

	1985-2002	2003-2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total for 1985-2020
Nigeria ^{4,16}	-	-	3.40	1.96	21.27	15.19	13.25	9.92	23.78	22.17	47.32	26.72	34.85	9.72	-	-	229.55
Bangladesh HNPSP Pooled Funds	-	-	23.00	22.54	10.80	0.50	10.50	11.90	10.60	10.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	99.84
Pakistan ^{4,13}	-	2.25	4.75	-	20.00	22.87	-	3.50	4.53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57.90
Indonesia	-	13.80	23.86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.00	-	-	-	51.66
Angola	-	-	-	1.87	-	-	0.59	16.99	5.60	6.54	-	-	-	-	-	-	31.59
Yemen	-	-	-	-	-	0.70	-	-	0.88	2.96	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.54
Namibia	-	-	3.87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.87
Nepal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.10	0.70	0.67	1.50	-	-	-	-	-	4.97
Congo, Republic of	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.50	1.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.00
Egypt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.74	-	2.35	-	-	-	-	4.09
Gabon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.66
Ghana	-	-	-	-	-	0.87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.87
Kazakhstan	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.35
Rwanda	-	-	-	-	-	0.24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.24
Subtotal:	-	66.96	202.53	264.30	225.66	127.47	164.19	296.57	282.06	44.08	48.82	29.07	48.85	9.72	-	-	1810.28
Sub total: External Contribution	741.01	617.58	372.45	395.81	497.99	606.19	619.81	832.87	819.88	635.11	568.17	854.33	668.39	735.25	382.58	-	9347.42
Total Funds¹⁸	2,283.14	1,657.00	685.71	713.58	852.55	850.26	879.33	1,163.93	1,166.53	1,100.29	956.80	1,182.76	986.01	1,165.22	703.71	69.63	16,416.44

¹ The full US appropriation is reflected on this chart, however, in accordance with UN revenue recognition policy, from 2013 on, only the portion of the US appropriations which is directly attributed to the polio eradication activities implemented by WHO and UNICEF is reflected in the G7 section subtotal (and therefore also the overall total). The FY2018 Congressional allocation was US\$ 235 million less a post-appropriation reduction of US\$ 597,000 for the unaccompanied Alien Children Program. For FY19 Congress has appropriated US\$176 million for the polio eradication activities of the CDC. The full Congressional allocation will be reflected at the end of 2019. Further information about activities supported by US funding for polio eradication can be found here (<http://polioeradication.org/financing/donors/other-contributions/>).

² The UK committed £300 million to polio eradication for the 2013-2018 period, including £30 million to Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance for IPV procurement. The UK also provided an additional £13.8 million for the 2013-2014 Horn of Africa and Middle East outbreaks. After a successful pledging moment at the Rotary Convention in Atlanta on 12 June 2017, the UK approved a £100 million additional commitment on 5 July 2017. Of that £100m additional payment, £34m was received in 2017 and £33m in 2018. The final tranche of £33m will be received in 2019.

³ The 2009 contribution from Germany included €52 million to the Government of India (combination of a loan/grant), which the Government used to strengthen cold chain and information systems. The 2012 contribution included €5 million for Tajikistan for rehabilitation of polio victims further to the 2010 polio outbreak. Although both contributions were outside of the GPEI budget, they were recognized in Germany's total contribution to the Initiative, but were not included in the total contributions line for G7 countries. Germany also provided over €13 million in 2013-2014 for the Middle East outbreak. Under its 2013-2017 pledge, Germany contributed a total of €105 million to the GPEI programs in Nigeria and Afghanistan; in 2016, it added Pakistan to the recipients of funding. Beyond the 2013-2017 pledge, Germany has since extended its contributions to Nigeria as well as Pakistan.

⁴ Canada's current commitment to the GPEI is Can\$ 100 million which includes Can\$ 70 million for the 2017-20 period plus an additional Can\$ 30 million for polio eradication activities in Afghanistan through 2022. For 2013-2018, Canada committed C\$250 million, as well as provided an additional Can\$ 3 million for the 2013-2014 Horn of Africa outbreak. Contributions include approximately US\$ 8.80 million for activities in Pakistan during 2013-2015 that were outside of the GPEI budget, but supported the overall goal of polio eradication. Additionally, Canada provided US\$ 9.8 million for activities in Nigeria and Ukraine for routine immunization activities outside of the GPEI budget.

⁵ Japan has been supporting polio activities through its annual grants over the past decades. Since 2011, Japan has supplemented its traditional grant financing with innovative financing in partnership with the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF). Under this 'loan conversion' model, Japan has provided development assistance loans to the governments of Pakistan (approximately US\$ 122 million) and Nigeria (approximately US\$ 70 million) for vaccine and operations costs. If performance criteria are met, the BMGF will repay the loan credit to JICA on behalf of the Pakistani and Nigerian governments, in effect converting the loan to a grant. Additionally 2012 reflects US\$ 8.03 million released by the Government of Pakistan using funding from the Government of Japan provided through the Counter Value Fund mechanism, a type of non-project grant aid. As a response to the new WPV cases in Nigeria in August 2016, Japan mobilized for the first time its humanitarian funding and confirmed US\$ 33 million for the Nigeria and Lake Chad response in early 2017, which covered a large part of the UNICEF requirement in the sub-regional response in 2017.

⁶ Norway's figures reflect all confirmed funding to Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance (2013-2019) and funding to WHO (2013-2017).

⁷ Since 2011, His Highness Sheikh Mohamed bin Zayed Al Nahyan, Crown Prince of Abu Dhabi and Deputy Supreme Commander of the UAE Armed Forces, has pledged US\$137 million towards polio eradication activities through the Global Polio Eradication Initiative (GPEI) and the UAE Pakistan Assistance Program. The figures reflect confirmed funding to WHO and UNICEF.

⁸ The US\$ 355 Million Challenge Grant from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation to Rotary International is reflected in both the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation and Rotary International 2008-2012 contribution lines, though the contribution is only counted once in the subtotal line. The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation pledged US\$ 1.8 billion in 2013 and another US\$450 million in 2017, bringing its total pledge to US\$ 2.25 billion for 2013-2020 and includes direct funding to WHO, UNICEF and Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance as well as challenge funding to third parties to leverage additional contributions. Rotary has pledged up to US\$ 290 million for 2013-2020, which will be matched 2:1 by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation. Contributions from both under this match scheme will be reflected as and when funds are confirmed. Rotary's contributions to the GPEI are through the Rotary Foundation.

⁹ For 2011, the Foundation also provided \$430,000 to improve the quality of life for children suffering from polio-related disabilities in Pakistan during the 2010 polio outbreak.

¹⁰ The US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, Rotary International and the United Nations Foundation provided third-party funding to "buy down" World Bank loans to countries for the purchase of oral polio vaccine, in effect turning the loans into grants. The figures represent the Bank's portion only as contributions from Rotary International, Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, US CDC and United Nations Foundation are counted in their own contribution line.

¹¹ 'Other' includes contributions from AGFUND, British Airways, Chevron (Angola), Dangote Foundation, SCB/Brunei + Polio Points Initiative, Millennium Fund, Sanofi Pasteur, Saudi Arabian Red Crescent Society, Smith Kline Biologicals, Total E&P (Angola) and UNICEF National Committees (until 2011).

¹² The Government of Pakistan has taken out two loans from the Islamic Development Bank worth: US\$ 227 million for 2013-2015 and US\$ 100 million for 2016-2018. The Government of Pakistan allocates the funds to WHO & UNICEF to help implement the country's polio program. The principal amount of the loan will be repaid by the federal government, while the interest payments will be paid by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, provided loan conditionalities are met. If they are not met, then the Government will be responsible for the interest payments. The figures represent the annual contributions received by WHO and UNICEF by the government. These funds, along with the JICA Loan Conversion, are Pakistan's domestic contributions towards the GPEI budget for 2013-2018. As part of its increasing ownership of the program, the Government is also funding infrastructure, security support and direct provincial contributions estimated by the Government to be over US\$ 100 million from July 2012 to December 2018.

¹³ The UNICEF 2010 figure includes US\$20 million in Regular Resources for oral polio vaccine plus an additional US\$15.12 million in other UNICEF Resources. For 2011, US\$15 million in Regular Resources and US\$ 22.2 million in other UNICEF Resources. For 2012, US\$ 32.92 million in Regular Resources and US\$ 6.80 million in other UNICEF Resources. For 2013-2017, the total in Regular Resources is US\$ 61.73 million and US\$ 2.79 million in other UNICEF Resources (excludes easyJet and Latter Day Saints Charities, which are reflected separately).

¹⁴ IFFIm contribution does not include programme support costs.

¹⁵ The impact of reduced Program Support Costs (PSC) is not included in the subtotal, starting in 2006 onwards. In 2012, \$2.4 million is from WHO core contributions vs reduced PSC and thus counted in the total.

¹⁶ In addition to direct budget support from the Ministry of Health, the Federal Government of Nigeria allocated funding from World Bank loans to WHO (US\$ 75.61 million) and UNICEF (US\$ 75.66 million) to help implement the country's polio program. Nigeria's total domestic contributions towards its program includes direct budget support, World Bank loans and JICA Loan Conversion funds.

¹⁷ As part of its increasing ownership of the polio eradication programme, the Government of India (GoI) is currently funding costs for the procurement and distribution of polio vaccines and covering a range of operational costs. WHO and UNICEF continue to supplement the programme with surveillance, including laboratory procurement, technical assistance and partial operations costs. As of 2013, the Government of India contribution is no longer counted against the GPEI budget.

¹⁸ The Total figures do not reflect any carry-forward from the previous year(s).