

AID TO COMBAT HIV/AIDS INCREASES

7 July 2004, Geneva— A new study by the OECD's Development Assistance Committee (DAC) and the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) demonstrates a clear trend toward rising aid donations to fight HIV/AIDS. The latest definitive figures, combining the aid efforts of major bilateral and multilateral donors, show an allocation of US\$2.2 billion in 2002 to control and combat the pandemic in the developing world.

Bilateral aid rose steadily, from US\$822 million in 2000, to US\$1.1 billion in 2001, and to US\$1.35 billion in 2002 – a 64% increase over three years. Multilateral aid rose from US\$314 million in 2000 to US\$460 million in 2002, and total contributions to the Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria reached US\$917 million by the end of 2002, 60% of which will target HIV/AIDS.

The report, 'Analysis of aid in support of HIV/AIDS control, 2000-2002', presents the first comprehensive overview of aid allocations to AIDS activities by donor and recipient countries. It is being released in advance of the XV International AIDS conference, to be held in Bangkok 11-16 July 2004.

These donations are funding prevention, testing, treatment and care services, as well as social and legal assistance for people affected by the AIDS pandemic. There is a growing trend to combine testing, counseling and treatment activities, and to mainstream them into broader aid to fields such as education, rural development, agriculture, and transportation. Aid is also fostering international collaboration between health specialists in donor and recipient countries, enabling them to share information and experience which will ultimately provide better quality of care for all AIDS sufferers.

Between 2000 and 2002, donors worked with 140 recipient countries to fight AIDS, concentrating the majority of their aid efforts on 25 countries - 10 of them in sub-Saharan Africa. In total, 75% of all aid related to combating AIDS was allocated to Africa. Nigeria was the largest overall recipient, at US\$91 million per year, followed by Kenya at US\$61 million, Uganda at US\$53 million, and Zambia at US\$43 million per year.

The United States. was the largest bilateral donor with contributions averaging US\$793 million per year in 2000-02, followed by the United Kingdom at US\$337 million, Japan at US\$161 million, and the Netherlands at US\$135 million. The International Development Association of the World Bank was the largest multilateral donor (US\$237 million from core funds), followed by UNAIDS (US\$88 million), the EC (US\$53 million) and UNICEF (US\$44 million).

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