

HIV/AIDS

The human immunodeficiency virus, or HIV, is the virus that can cause AIDS, or acquired immunodeficiency syndrome; if left untreated, HIV/AIDS can lead to life-threatening infections and health conditions.

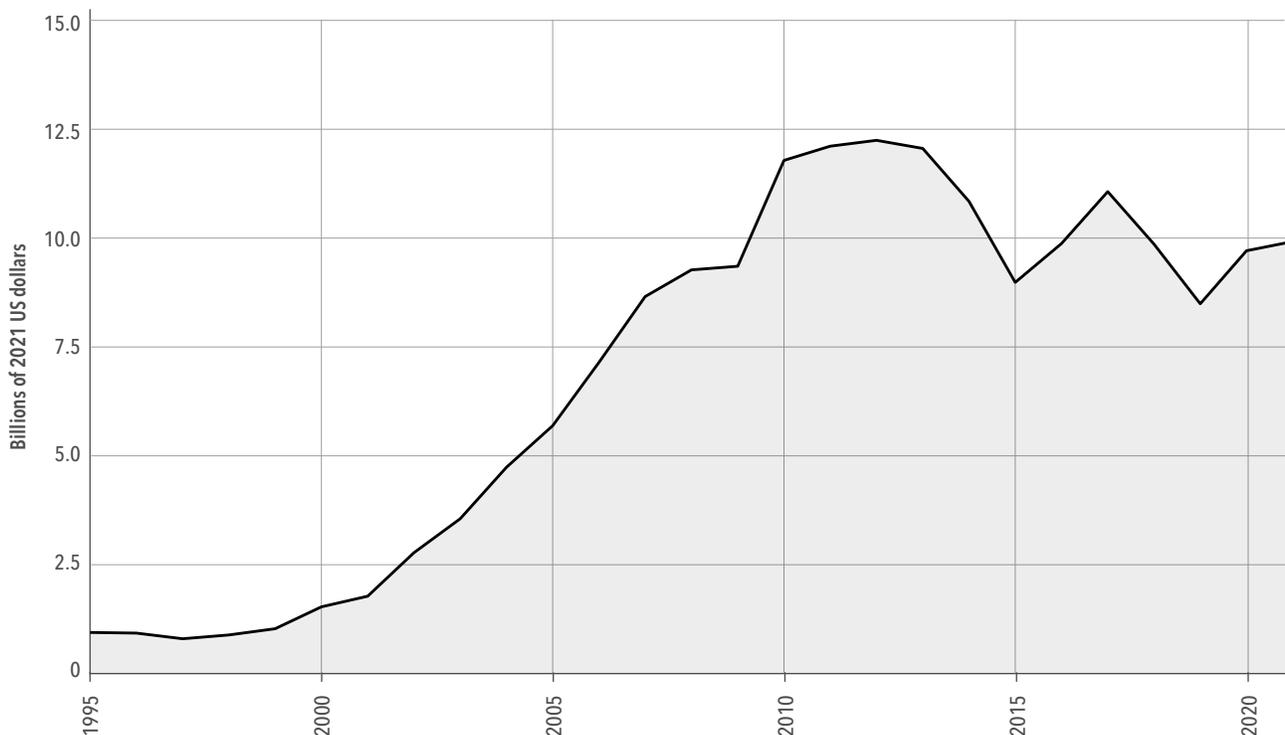
Though there are now effective anti-retroviral treatments for HIV/AIDS, when the disease first appeared in the 1980s it led to a widespread public health crisis. Since the start of the HIV/AIDS epidemic, more than 30 million people have died from AIDS-related illnesses.

In 2021, DAH for HIV/AIDS was \$9.9 billion, a 2.2% increase from the 2020 DAH total. Though DAH for HIV/AIDS has increased since 2019, it remains lower than

the 2017–2018 average of \$10.5 billion. In 2019, in low-income and lower-middle-income countries, a total of \$3.8 billion was spent on HIV/AIDS, which was 45.4% of total DAH for HIV/AIDS. For context, DAH for HIV/AIDS was \$8.5 billion, 19.7% of the 2019 DAH total.

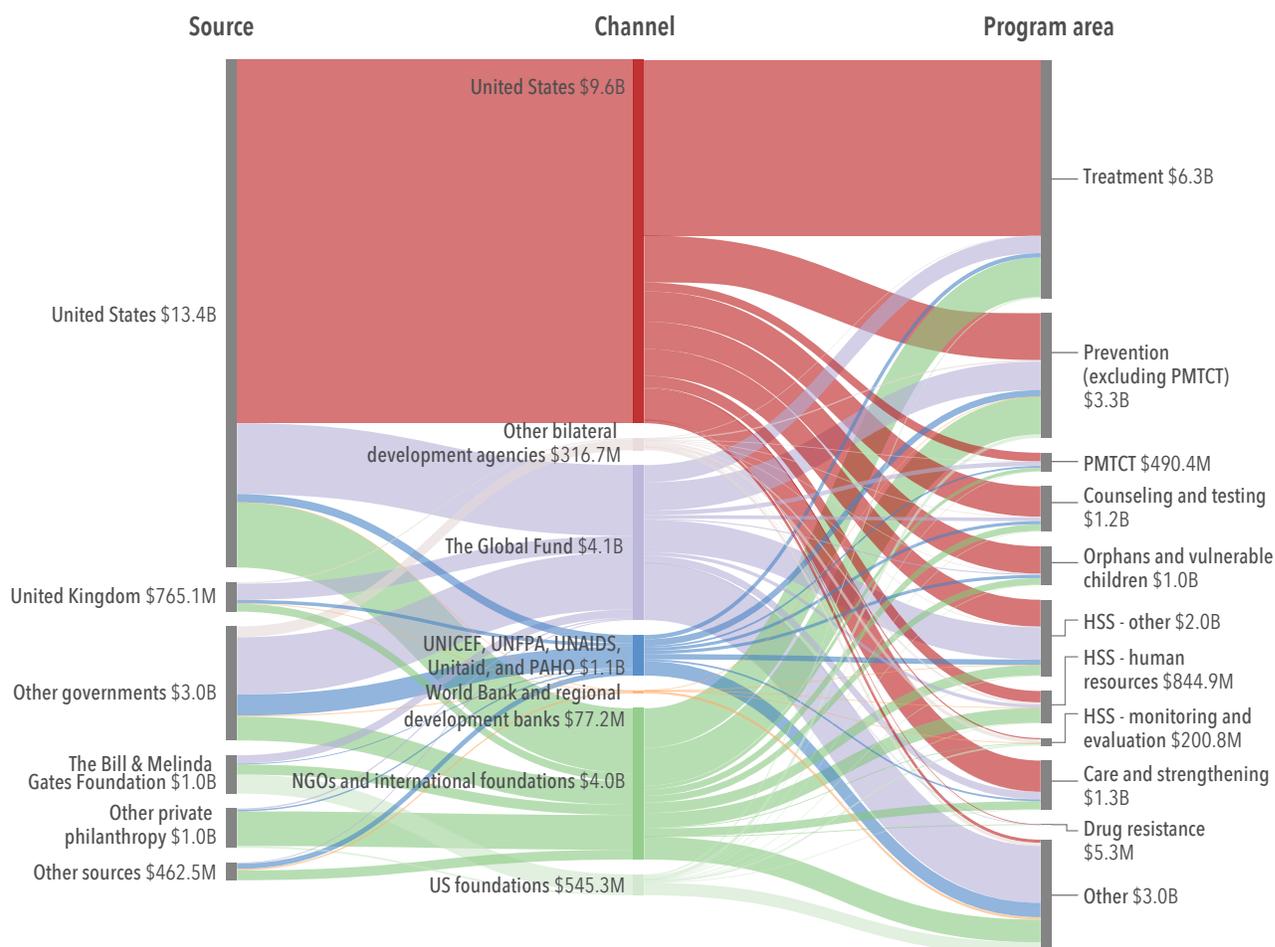
The HIV/AIDS profile illustrates the sources, disbursement channels, and program areas to which HIV/AIDS DAH was allocated. Figure A gives a high-level view of DAH for HIV/AIDS between 1995 and 2021, while Figure B illustrates how DAH for HIV/AIDS flowed from source to channel to program area in 2020–2021.

FIGURE A Development assistance for health for HIV/AIDS, 1995–2021*



*2021 estimates are preliminary.

FIGURE B Flows of development assistance for health for HIV/AIDS from source to channel to program area, 2020-2021



“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.”

“Other governments” include Afghanistan, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bhutan, Brazil, Brunei, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Côte d’Ivoire, Croatia, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Greece, Guinea, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Latvia, Lebanon, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Malta, Monaco, Myanmar, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, 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, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Taiwan (province of China), Thailand, the Netherlands, Togo, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, Yemen, and Zimbabwe.

“Other bilateral development agencies” include Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, South Korea, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom, the European Commission, and EEA.

“Regional development banks” include the African Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank, and the Inter-American Development Bank.

“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.

CEPI = Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations
 NGOs = Non-governmental organizations
 PAHO = Pan American Health Organization
 PMTCT = Prevention of mother-to-child transmission
 UNAIDS = Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
 UNFPA = United Nations Population Fund
 UNICEF = United Nations Children’s Fund
 WHO = World Health Organization