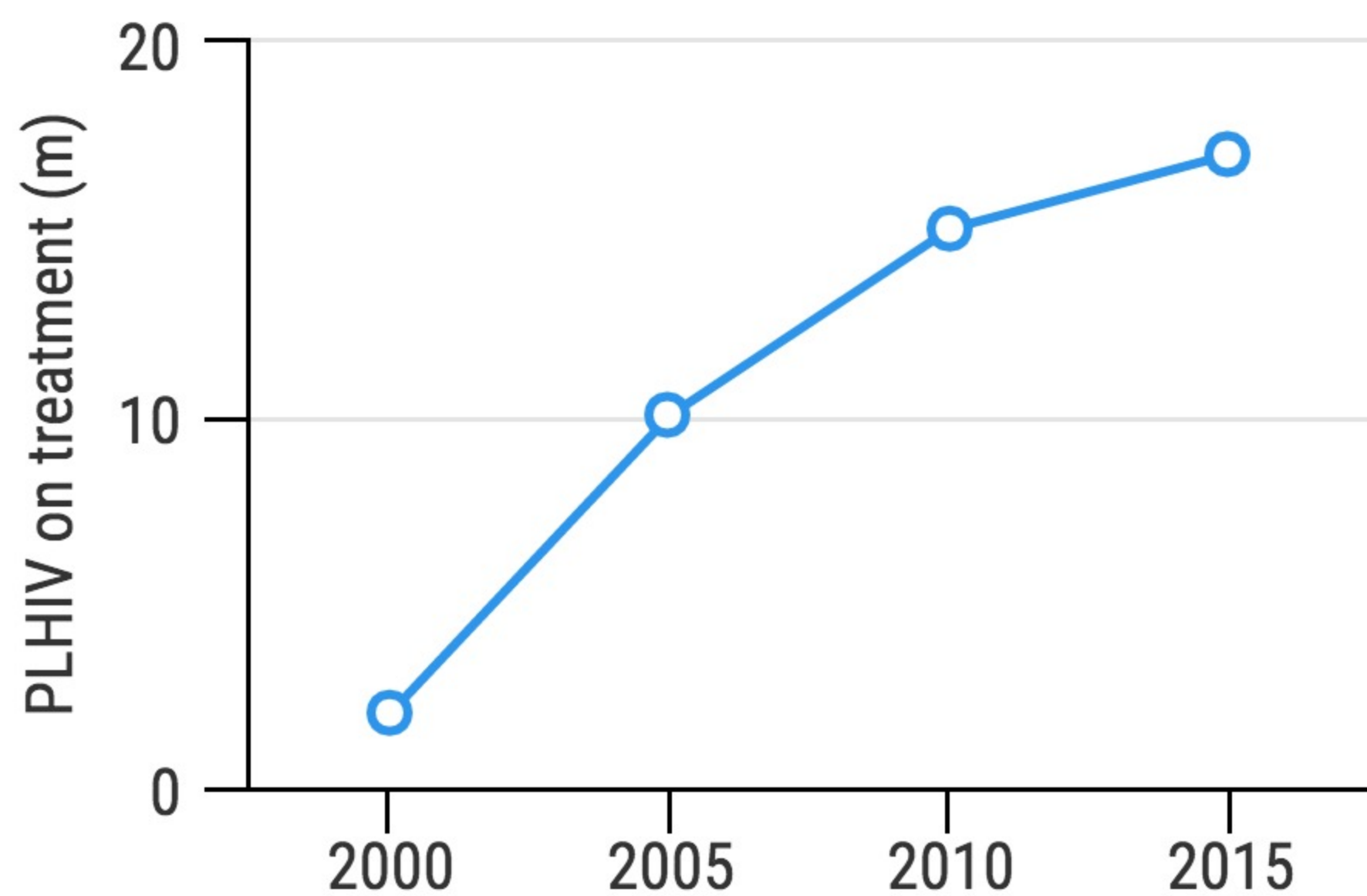


The UK and the Global HIV Response

The Global Picture

Fifteen years ago, less than 200,000 people in low and middle income countries were receiving treatment and the HIV and AIDS epidemic was growing fast. We now have 18 million people receiving treatment, but we're only halfway there. Nearly 20 million people living with HIV are still not accessing treatment.



2.1m people became infected with HIV in 2015

New infections among adults haven't declined since 2010. Sex workers, people who inject drugs, men who have sex with men, prisoners and transgender people, continue to be disproportionately affected by the epidemic. 1.1 m people died of AIDS related illnesses in 2015, with 1/3 of deaths caused by TB.

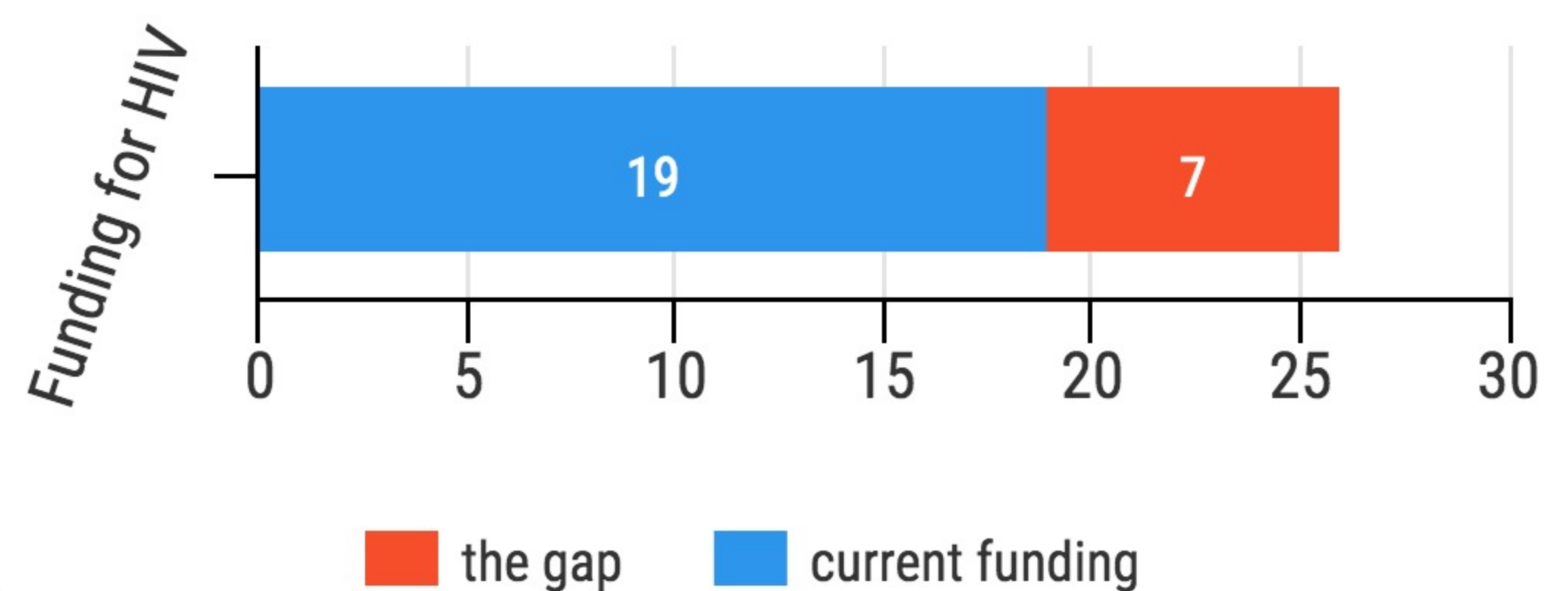


60% of new adolescent infections are girls.

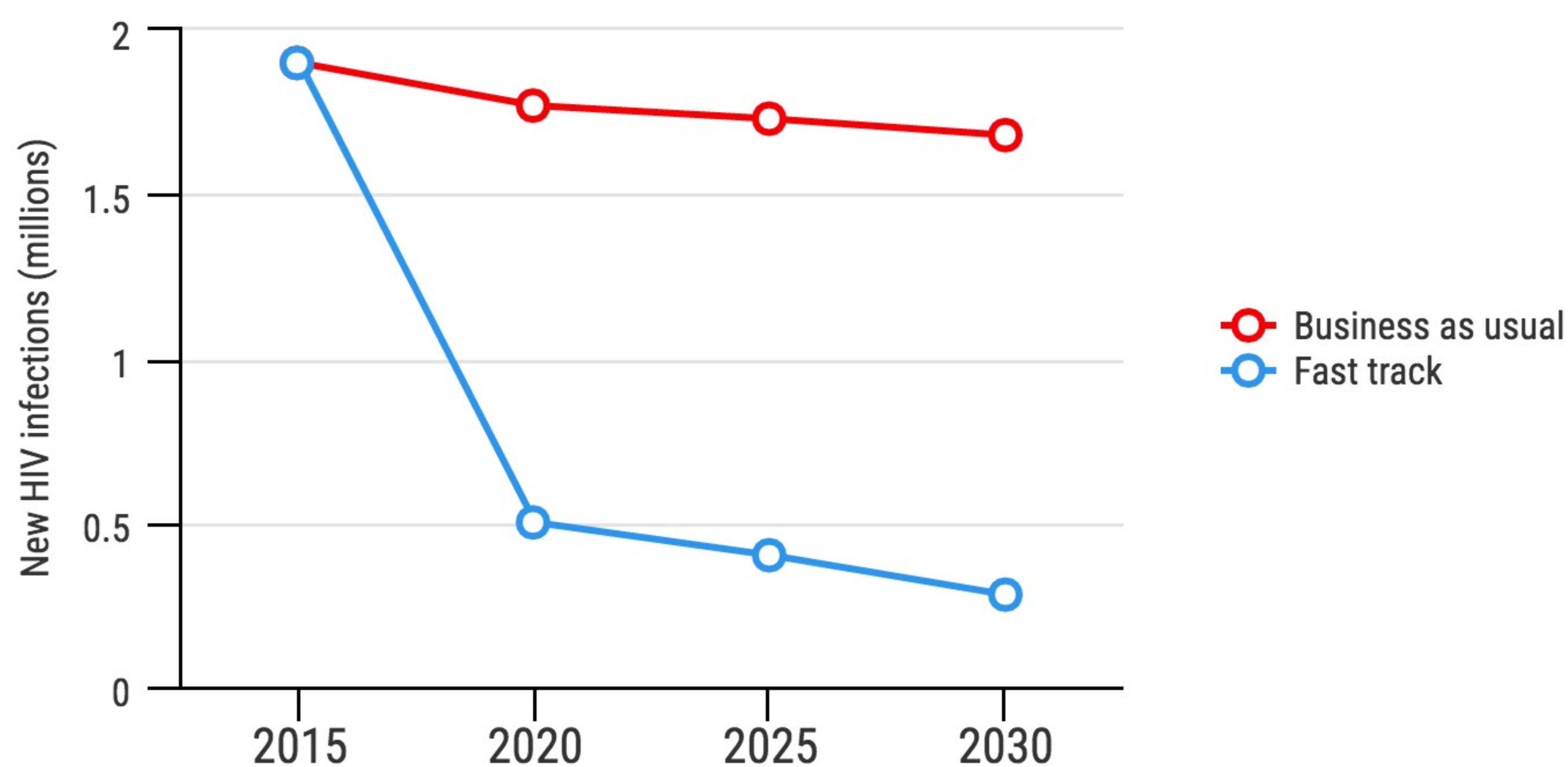
International Goals: The member states of the UN have committed to fast track the HIV/AIDS response and set targets of less than 500 000 new HIV infections annually, less than 500 000 AIDS related deaths annually and the elimination of HIV related discrimination by 2020. Achieving these goals will be critical to ending the HIV/AIDS epidemic by 2030 in line with the Sustainable Development Goals.

UNAIDS estimates that to meet these goals we need to fill a funding gap of 7 billion dollars annually, by 2020.

This one-third increase in funding will allow a doubling of the number of people receiving prevention and treatment services by increasing the efficiency of the response, building on what we have learnt so far. But donor funding is dropping off when we need it most—declining by 13% between 2014 and 2015.



The Cost of Inaction - New HIV infections



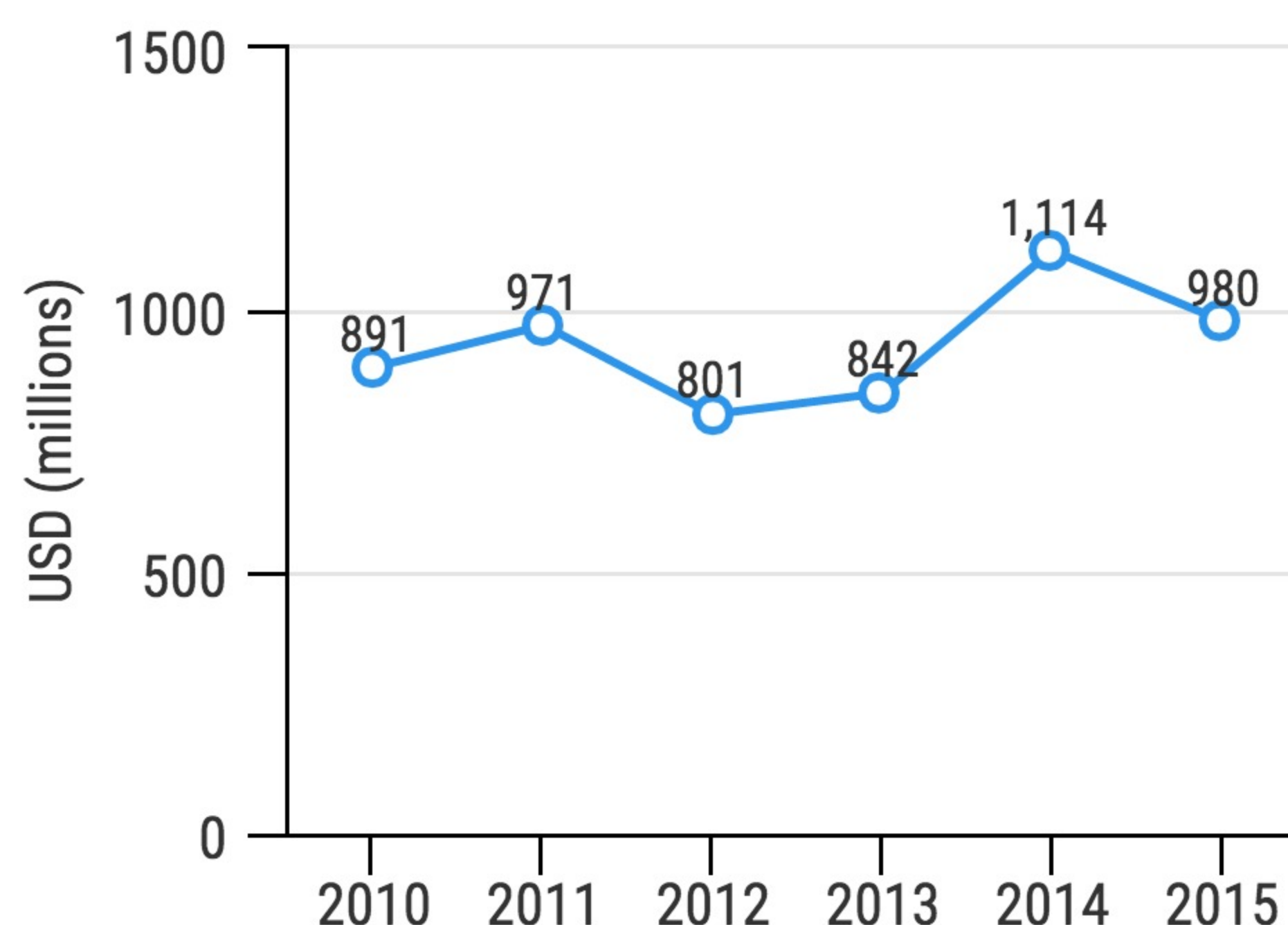
Reaching the UNAIDS goals will prevent an additional **18 million HIV infections and 11 million AIDS related deaths** between 2016 and 2030.

The UK's role in the Global HIV Response



The UK is the second largest bilateral donor to HIV/AIDS and in 2015 contributed **5% of the total funding for HIV-related programs in low and middle income countries.** These funds not only fight AIDS but help to build the basic health services required by all people.

DFID funding for the HIV and AIDS response



To show the world that the UK remains a global leader and ensure that we end the AIDS epidemic, the UK must financially, politically and programmatically prioritise HIV. **The UK should maintain its share of funding at 5% of the required total.** This would entail increasing funding to US \$1300 m (approx £1001 m) by 2020. **Every £1 invested now to fight AIDS has a return of £15** based on the total economic benefits of improved health from increased access to life-saving treatment and from infections averted.

Why HIV is important to the UK

65% people living with HIV live in DFID priority countries. HIV drains the economic productivity of a country by reducing work output, and increasing costs of health services. Investing in HIV now will reduce new infections and the cost of treatment in the long run. It will enable countries to grow their economies, decreasing the need for donor funding.

The fight against AIDS is a fight for better health systems, human rights for all, economic development, support for women and girls, children's welfare and leaving no one behind. All of these are goals of the UK's aid program and a key part of the Sustainable Development Goals.

How is the UK stacking up?

Financial

DFID should be congratulated for pledging £1.1 billion to the Global Fund to fight AIDS TB and Malaria between 2017-2020. This contribution will save 8 million lives over the 3 years.

Programatic

Worryingly, standalone HIV bilateral programmes look likely to close, Where this happens HIV needs to be integrated meaningfully into DFID's wider health and development programmes.

Political

HIV is missing from DFID's strategic vision on women and girls, and youth strategy. DFID presence at HIV international forums has declined. This should be reversed.

**IT
AIN'T
OVER.**

Youth Stop AIDS campaign, It Ain't Over is calling on the UK government to renew its commitment to HIV and AIDS and undertake **a stocktake review of its approach to HIV and AIDS.** DFID has no way to track and monitor its HIV work when it is integrated into a wider programme. This review would provide a coherent overview of DFID's approach to HIV and enable DFID to assess whether it is on track to meeting its international commitments.

STOPAIDS.30
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