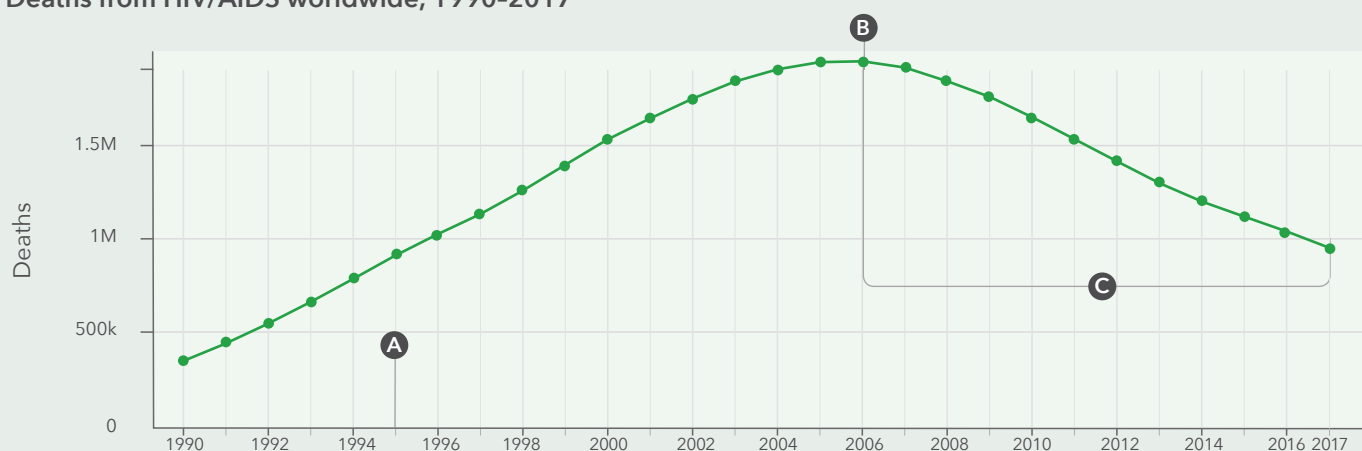


Declines in HIV/AIDS funding put poorest countries at risk

The extraordinary resources invested to fight HIV/AIDS in low- and middle-income countries (**\$221 billion from 2000 to 2016**) have helped change the course of history.

- A** In 1995, 18 million people were living with HIV/AIDS globally and 3 million additional cases emerged each year.
- B** At its peak in 2006, nearly 2 million people died from HIV/AIDS each year.
- C** Since 2006, the number of new HIV/AIDS cases has dropped 20%, the global HIV/AIDS death rate has declined 53%, and 16.4 million people in low- and middle-income countries are now on antiretroviral therapy (ART).

Deaths from HIV/AIDS worldwide, 1990-2017

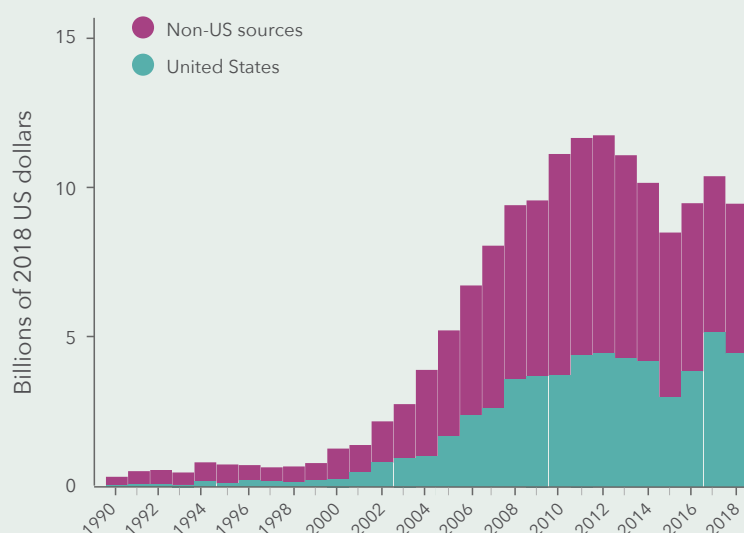


However, this progress, particularly in low- and lower-middle-income countries, **may be jeopardized** by cuts to foreign aid budgets.

Development assistance for HIV/AIDS **decreased by \$2.3 billion** between 2012 (\$11.8 billion) and 2018 (\$9.5 billion), **with additional cuts proposed**.

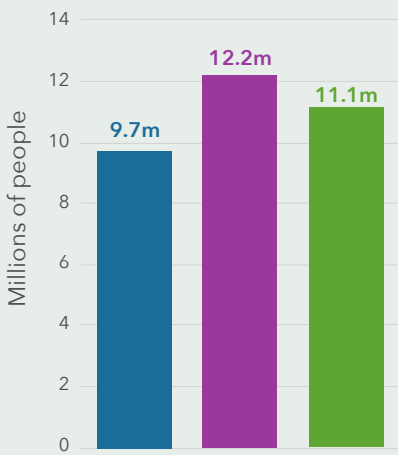
Low- and lower-middle-income countries are **especially vulnerable to cuts** in development assistance for HIV/AIDS.

Development assistance for HIV/AIDS by source, 1990-2018

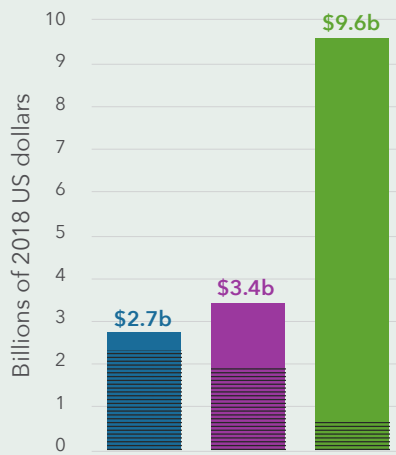


HIV/AIDS spending, development assistance, and the number of people living with HIV/AIDS, 2016

People living with HIV/AIDS



HIV/AIDS spending



● Low-income countries ● Upper-middle-income countries
 ● Lower-middle-income countries ▨ HIV/AIDS spending from development assistance

While low- and lower-middle income countries are home to the majority of people living with HIV/AIDS, their combined spending to address HIV/AIDS lags far behind that of upper-middle income countries.

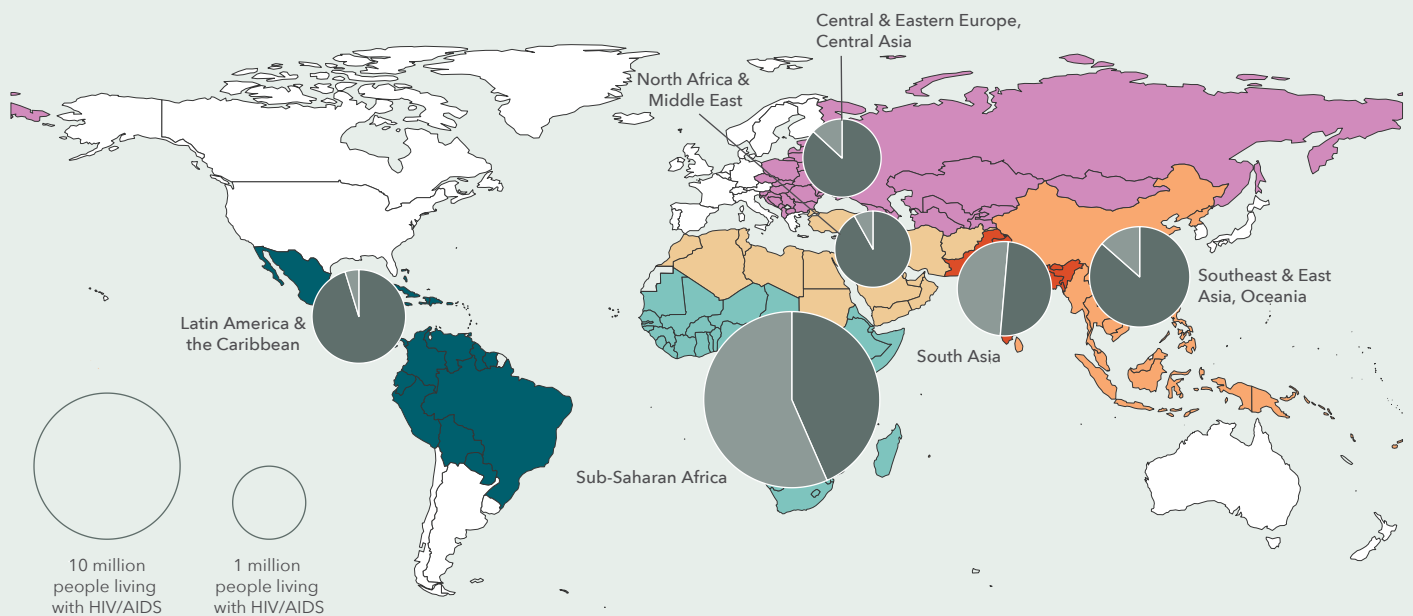
Development assistance represented 84% of HIV/AIDS spending in low-income countries and 56% in lower-middle income countries.

In 2016, low- and lower-middle income countries comprised 73% of countries (22 of 30) with high or extremely high prevalence of HIV/AIDS (defined as 1% or greater prevalence).

Sub-Saharan Africa is particularly at risk from HIV/AIDS funding shortfalls since **58% of HIV/AIDS spending** in the region **comes from development assistance**.

In 2016, over 25 million people in sub-Saharan Africa were living with HIV/AIDS

Domestic HIV/AIDS spending, development assistance for HIV/AIDS, and number of people living with HIV/AIDS, by GBD super-region, 2016



Notes: The size of each pie represents the number of people living with HIV/AIDS in 2016 in the specified Global Burden of Disease super-region. Domestic spending includes out-of-pocket, government, and prepaid private spending. High-income countries are in white and not included in this analysis.

*2018 US dollars