

WHO's budgetary allocations and burden of disease: a comparative analysis

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	Classification	Corresponding global burden of disease categories
Group I: infectious diseases		
Communicable disease prevention and control, research, tropical diseases	Communicable diseases except AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria	Diarrhoeal disease
Immunisation and vaccines, blood safety		Respiratory infections
Epidemic response		Tropical diseases
Essential medicines and technologies		Sexually transmitted infections excluding HIV, meningitis, hepatitis B, hepatitis C, leprosy, dengue, Japanese encephalitis, intestinal nematode, trachoma
HIV/AIDS	HIV/AIDS	HIV/AIDS
Tuberculosis	Tuberculosis	Tuberculosis
Malaria	Malaria	Malaria
Child and adolescent health	Child and maternal health	Maternal conditions
Making pregnancy safer		Perinatal conditions
Reproductive health		Childhood infections
Nutrition*	Malnutrition	Nutritional deficiencies
Food safety*		
Group II: non-communicable diseases		
Non-communicable disease surveillance	Non-communicable diseases	Non-communicable disease
Tobacco		
Health promotion		
Health and environment		
Mental health		
Substance abuse		
Group III: injuries		
Injuries, violence, and disability	Injuries	Injuries

Budget lines differed in 2004–05 and 2006–07 budget cycles. *Subsequent budgets joined nutrition and food safety as work areas with a heavy focus on malnutrition (eg, Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition). See WHO Programme Budget 2004–05 Areas of Work and WHO Programme Budget 2004–05 Performance Assessment Report PBPA/2004–05.

Webtable 2: Classifications of areas of work and disease categories, 2004–05 (used in figure 1)