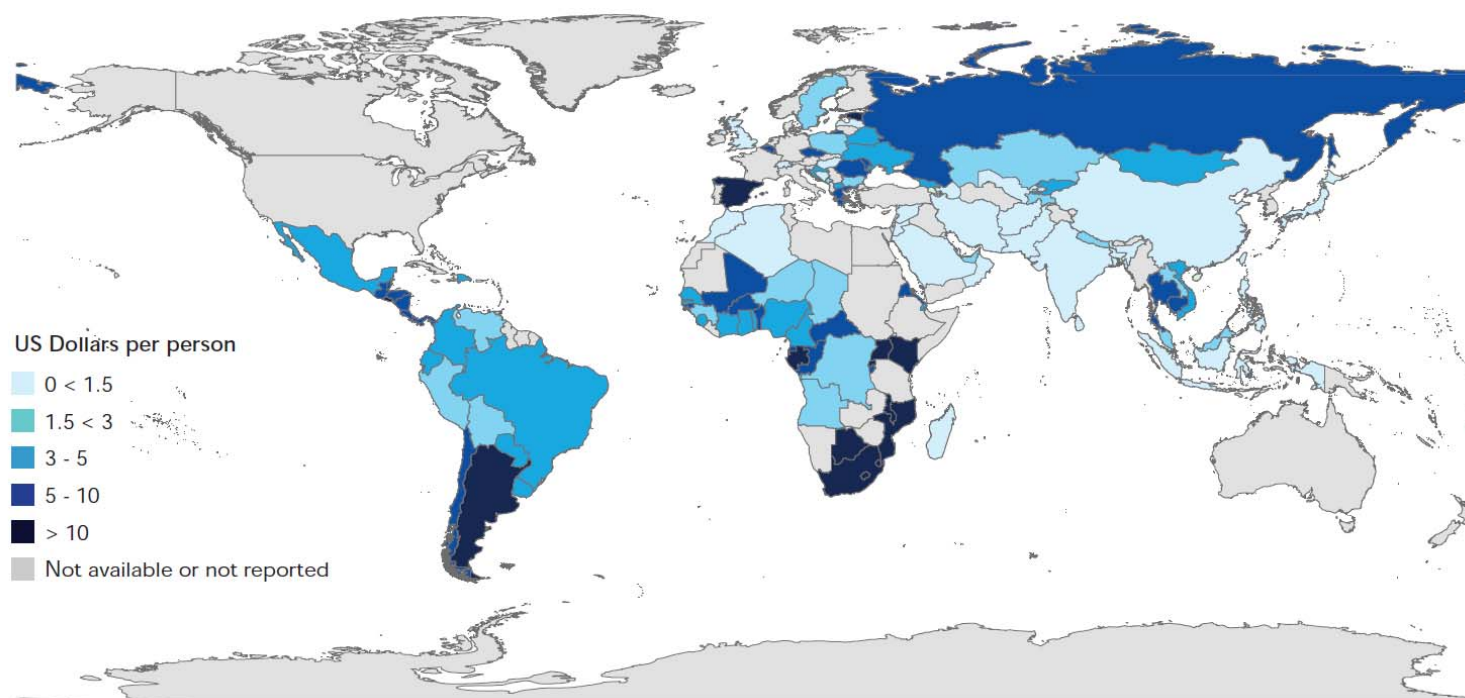
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Figure 6.6

Domestic and international HIV spending per person

Domestic and international HIV spending in international US dollars (purchasing power parity) per person by country, 2009 or last available year.

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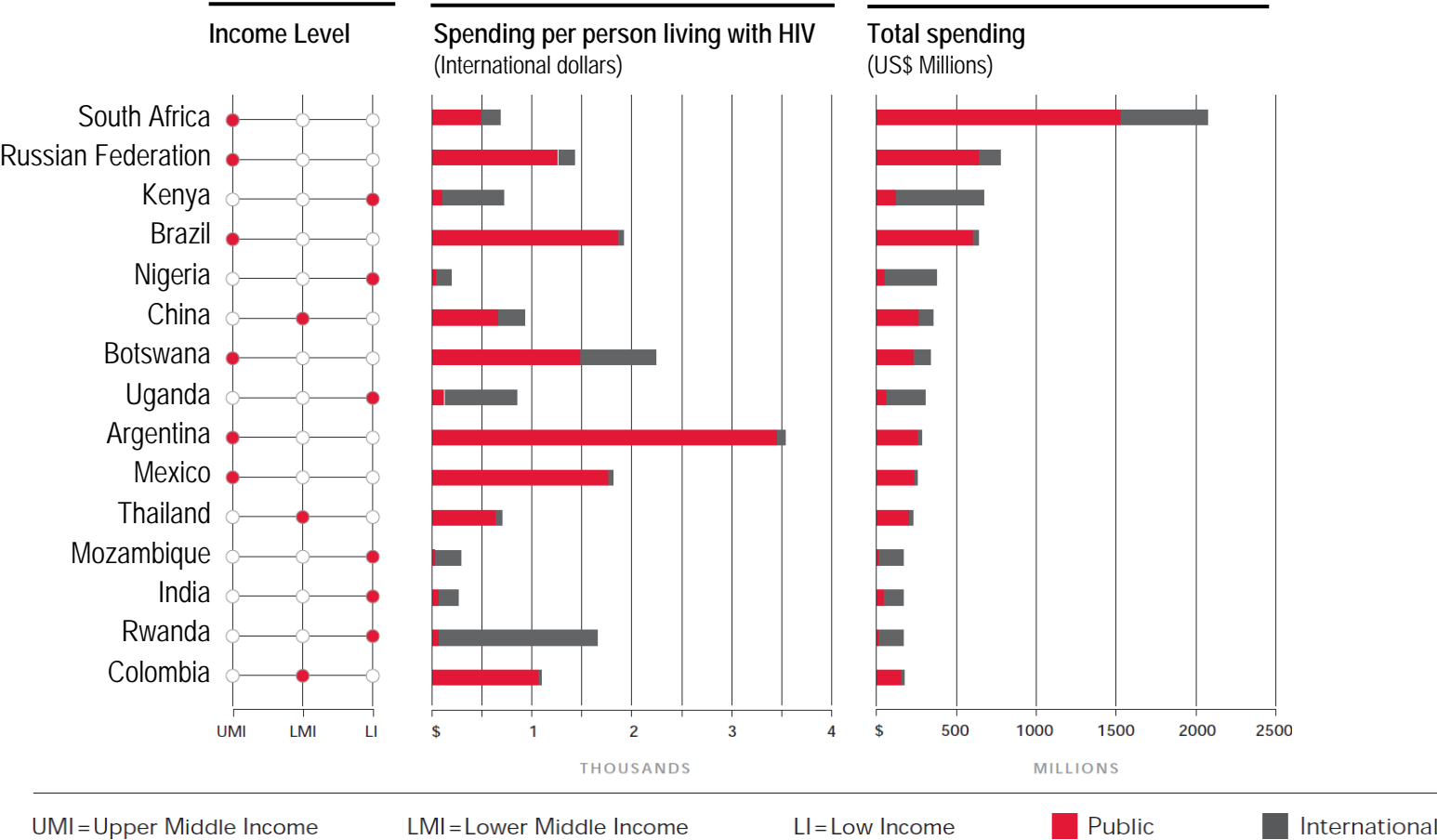


Source: Country Progress Reports 2010.

Figure 6.7

Annual HIV domestic and international spending

Annual HIV domestic public and international spending in current US dollars, total and per person living with HIV, among the 15 low- and middle-income countries with the highest spending, 2009 or last available year, international dollars (purchasing power parity).



Source: Country Progress Reports 2010.

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Figure 6.8

Regional HIV spending in low- and middle-income countries

HIV spending in current US dollars by region and programmatic area in 106 low- and middle-income countries, 2009 or last available year.



Source: Country Progress Reports 2010.