

## CONCLUSION

A new era in development assistance for health (DAH) is emerging. After a decade and a half of sustained growth, DAH dropped in 2011 for the first time since 1990. Preliminary estimates by the Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME) reveal that DAH has been marked by stagnation since 2010. This plateau raises a number of considerations as the global health community enters a new age of DAH.

The stagnation has thus far not been uniform across institutions. Our preliminary estimates show that while bilaterals dropped, multilaterals continued to grow. Among public-private partnerships, GAVI Alliance financing sustained its impressive trajectory, while that of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM) decreased slightly from 2010 to 2012. Non-governmental organizations sustained their share.

The DAH flatline follows a decade of impressive growth rates. From 2001 to 2010, DAH grew tremendously, with increases across funding streams for the myriad of organizations that provide DAH. Public-private partnerships, foundations, and non-governmental organizations benefited most substantially as their role in DAH evolved. Spending by bilaterals also increased significantly, while multilaterals maintained consistent growth throughout the period.

The golden age of consistently higher growth in DAH relative to official development assistance (ODA) may have also ended. Previously, DAH growth significantly outpaced increases in broader ODA. Over the course of the moderate-growth period (1990 to 2001) and rapid-growth period (2001 to 2010), the portion of ODA dedicated to health increased substantially. As the no-growth phase emerges, there is evidence that a new trend is materializing: The drop in DAH from 2010 to 2011 coincides with a comparable decrease in ODA.

These changes come as the global health community embarks on a new funding cycle. Donors will consider the replenishment of funds of the International Development Association (IDA), GFATM, and other organizations in 2013. The fiscal adjustments of Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development countries, the graduation of many countries to middle-income status, and the impending 2015 Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) deadline will all play into these fundraising efforts. IDA-eligible countries have dwindled to one-third of the original pool, which are almost exclusively located in sub-Saharan Africa (80%). Creating a transitional “IDA+” window has been posed as a suggestion to smooth countries’

transitions out of IDA eligibility. Expanding IDA objectives is being explored as well.<sup>56</sup> Also, GFATM will be convening donors to replenish funds in 2013. In recent years, GFATM has tightened its eligibility criteria for upper-middle-income countries and, in late 2012, announced it will be introducing a new funding model as well.

If the stagnation continues, other sources of financing may become increasingly important to meeting global health needs, including progress toward the MDGs. We are still far from achieving these targets in many countries, and DAH has buoyed progress toward these objectives. However, traditional aid partners are reconsidering their development assistance policies as they weigh budgetary cutbacks. Furthermore, as countries graduate to middle-income status, questions are being raised about the continued role of ODA. It has been suggested that government health expenditure, private-sector funding, and innovative financing mechanisms, such as public-private partnerships, may increasingly address health needs in middle-income as well as low-income countries in years to come.<sup>57</sup> Boosting the capacity of middle- and low-income countries to mobilize domestic resources has also been on the agenda of late.<sup>49-51</sup>

As development assistance partners make decisions about new funding commitments, the shifts in DAH, as exposed in *Financing Global Health 2012*, should be kept in mind. Fluctuations in funds and the consequent implications for the institutional and health focus mix will impact the international community’s ability to face global health challenges. If DAH for certain health focus areas, such as malaria, noncommunicable diseases, and health system support, continues to wane, decision-makers need to be cognizant of the impact. If bilateral spending continues to drop, the increasing prominence of other actors must be taken into consideration. Furthermore, attention will also have to be paid to income-based allocation of funds. Any retreat from DAH for middle-income countries should be observed closely, as three-quarters of the world’s poor now reside in middle-income countries.<sup>58</sup>

Accurate and timely information is thus increasingly necessary if decision-makers are to respond to a quickly evolving global health landscape. Fortunately, this type of information is more likely to be at the fingertips of policymakers due to efforts like *Financing Global Health*. In years to come, this publication and others can ensure stakeholders are able to make informed decisions about a multitude of global health challenges.

## REFERENCES

1. New government cuts €3.8 billion from Netherlands' aid budget over 5 years. *Budget 4Change*. <http://www.budget4change.org/new-government-cuts-e3-8-billion-from-netherlands-aid-budget-over-5-years>.
2. Highlights of the budget for FY2012. Tokyo, Japan: Ministry of Finance Japan; 2011. <http://www.mof.go.jp/english/budget/budget/fy2012/e20111224a.pdf>.
3. Jobs growth and long-term prosperity: Economic Action Plan 2012. Ottawa, Canada: Public Works and Government Services Canada; 2012. <http://www.budget.gc.ca/2012/plan/pdf/Plan2012-eng.pdf>.
4. Gonzalez M. El ajuste presupuestario de exteriores hunde la ayuda española al desarrollo. *El Pais*. 2012 Jan 7. [http://elpais.com/diario/2012/01/07/espana/1325890810\\_850215.html](http://elpais.com/diario/2012/01/07/espana/1325890810_850215.html).
5. Ministerio de Hacienda y Administraciones Públicas. *Presentación del proyecto de presupuestos generales del estado 2012*. Madrid, Spain: Gobierno de España; 2012. <http://www.congreso.es/docu/pge2012/LIBROAMARILLO2012.pdf>.
6. Viciani I. Ministry without a minister: a new course for Italian aid? *Devex*. 2011 Dec 22. <https://www.devex.com/en/news/77085/print>.
7. Zealand K, Howes S. *End of the aid boom? The impact of austerity on aid budgets*. Canberra, Australia: Development Policy Centre; 2012 May. [http://devpolicy.anu.edu.au/pdf/2012/policy\\_briefs/PB5-The-impacts-of-austerity-on-aid-budgets.pdf](http://devpolicy.anu.edu.au/pdf/2012/policy_briefs/PB5-The-impacts-of-austerity-on-aid-budgets.pdf).
8. Ng M, Gakidou E, Levin-Rector A, Khera A, Murray CJL, Dandona L. Assessment of population-level effect of Avahan, an HIV-prevention initiative in India. *The Lancet*. 2011 Nov. 5; 378(9803):1643-1652.
9. External evaluation of Oportunidades 2008. *1997-2007: 10 years of intervention in rural areas*. Mexico, D.F: Coordinación Nacional del Programa de Desarrollo Humano Oportunidades; 2008. [http://evaluacion.opportunidades.gob.mx:8010/441c7c1a3d30adf64e0e724174a9d527/impacto/2008/english/Volume\\_1.pdf](http://evaluacion.opportunidades.gob.mx:8010/441c7c1a3d30adf64e0e724174a9d527/impacto/2008/english/Volume_1.pdf).
10. Portfolio and Grant Performance, Results Achieved. Geneva, Switzerland: The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. <http://www.theglobalfund.org/en/performance/grantportfolio/results>.
11. Lim SS, Fullman N, Stokes A, Ravishankar N, Masiye F, Murray CJL, Gakidou E. Net benefits: a multicountry analysis of observational data examining associations between insecticide-treated mosquito nets and health outcomes. *PLoS Medicine*. 2011; 8(9):e1001.
12. Murray CJL, Vos T, Lozano R, Naghavi M, Flaxman AD, Michaud C, et al. Disability-adjusted life years (DALYs) for 291 diseases and injuries in 21 regions, 1990–2010: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2010. *The Lancet*. 2012; 380(9859):2197–2223.
13. Murray CJL, Rosenfeld LC, Lim SS, Andrews KG, Foreman KJ, Haring D, Fullman N, Naghavi M, Lozano R, Lopez AD. Global malaria mortality between 1980 and 2010: a systematic analysis. *The Lancet*. 2012; 379(9814): 413-431.
14. Smith JF. UK Ambassador says foreign aid spared budget cuts. Cambridge, MA: Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs; 2011 Feb 11. [http://belfercenter.hks.harvard.edu/publication/20715/uk\\_ambassador\\_says\\_foreign\\_aid\\_spared\\_budget\\_cuts.html](http://belfercenter.hks.harvard.edu/publication/20715/uk_ambassador_says_foreign_aid_spared_budget_cuts.html).
15. Prime Minister's speech at the Lord Mayor's Banquet. London, UK: HM Government; 2011 Nov. 14. <http://www.number10.gov.uk/news/lord-mayors-banquet>.

16. Reserve Bank of Australia. Feature article: The global financial crisis and its impact on Australia. Canberra, Australia: Australian Bureau of Statistics; 2012. <http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/Lookup/1301.0Chapter27092009%E2%80%9310>.
17. New funding model. Geneva, Switzerland: The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria; 2012. <http://www.theglobalfund.org/en/activities/fundingmodel>.
18. Goozner M. World Bank nominee shifts global priorities. *The Fiscal Times*. 2012 March 23. <http://www.thefiscaltimes.com/Columns/2012/03/23/World-Bank-Nominee-Shifts-Global-Priorities.aspx#page1>.
19. OECD.Stat Extracts, Total Flows by Donor. Paris: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development; 2012 Dec 17. <http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?datasetcode=TABLE1>.
20. Okinawa International Conference on Infectious Diseases. Tokyo: Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan; 2012. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/summit/2000/infection.html>.
21. Glennie J. The role of aid to middle-income countries: a contribution to evolving EU development policy. London, UK: Overseas Development Institute; 2011. <http://www.odi.org.uk/sites/odi.org.uk/files/odi-assets/publications-opinion-files/7189.pdf>.
22. Changes in Country Classifications. Washington, DC: The World Bank; 2011 July. <http://data.worldbank.org/news/2010-GNI-income-classifications>.
23. Glennie J. Where should middle-income countries feature in the new aid landscape? *The Guardian*. 2012 Nov 12. <http://www.guardian.co.uk/global-development/poverty-matters/2012/nov/12/middle-income-countries-conference-future-aid>.
24. Lozano R, Naghavi M, Foreman K, Lim S, Shibuya K, Aboyans V, et al. Global and regional mortality from 235 causes of death for 20 age groups in 1990 and 2010: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2010. *The Lancet*. 2012; 380(9859):2095-2128.
25. Maxwell S. Too much aid to middle income countries? The EU's aid allocation conundrum [blog post]. Brighton, UK: Simon Maxwell. 2012 Jan 28. <http://www.simonmaxwell.eu/blog/too-much-aid-to-middle-income-countries-the-eus-aid-allocation-conundrum.html>.
26. Chanana D. India as an emerging donor. *Economic and Political Weekly*. 2009 Mar 21-27; 44(12). [http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract\\_id=1410508](http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=1410508).
27. Country Profile: South Africa. Global Humanitarian Assistance; 2012. <http://www.globalhumanitarianassistance.org/countryprofile/south-africa>.
28. Ramachandran V. India emerges as aid donor. *Global Development: Views from the Center*. 2010 Oct 5. <http://blogs.cgdev.org/globaldevelopment/2010/10/india-emerges-as-an-aid-donor.php>.
29. India Country Programme Update. London, UK: Department for International Development; 2012 Nov 9. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Where-we-work/Asia-South/India>.
30. The beginning of the end? Tracking global commitments on AIDS. ONE. 2012 Nov 12. [http://one.org.s3.amazonaws.com/pdfs/ONE\\_beginning\\_of\\_the\\_end-report\\_en.pdf](http://one.org.s3.amazonaws.com/pdfs/ONE_beginning_of_the_end-report_en.pdf).
31. Together we will end AIDS. Geneva, Switzerland: Joint United Nations Programme in HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS); 2012. [http://www.unaids.org/en/media/unaids/contentassets/documents/epidemiology/2012/JC2296\\_UNAIDS\\_TogetherReport\\_2012\\_en.pdf](http://www.unaids.org/en/media/unaids/contentassets/documents/epidemiology/2012/JC2296_UNAIDS_TogetherReport_2012_en.pdf).

32. Every Woman Every Child Progress 2012. New York: The Partnership for Maternal, Newborn & Child Health; 2012 Sep 25. [http://www.who.int/pmnch/media/news/2012/20120925\\_ewec\\_progress/en/index.html](http://www.who.int/pmnch/media/news/2012/20120925_ewec_progress/en/index.html).
33. London Summit on Family Planning: summaries of commitments. 2012 Dec 4. [http://www.londonfamilyplanningsummit.co.uk/COMMITMENTS\\_090712.pdf](http://www.londonfamilyplanningsummit.co.uk/COMMITMENTS_090712.pdf).
34. UNICEF annual report 2010. New York, NY: The United Nations Children's Fund; 2011. [http://www.unicef.org/publications/files/UNICEF\\_Annual\\_Report\\_2010\\_EN\\_052711.pdf](http://www.unicef.org/publications/files/UNICEF_Annual_Report_2010_EN_052711.pdf).
35. RMB Partnership Calls for US\$2.4 Billion to Avert Potential Malaria Resurgence in Sub-Saharan Africa. Dakar: Roll Back Malaria; 2012 Dec 12. <http://www.rollbackmalaria.org/globaladvocacy/pr2012-12-07.html>.
36. Global tuberculosis report 2012. Geneva, Switzerland: World Health Organization; 2012. [http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/75938/1/9789241564502\\_eng.pdf](http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/75938/1/9789241564502_eng.pdf).
37. Political declaration of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases. New York, NY: United Nations; 2012 Jan 24. [http://www.who.int/nmh/events/un\\_ncd\\_summit2011/political\\_declaration\\_en.pdf](http://www.who.int/nmh/events/un_ncd_summit2011/political_declaration_en.pdf).
38. Bloom DE, Cafiero ET, Jané-Llopis E, Abrahams-Gessel S, Bloom LR, Fathima S, Feigl AB, Gaziano T, Mowafi M, Pandya A, Prettner K, Rosenberg L, Seligman B, Stein AZ, Weinstein C. *The global economic burden of non-communicable diseases*. Geneva, Switzerland: World Economic Forum; 2011. <http://www.weforum.org/reports/global-economic-burden-non-communicable-diseases>.
39. Paris Declaration on aid effectiveness and the Accra Agenda for Action. Paris, France: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development; 2005/2008. <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/11/41/34428351.pdf>.
40. *Development aid reaches an historic high in 2010*. Paris, France: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development <http://www.oecd.org/dac/aidstatistics/developmentaidreachesanhistorichighin2010.htm>.
41. Projet de loi de finances pour 2012: aide publique au développement. Paris, France: National Assembly of France; 2012 Nov 17. <http://www.senat.fr/rap/l11-107-34/l11-107-349.html>.
42. Aid budget 2011-12: Highlights. Canberra, Australia: Development Policy Centre; 2011 May 10. <http://devpolicy.org/aid-budget-2011-12-highlights>.
43. Watt N. Britain to cut £1bn from foreign budget over next three years. *The Guardian*. 2011 Nov 29. <http://www.guardian.co.uk/politics/2011/nov/29/britain-cut-foreign-budget>.
44. Greater focus on climate change and renewable energy in poor countries. Oslo, Norway: Ministry of Foreign Affairs; 2011 Oct. 6. [http://www.regjeringen.no/en/dep/ud/press/news/2011/pm\\_sb\\_climate.html?id=659484](http://www.regjeringen.no/en/dep/ud/press/news/2011/pm_sb_climate.html?id=659484).
45. De los Reyes C. Norway's 'record high' 2012 aid budget: climate change, humanitarian assistance get top billing. *Devex*. 2011 Oct. 7. <http://www.devex.com/en/news/blogs/norway-s-allocates-record-high-2010-aid-budget-climate-change-humanitarian-assistance-get-top-billing>.
46. Ministry, BMZ Budget 2012. Bonn, Germany: Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development. <http://www.bmz.de/en/ministry/budget/index.html>.
47. Financing for development: Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development. New York, NY: United Nations; 2003. <http://www.un.org/esa/ffd/monterrey/MonterreyConsensus.pdf>.

48. Table 1: Net Official Development Assistance in 2010. Paris, France: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development; 2011. <http://www.oecd.org/dac/aidstatistics/47515917.pdf>.
49. Revenue mobilization in developing countries. Washington, DC: International Monetary Fund; 2011 March 8. <http://www.imf.org/external/np/pp/eng/2011/030811.pdf>.
50. Foreign aid as a catalyst to improving domestic revenue mobilisation. New York, NY: United Nations Economic and Social Council; 2012. [http://www.un.org/en/ecosoc/newfunct/pdf/domestic\\_revenue\\_mobilisation\\_june\\_11%28july3%29.pdf](http://www.un.org/en/ecosoc/newfunct/pdf/domestic_revenue_mobilisation_june_11%28july3%29.pdf).
51. Supporting the development of more effective tax systems: a report to the G-20 development working group. International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, the United Nations, the World Bank; 2011. <http://www.oecd.org/ctp/48993634.pdf>.
52. Gottret P, Schieber G. *Financing health in middle-income countries. A practitioner's guide: health financing revisited*. Washington, DC: The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, The World Bank; 2006. <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTHSD/Resources/topics/Health-Financing/HFRChap8.pdf>.
53. Abuja Declaration on HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and other related infectious diseases. Abuja: Heads of State and Government of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU); 2001. [http://www.un.org/ga/aids/pdf/abuja\\_declaration.pdf](http://www.un.org/ga/aids/pdf/abuja_declaration.pdf).
54. The Abuja Declaration: ten years on. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2011 Aug. [http://www.who.int/healthsystems/publications/abuja\\_report\\_aug\\_2011.pdf](http://www.who.int/healthsystems/publications/abuja_report_aug_2011.pdf).
55. Lu C, Schneider MT, Gubbins P, Leach-Kemon K, Jamison D, Murray CJL. Public financing of health in developing countries: a cross-national systematic analysis. *The Lancet*. 2010 Apr 17; 375(9723):1375-1387.
56. Soft lending without poor countries: recommendations for a new IDA. Washington, DC: Center for Global Development; 2012. [http://www.cgdev.org/files/1426547\\_file\\_Moss\\_IDA\\_FINAL\\_web.pdf](http://www.cgdev.org/files/1426547_file_Moss_IDA_FINAL_web.pdf).
57. Atun F, Knaul FM, Akachi Y, Frenk J. Innovative financing for health: what is truly innovative? *The Lancet*. 2012 Dec 8; 380(9858):2044-2049.
58. Sumner A. *Global poverty and the new bottom billion: What if three-quarters of the world's poor live in middle-income countries?* Brighton, UK: Institute for Development Studies; 2010 Sep. <http://www.ids.ac.uk/files/dmfile/GlobalPovertyDataPaper1.pdf>.

