**Other infectious diseases**

Financing Global Health’s other infectious diseases group refers to all infectious diseases other than HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, and childhood diseases covered under our reproductive, maternal, and child health spending category. Note that the other infectious diseases group does include COVID-19, hence the substantial (+577.7%) rise in other infectious disease development assistance for health between 2019 and 2020.

Without taking COVID-19 into account, the burden this broad group of diseases causes has gone down over the past two decades — per the Global Burden of Disease study, in 1990, lower respiratory infections caused roughly 2.5 million deaths, down from 3.3 million in 1990. But where that burden is felt has not changed. In 1990, South Asia had the most other infectious disease burden, and sub-Saharan Africa the second-most; in 2020, the regions’ order was reversed, with sub-Saharan Africa experiencing the greatest other infectious disease burden.

Figure A shows other infectious diseases DAH by channel of assistance between 1990 and 2020, and Figure B shows other infectious diseases DAH received by program area for the same period. The enormous rise in other infectious disease spending — the group went from a total of $2.3 billion in 2019 to $15.7 billion in 2020 — due to COVID-19 is immediately apparent in Figure A. And Figure B illustrates the rise in DAH for Ebola in 2014 and its subsequent decline. The huge increase in other infectious disease spending driven by COVID-19 is again depicted in Figure C, which shows DAH by source of funding.

The overall jump in spending between 2019 and 2020 includes increases in the percentage of other infectious disease DAH by some sources. For example, in 2019, Japan was responsible for 3.9% of other infectious diseases DAH, while in 2020 it accounted for 15.1%. For additional context, 12.9% ($2.0 billion) of 2020 other infectious disease spending was unrelated to COVID-19, a decrease of 12.3% from the 2019 total.
Figure B

Other 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

Other and 2020 estimates are preliminary.

IBRD = International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

“Other governments” include Afghanistan, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Azerbaijan, 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, Israel, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Latvia, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Morocco, Myanmar, New Zealand, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Palestine, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia, São Tomé and Príncipe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, South Korea, South Sudan, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Taiwan (province of China), Thailand, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, Yemen, and Zimbabwe. “Other sources” captures development assistance for health 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 other infectious diseases by program area, 1990–2020

FIGURE C Development assistance for other infectious diseases by source of funding, 1990–2020