

Funding Gaps Could Put Asia Further Behind on HIV/AIDS

The South and Southeast Asia region has the second largest HIV epidemic in the world and is home to 3.5 million people living with HIV.¹ Reductions in HIV incidence and mortality have varied by country and population group.² At this critical time when the world has the chance to achieve sustained and successful epidemic control, donor investments in the region are falling.

Donor investments for HIV/AIDS in Asia are declining

Annual PEPFAR and Global Fund investments in South and Southeast Asia have **declined by \$150M** (32%) in the past five years.³

As more countries progress to middle-income status, additional donor support will be even more limited. For example, by 2025, Malaysia is expected to no longer be eligible for Global Fund HIV financing.⁴

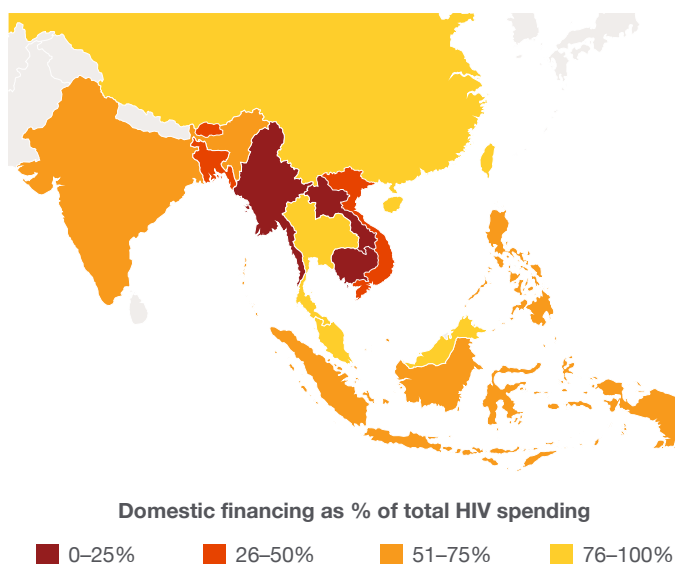
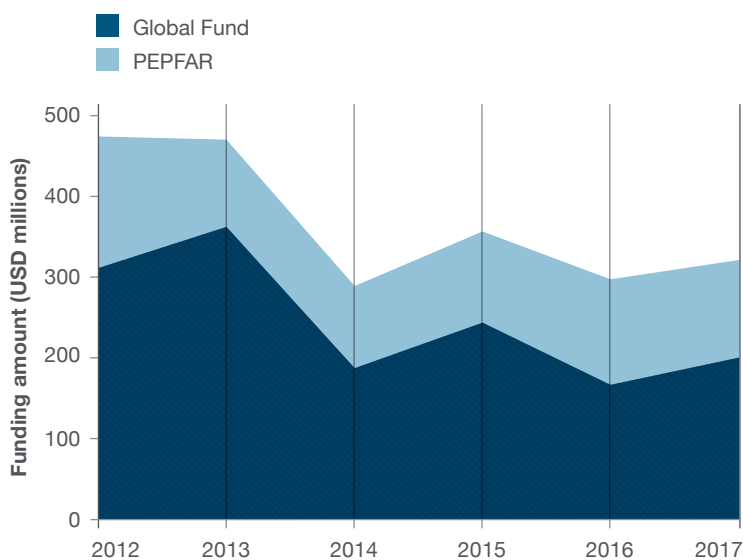
Reaching the targets for HIV control in the region set by UNAIDS will require a **more than 20% increase in funding**.²

Increased domestic financing urgently needed

Overall across South and Southeast Asia, more than three-quarters of HIV spending is from governments, according to a recent model.⁵

However, this varies considerably by country. For example, domestic funding in Cambodia, Laos PDR, and Myanmar accounted for **less than 25%** of their HIV program costs in 2015.

Domestic financing will be especially important to fill gaps in **key population programs** previously supported by international donors.



¹ UNAIDS 2016 estimates.

² WHO, Fast Tracking the HIV Response in the South-East Asia Region. 2016 http://apps.searo.who.int/PDS_DOCS/B5274.pdf

³ The Global Fund. Data Web API. <https://www.theglobalfund.org/en/data/data-sets/>. amfAR. PEPFAR Country/Regional Operational Plans (COPs/ROPs) Database. <https://copsdata.amfar.org/>. Global Fund spending is disbursements; PEPFAR is planned spending adjusted for pipeline.

⁴ The Global Fund. Projected transitions from Global Fund support by 2025 – transitions by component. 2018.

https://www.theglobalfund.org/media/5641/core_projectedtransitionsby2025_list_en.pdf?u=636589651130000000

⁵ Spending on health and HIV/AIDS: domestic health spending and development assistance in 188 countries, 1995-2015. Lancet 2018; 391: 1799-829.

[https://www.thelancet.com/pdfs/journals/lancet/PIIS0140-6736\(18\)30698-6.pdf](https://www.thelancet.com/pdfs/journals/lancet/PIIS0140-6736(18)30698-6.pdf)