Investment in HIV Prevention Research & Development

Funding in 2016

Investment priorities: Funding innovation in a challenging global health landscape

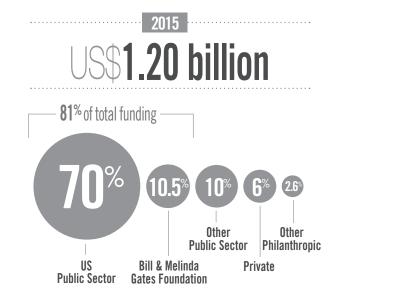
Funding for HIV prevention research and development (R&D) is crucial for continued innovation in the field. Tracking this investment—its volume, direction and sources makes it possible to identify opportunities and gaps, hold the global community accountable to its promises, and sustain forward momentum in the fight to end the epidemic.

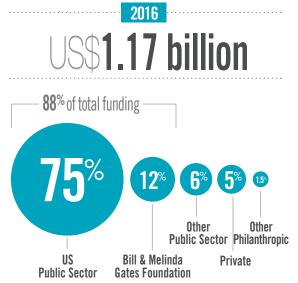
The Resource Tracking for HIV Prevention Research & Development Working Group uses a comprehensive methodology to track investment trends in the research and development of biomedical HIV prevention options. The full report, covering 2000-2016, is available at **www.hivresourcetracking.org**.

Selected Report Key Findings

Intensifying trend towards a small number of large investors

The call for a more diverse base of funders in the prevention R&D landscape is not a new one, but recent trends display greater polarization and a more extreme funding imbalance. Simply put, for every dollar spent on HIV prevention R&D in 2016, 88 cents came from just two donors.





2016 Funding

2008

Trends in HIV Prevention Research and Development

In 2016, reported funding for HIV prevention R&D decreased by 3.5% from US \$1.20 billion in 2015 to US\$1.17 billion.

This signals the lowest annual investment in HIV prevention R&D in more than a decade.

vaccines

US\$ MILLION

US\$ MILLION

2004 2005

Pre-exposure

prophylaxis

2006 2007

US\$ MILLION

Treatment as

prevention

US\$ MILLION



transmissior







circumcision

Female condoms

- Tracking funding for female condom and treatment as prevention research began in 2010
- Tracking funding for prevention of vertical transmission began in 2008
- Tracking funding for pre-exposure prophylaxis began in 2002
- Tracking funding for medical male circumcision began in 2001

Diminished funding beyond the US public sector

In 2015, public-sector investments outside the US had amounted to US\$119 million, however this number fell to US\$71 million in 2016. Compared to the previous year, Australia, Brazil, India and Japan reduced funding by 42 percent, 50 percent, 74 percent and 42 percent, respectively.

