

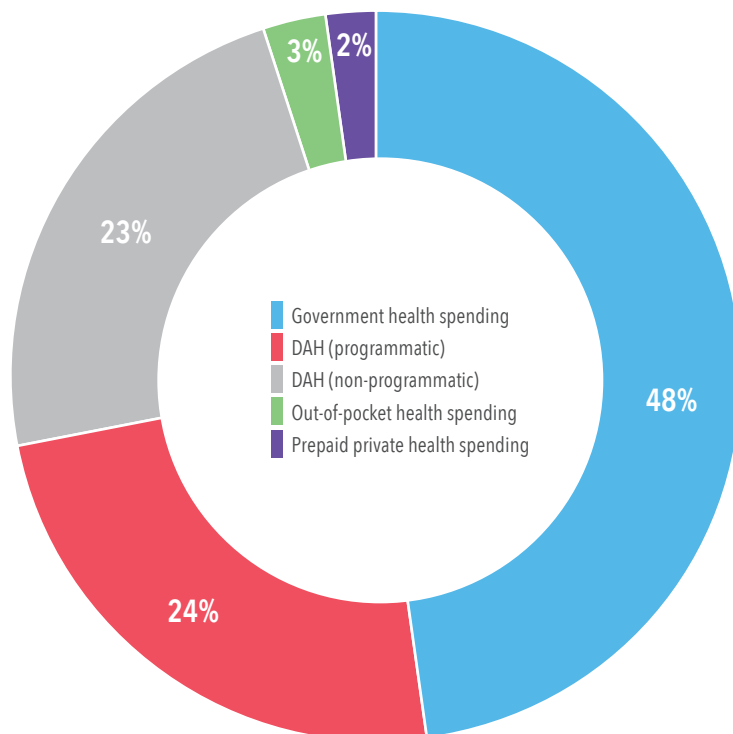
# HIV/AIDS

Transmitted during sexual intercourse, via syringes, or during pregnancy, breastfeeding, or childbirth, if left untreated, HIV/AIDS can lead to life-threatening infections and health conditions. The virus attacks white blood cells integral to fighting off infection, without which patients are extremely vulnerable. Though there are now effective antiretroviral 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 epidemic, an estimated 32 million people have died from AIDS-related illnesses.<sup>50</sup>

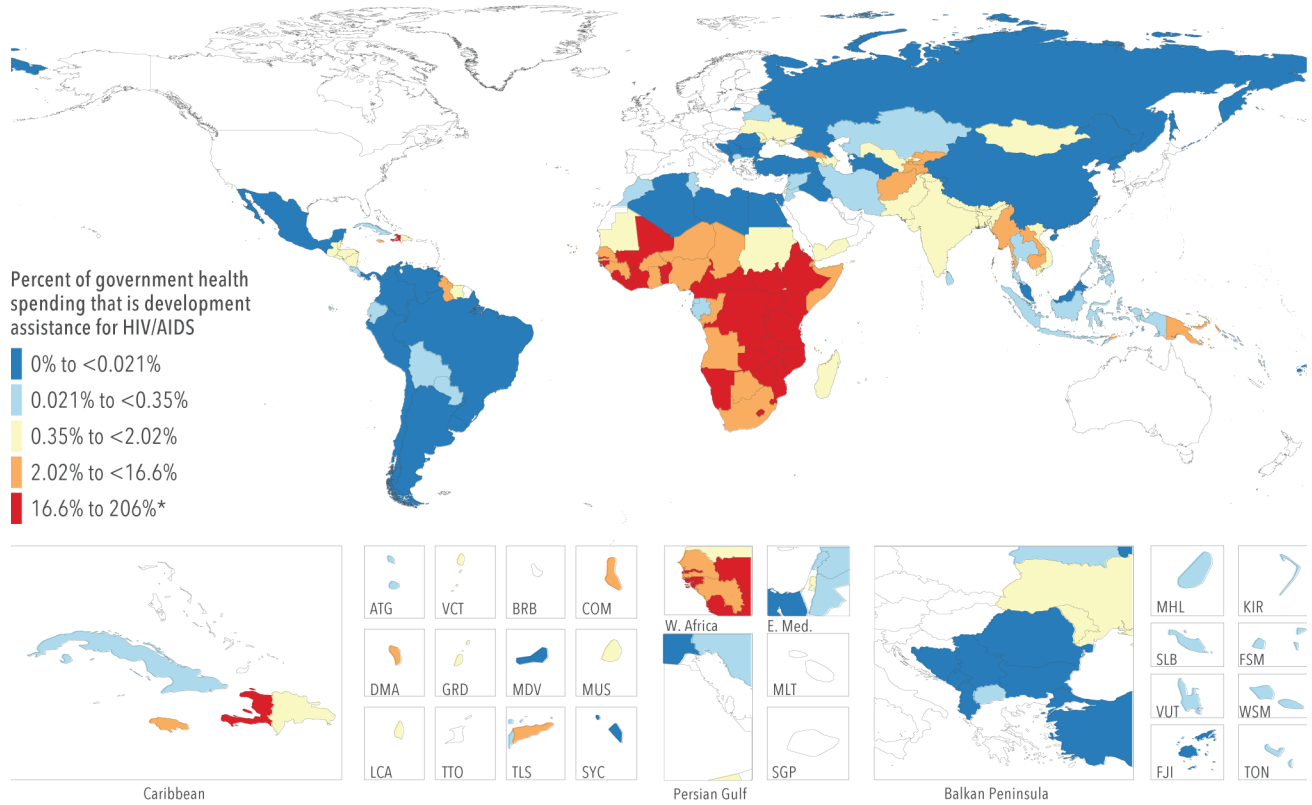
In 2017, a total of \$20.2 billion (17.0–25.0) was spent on HIV/AIDS; note that our global spending estimate for HIV/AIDS is only inclusive of 135 low- and middle-income countries. Between 2000 and 2017, total spending on HIV/AIDS increased 377.4% (323.2–433.6). Of the 2017 total, DAH accounted for 47.9% (38.5–56.6), prepaid private spending 1.8% (0.5–4.7), out-of-pocket spending 2.8% (1.3–5.4), and government spending 47.4% (40.7–53.1). Government spending on HIV/AIDS was highest in South Africa, Brazil, and China, while HIV/AIDS DAH was highest in South Africa, Tanzania, and Kenya.

Figure 1 shows HIV/AIDS spending in low- and middle-income countries in 2017. Figure 2, meanwhile, shows HIV/AIDS DAH received compared to government spending in low- and middle-income countries, illustrating where countries remain dependent on DAH for HIV/AIDS spending. And Figure 3 shows HIV/AIDS DAH received by program area in 2019.

**FIGURE 1** Health spending on HIV/AIDS in low- and middle-income countries, 2017

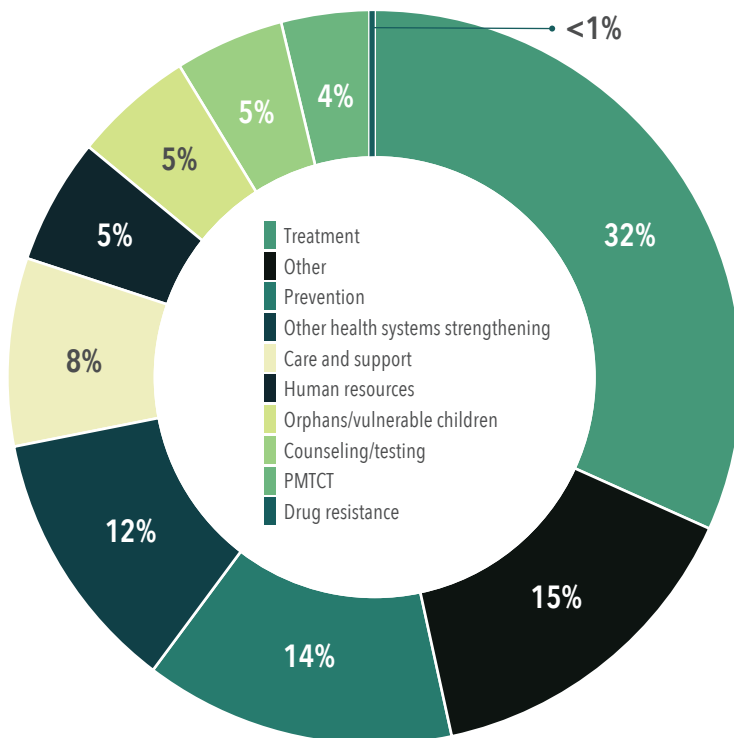


**FIGURE 2** Development assistance for HIV/AIDS compared to government health spending, 2017\*



\*Countries above 100% include Haiti, Malawi, Mozambique, South Sudan, and Uganda.

**FIGURE 3** DAH for HIV/AIDS, by program area, 2019\*\*



\* All World Bank high-income designated countries are excluded and shown in white.

\*\* 2019 estimates are preliminary

PMTCT = Prevention of mother-to-child transmission