

HIV/AIDS

Transmitted during sexual intercourse, via syringes, or during pregnancy, breastfeeding, or childbirth, HIV/AIDS, if left untreated, can lead to life-threatening infections and health conditions. The virus attacks white blood cells integral to fighting off infection, without which patients are open to infection. Though there are now effective anti-retroviral treatments for HIV/AIDS, when the disease first appeared in the 1980s it led to a widespread public health crisis. Since the start of the epidemic, an estimated 32 million people have died from AIDS-related illnesses.²⁶

2020 DAH for HIV/AIDS totaled \$9.0 billion, a 3.4% decrease from the 2019 DAH total. For context, in 2017 in low- and middle-income countries, a total of \$20.2 billion (comprising government spending, prepaid private spending, out-of-pocket spending, and development assistance for health) was spent on HIV/AIDS, of which 51.1% was DAH. Figure A shows HIV/AIDS DAH by channel of assistance between 1990 and 2020. In 2020, the United States (14.3% of overall DAH) remained the largest channel of HIV/AIDS DAH, followed by NGOs (16.7%).

And by HIV/AIDS program area, as shown in Figure B, while HIV/AIDS treatment (\$2.8 billion, 5.1% of overall 2020 DAH) remains the leading program area by DAH received, spending on counseling and testing has grown as a share of HIV/AIDS DAH, going from 0.02% (\$2.1 million) in 1990 to 6.2% (\$552.7 million) in 2020. Per Figure C, the United States remains the largest source of HIV/AIDS DAH, despite reductions in 2015 and 2018.

Figure A

*2019 and 2020 estimates are preliminary.

CEPI = Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations
 Gavi = Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance
 NGOs = Non-governmental organizations
 PAHO = Pan American Health Organization
 UNAIDS = Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
 UNFPA = United Nations Population Fund
 UNICEF = United Nations Children's Fund
 WHO = World Health Organization

"Regional development banks" include the African Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank, and the Inter-American Development Bank. "Other bilateral development agencies" include Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Ireland, Italy, South Korea, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Arab Emirates, the European Commission, and EEA.

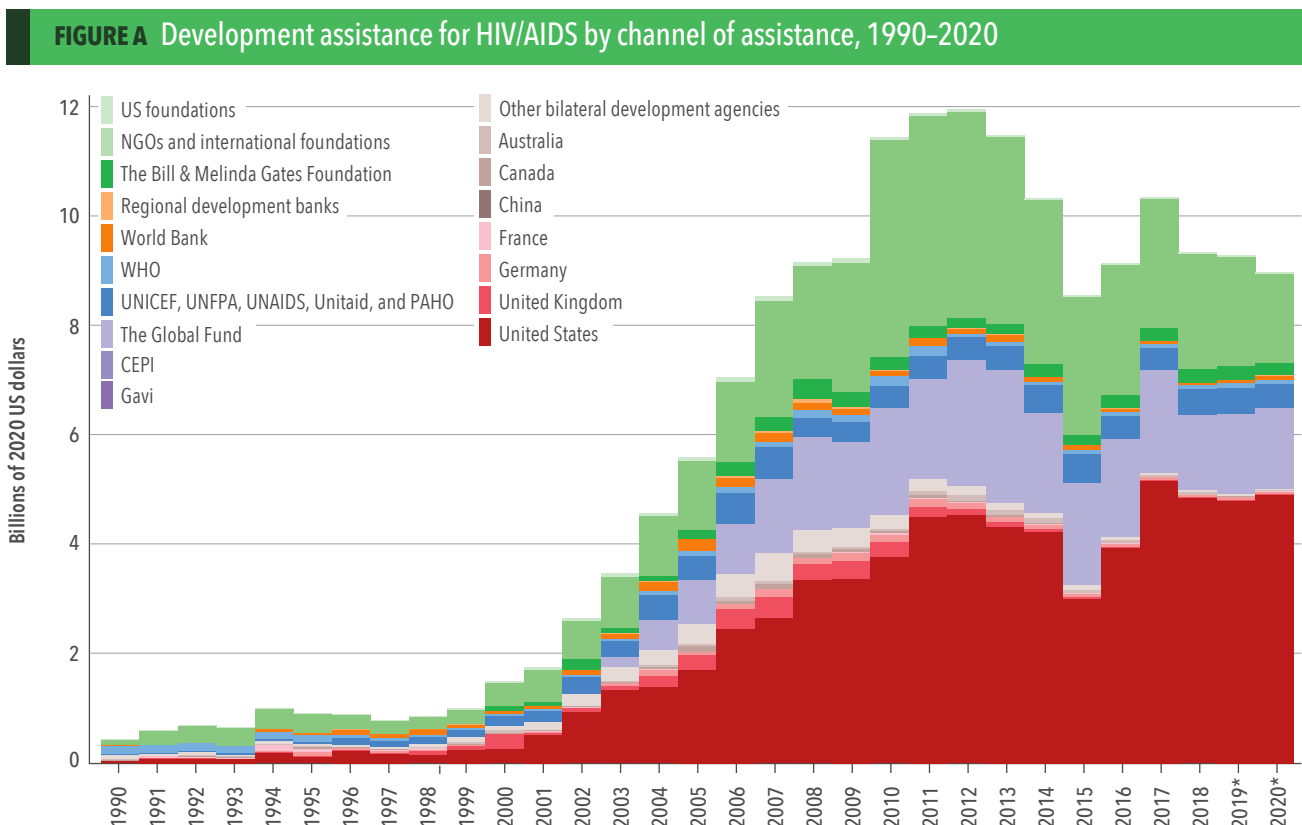


Figure B

*2019 and 2020 estimates are preliminary.

"Other" captures development assistance for health for which we have program area information but which is not identified as being allocated to any of the program areas listed.

Figure C

*2019 and 2020 estimates are preliminary.

IBRD = International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

"Other governments" include Afghanistan, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bhutan, Brazil, Brunei, Bulgaria, Côte d'Ivoire, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Croatia, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, Greece, Guinea, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Latvia, Lebanon, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Malta, Monaco, Myanmar, New Zealand, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Palestine, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia, São Tomé and Príncipe, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, South Korea, South Sudan, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Taiwan (province of China), Thailand, Togo, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, Yemen, and Zimbabwe. "Other sources" captures development assistance for health for which we have source information but which is not identified as originating within any of the sources listed. Health assistance for which we have no source information is designated as "Unidentified."

FIGURE B Development assistance for HIV/AIDS by program area, 1990–2020

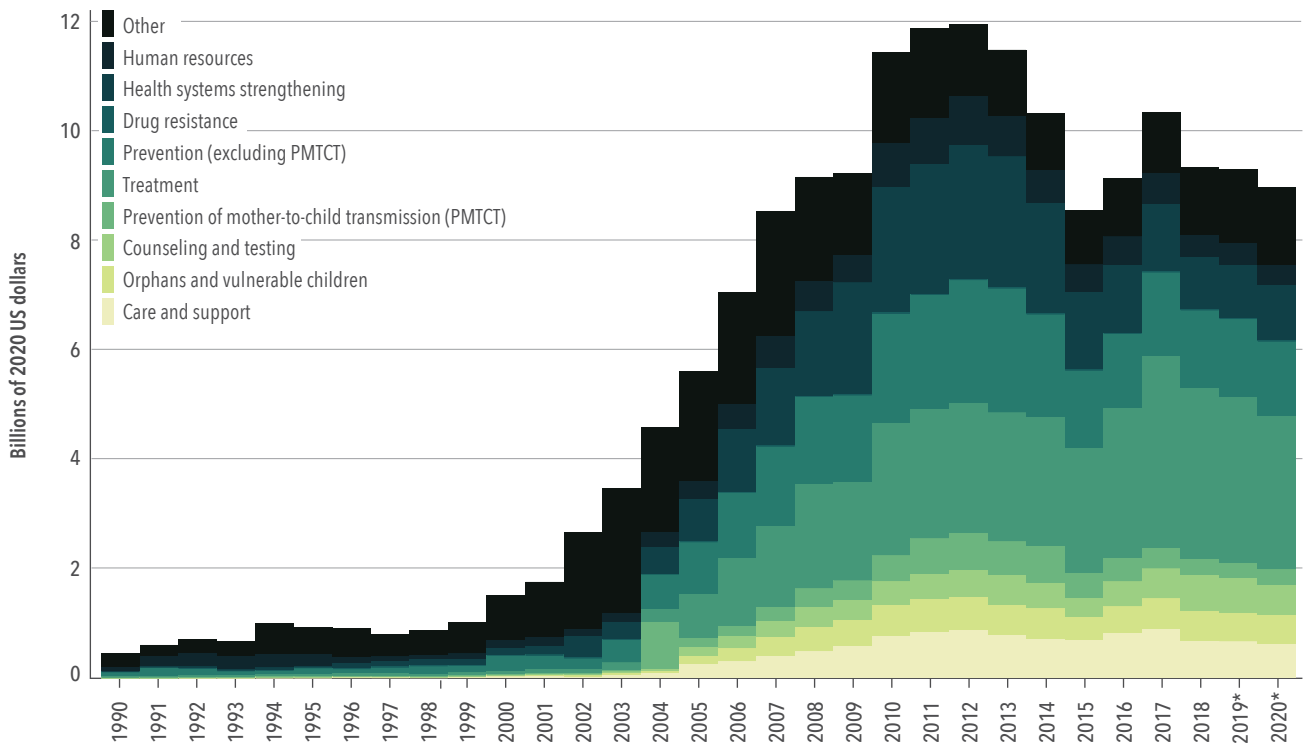


FIGURE C Development assistance for HIV/AIDS by source of funding, 1990–2020

