

THE DISTRIBUTION AND IMPACTS OF HIV/AIDS NGOS IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA*

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* Work in progress - please contact author if you wish to cite the presentation

Introduction

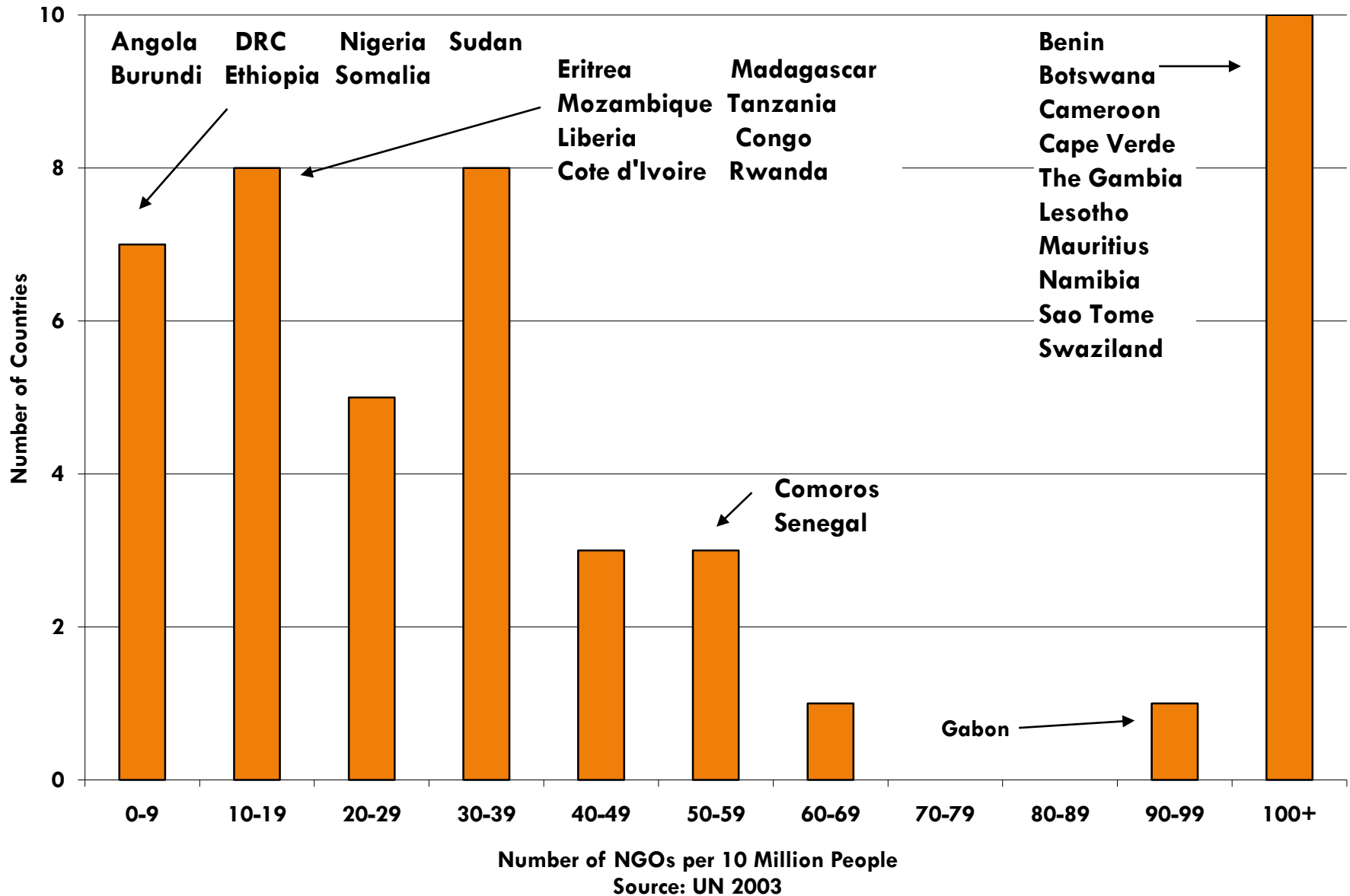
Current Questions:

- What makes some countries more effective than others at addressing HIV/AIDS?
- What makes some countries organizationally “richer” than others?
- How do NGOs impact responses to the HIV/AIDS epidemic?

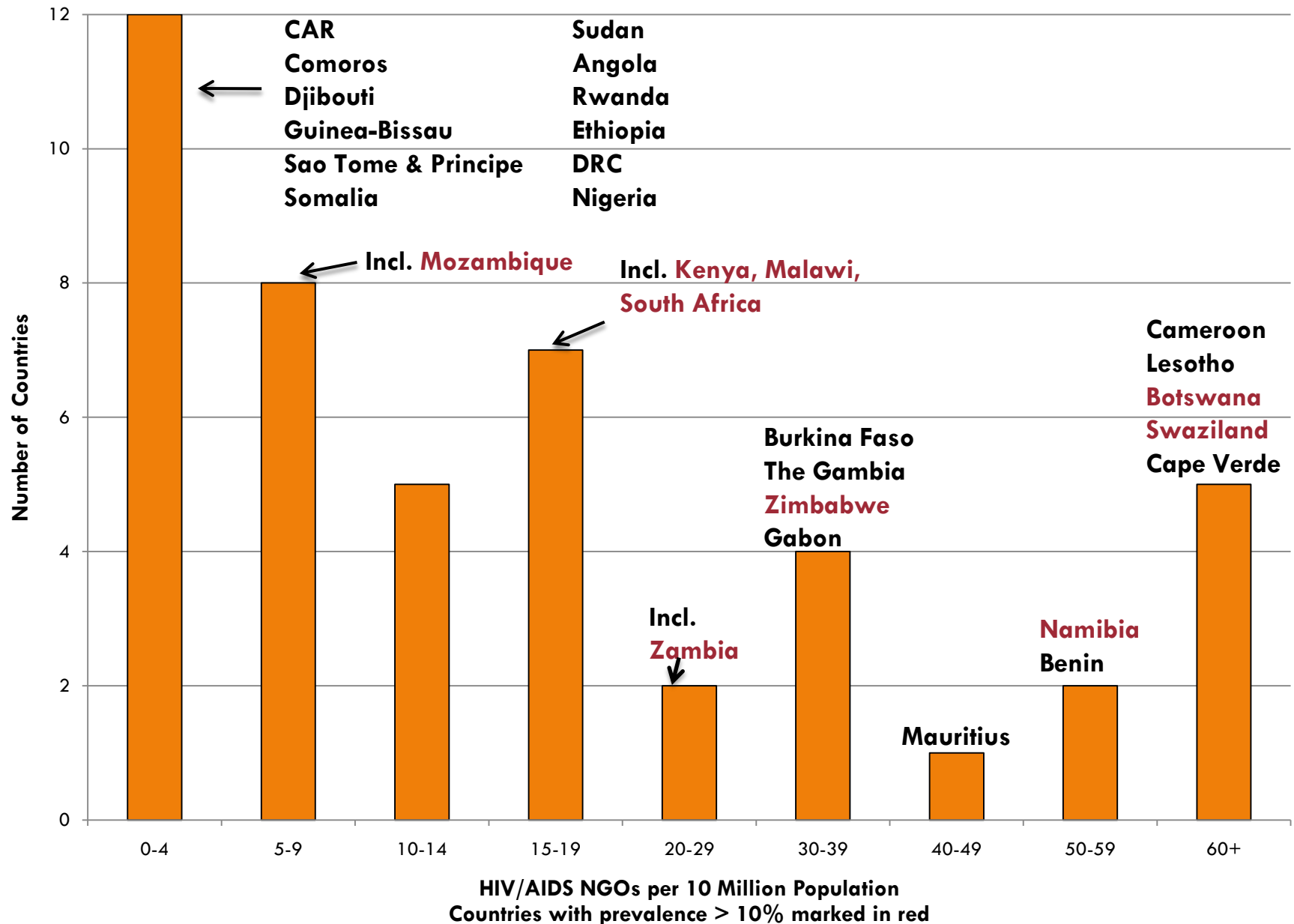
NGOs have high potential for positive impact because they:

- 1) Provide local legitimacy for prevention messages
- 2) Often advocate for their members and those at risk
- 3) Serve as a conduit for donor funds

Distribution of NGOs, 2003



Distribution of HIV/AIDS NGOs, 2003

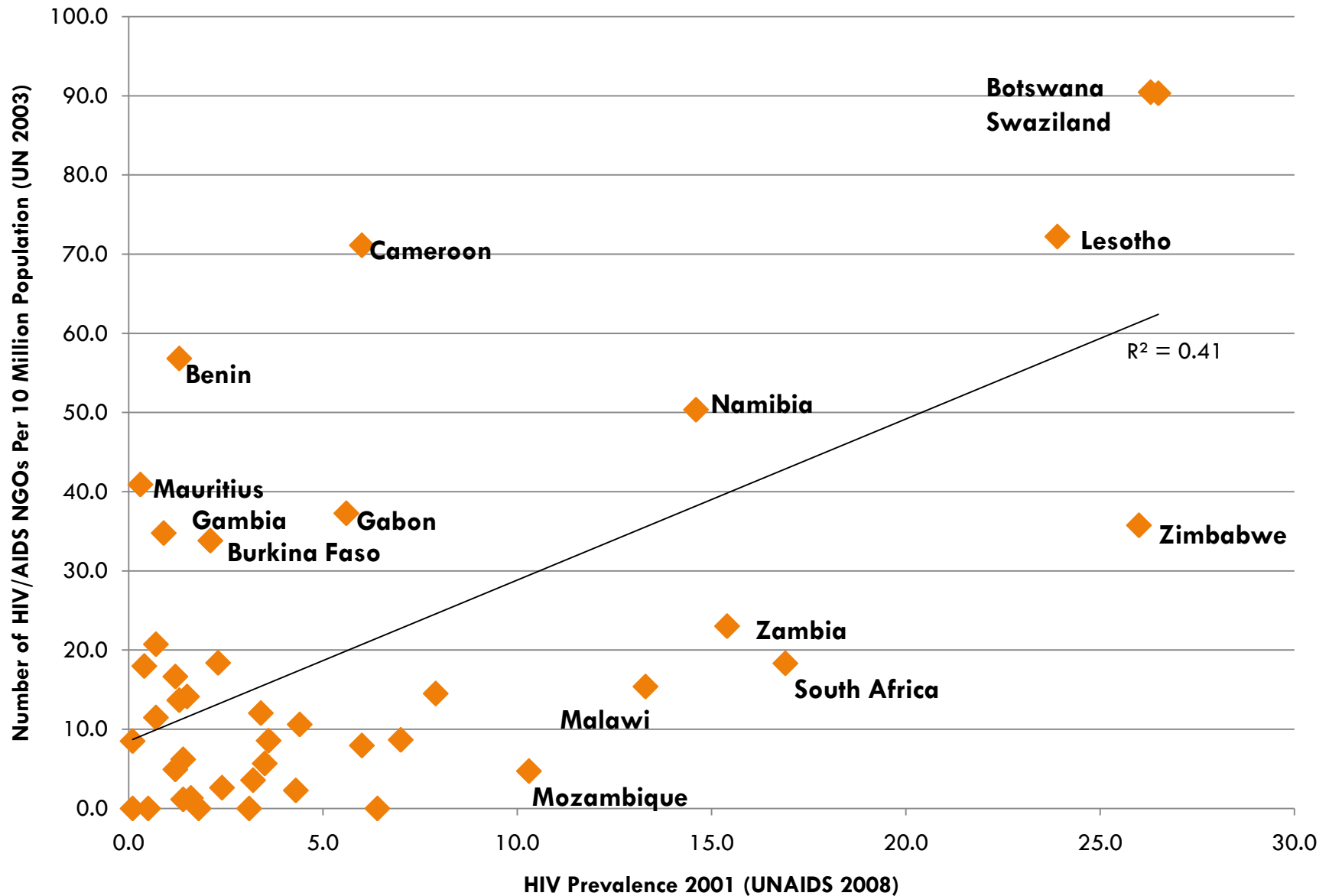


Distribution of Organizations for PLWHAs, 2004

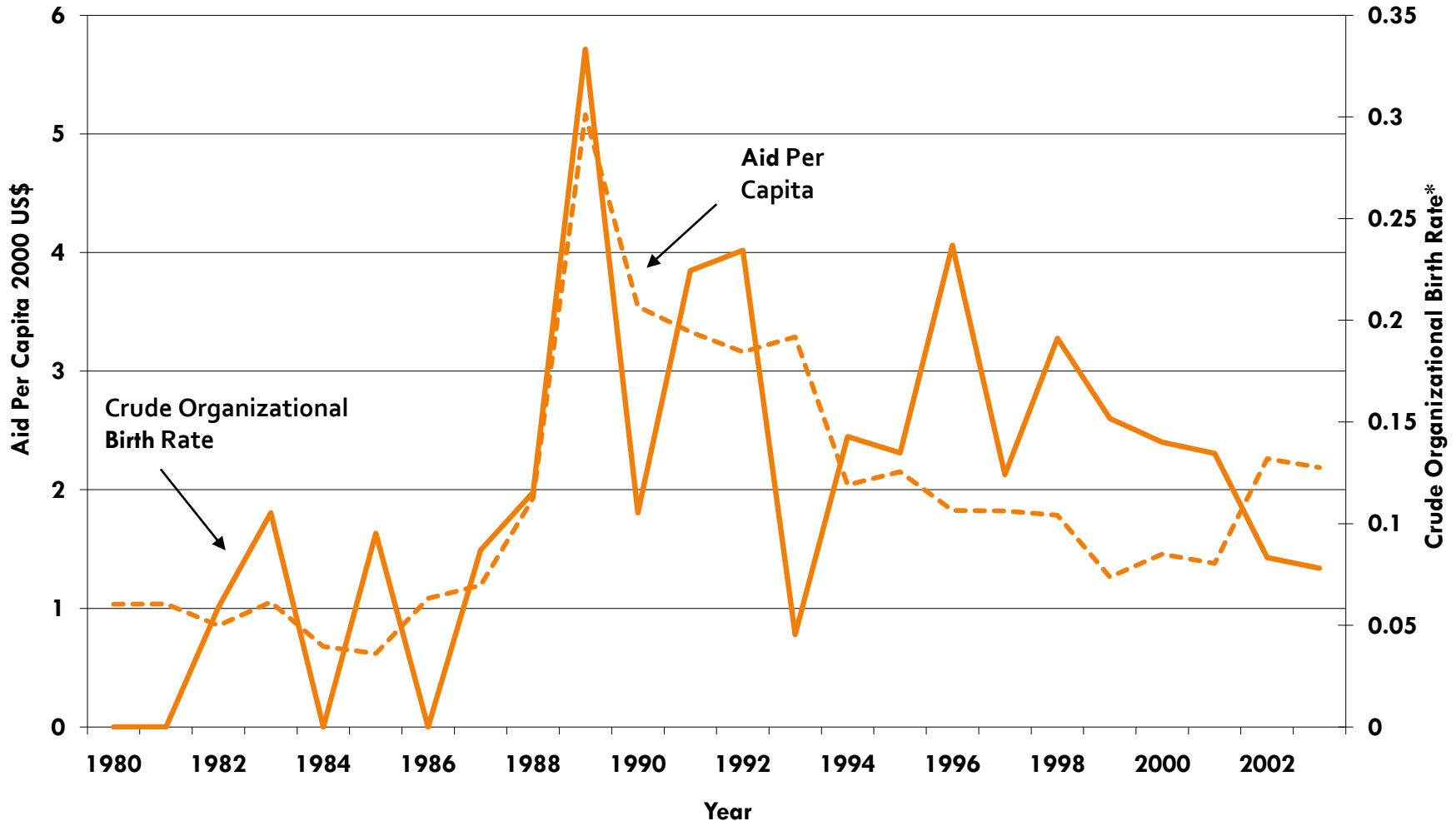
<i>Countries with No Orgs.</i>	<i>Countries with 5+ Orgs.</i>		
Country	Country	Number of Orgs.	Number of Orgs. per 10,000,000 People
Cape Verde	Burkina Faso	8	6
Comoros	Cameroon	8	5
Djibouti	Central African Republic	10	25
Guinea-Bissau	Congo	6	16
Madagascar	Ghana	5	2
Rwanda	Kenya	16	5
Sao Tome et Principe	Mozambique	9	5
Sierra Leone	Nigeria	40	3
Somalia	Senegal	15	13
Sudan	South Africa	8	2
	Tanzania	6	2
	Togo	7	12
	Uganda	55	20
	Zambia	5	4

Source: USAID 2004

HIV Prevalence vs. HIV/AIDS NGOs, 2003



New NGOs and Foreign Aid, Nigeria, 1980-2003



Source: Robinson 2008

*Number of new reproductive health NGOs in a given year, divided by the total number of existing reproductive health NGOs

Key Variables for Multivariate Analysis

Dependent Variables Related to NGOs:

- Number of NGOs per 10 million population, 2003
- Number of HIV/AIDS NGOs per 10 million population, 2003

Dependent Variables Related to HIV Outcomes:

- Change in adult, HIV prevalence between 2001 and 2007
- Antiretroviral coverage in 2006

Key Independent Variables:

- Number of HIV/AIDS NGOs per 10 million population, 2003
- Whether country has an explicit HIV/AIDS NGO, 2003

Exclusions:

- Senegal and Mauritius from the change in HIV prevalence analysis
- Cape Verde and Sao Tome et Principe from all analyses

Other Variables for Multivariate Analysis

- Number of wars – measure of stability
- Ethnolinguistic fractionalization – measure of social cohesion
- GDP per capita – measure of resources
- Foreign aid per capita – additional measure of resources
 - May impact numbers of NGOs because of donor preference for NGOs
- Number of international NGOs (INGOs) – may promote the creation of local NGOs
- Percentage of population living in urban areas – easier to form NGOs in densely populated urban areas
- HIV prevalence (adult) 2001
- PEPFAR country indicator
- Health expenditures as a percentage of GDP

Significant Predictors of Number of NGOs

	Total NGOs	HIV/AIDS NGOs (1)	HIV/AIDS NGOs (2)
Number of Wars '95-'99	-†	-†	
Ethnolinguistic Fractionalization	-†		
Average GDP per Capita '95-'99	+*	+*	+†
Average Aid per Capita '95-'99			
Number of Int. NGOs per Capita '95-'99			
Urban Population (%) '95-'99			
HIV Prevalence, 2001			+***
PEPFAR Country Indicator			-†
N	43	43	41
R ²	0.47	0.36	0.55

† = p < 0.10; * = p < 0.05; ** p < 0.01; *** p < 0.001

Effects of NGOs on Change in HIV Prevalence

	Model (1)	Model (2)
Number of Wars '95-'99		
Ethnolinguistic Fractionalization		+*
Average GDP per Capita '95-'99		
Average Aid per Capita '95-'99		
HIV Prevalence, 2001		
PEPFAR Country Indicator		
Health Expenditures (% GDP) '95-'99		
HIV NGOs per 10 Million Pop. 2003		
HIV NGO Indicator 2003		-*
N	39	40
R ²	0.18	0.29

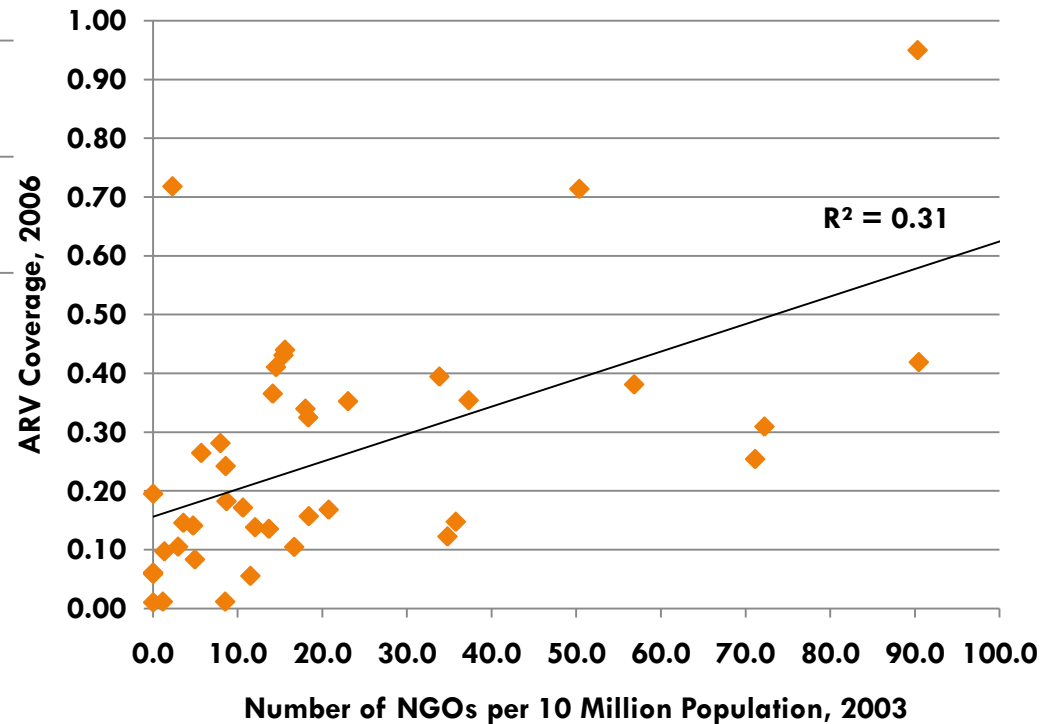
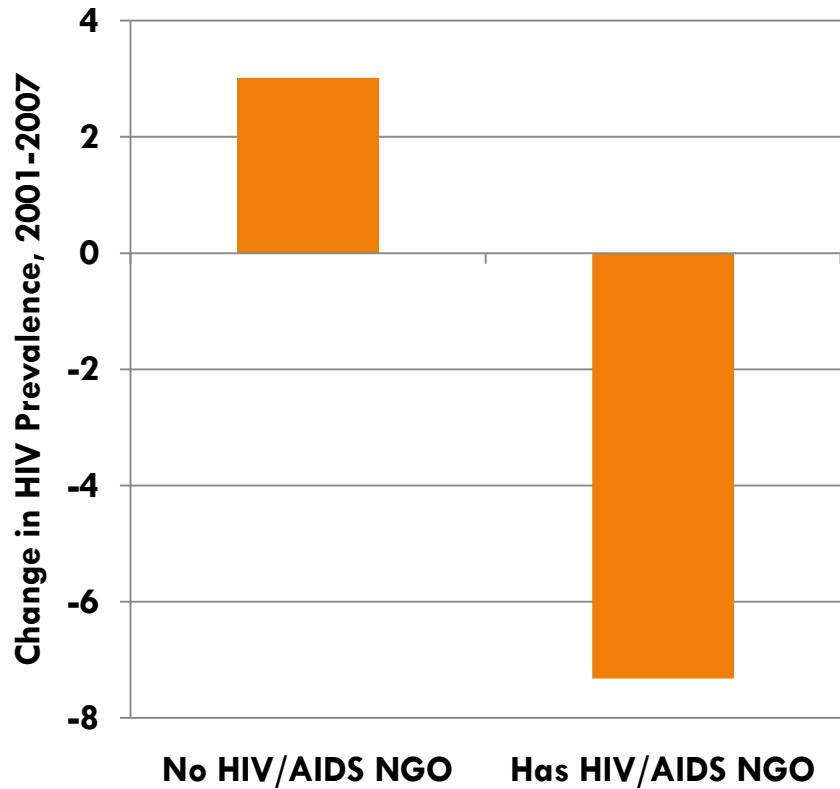
† = p < 0.10; * = p < 0.05; ** p < 0.01; *** p < 0.001

Effects of NGOs on ARV Coverage

	Model (1)	Model (2)
Number of Wars '95-'99		
Ethnolinguistic Fractionalization	-**	-*
Average GDP per Capita '95-'99		
Average Aid per Capita '95-'99	+**	
HIV Prevalence, 2001		
PEPFAR Country Indicator	+***	+**
Health Expenditures (% GDP) '95-'99		
HIV NGOs per 10 Million Pop. 2003	+**	
HIV NGO Indicator 2003		
N	37	38
R ²	0.70	0.55

† = p < 0.10; * = p < 0.05; ** p < 0.01; *** p < 0.001

Graphical Representation of Effects of NGOs



Conclusions

Factors associated with organizationally “rich” countries:

- Greater stability
- Lower ethnic fractionalization
- Higher GDP
- Timing of foreign aid

In addition, countries with more HIV/AIDS NGOs also:

- Have higher HIV prevalence
- Are not PEPFAR countries

Countries that experienced declines in HIV/AIDS prevalence:

- Less diverse, and had explicit HIV/AIDS NGO

Countries with better ARV coverage:

- Less diverse, more foreign aid, PEPFAR countries, and more HIV/AIDS NGOs