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, neonatal, and child health spending category. Note that the other infectious diseases group includes COVID-19, hence the 733.1% rise in other infectious disease DAH between 2019 and 2021.

COVID-19 notwithstanding, the burden of this group of diseases has gone down over the past two decades – according to the Global Burden of Disease 2019 study, as a category, other infectious diseases caused roughly 0.7 million deaths in 2019, down from 2.2 million in 1990. But where the burden of infectious diseases is felt has not changed. In 1990, sub-Saharan Africa had the most other infectious disease burden, and South Asia the second-most; in the 2019, the regions’ order was unchanged, despite the dramatic decrease in other infectious disease burden in both regions.

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

The increase in spending between 2019 and 2021 includes rises in the percentage of other infectious diseases DAH by some sources. For example, in 2019, Japan was responsible for 3.2% of other infectious diseases DAH, while in 2021, Japan accounted for 6.5%. For additional context, 9.2% ($2.2 billion) of 2021 other infectious diseases spending was unrelated to COVID-19, a decrease of 26.3% under the 2020 total.

*2021 estimates are preliminary.
“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
UNAIDS = Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNICEF = United Nations Children’s Fund
UNICEF, UNFPA, UNAIDS, Unitaid, and PAHO = Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
WHO = World Health Organization