

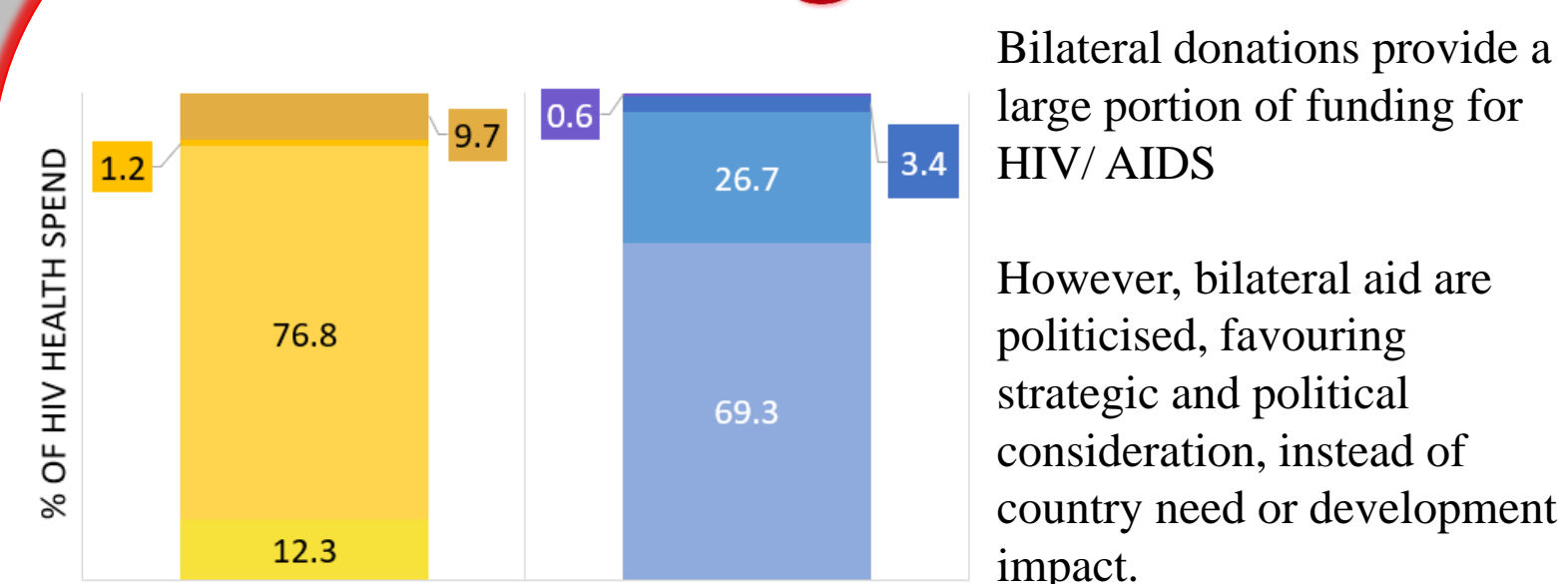
Towards Sustainable Foreign Aid for HIV in Uganda and South Africa

Introduction

An estimated 75% of people living with HIV are located in sub-Saharan Africa. Increasing foreign aid for HIV results in a decrease in the number of new infections.

Foreign aid is the voluntary transfer of capital, goods or services from one country to another. However, to achieve sustainable development, global partnerships and good governance beyond financial contributions are necessary.

Foreign Aid



Bilateral donations provide a large portion of funding for HIV/AIDS

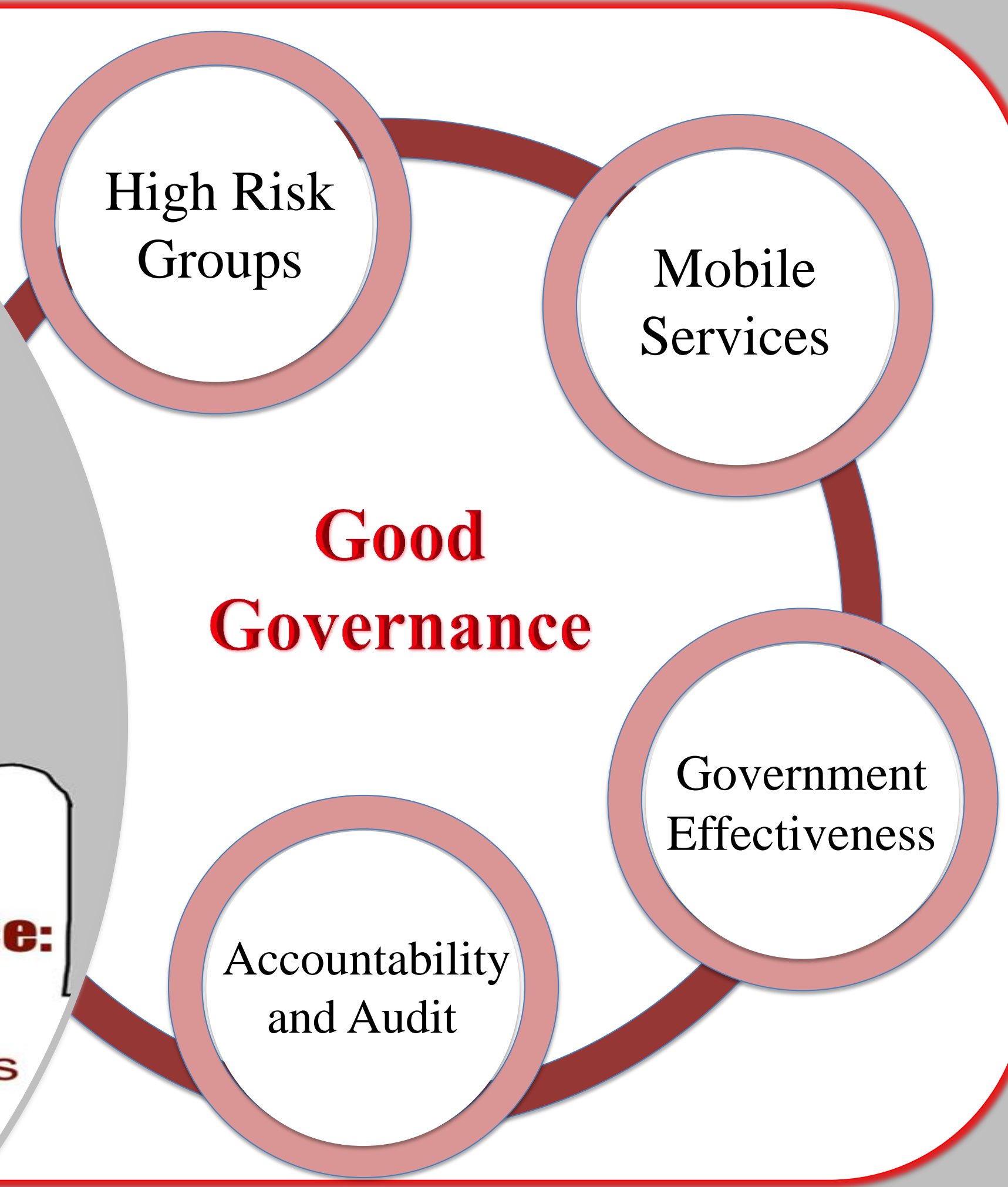
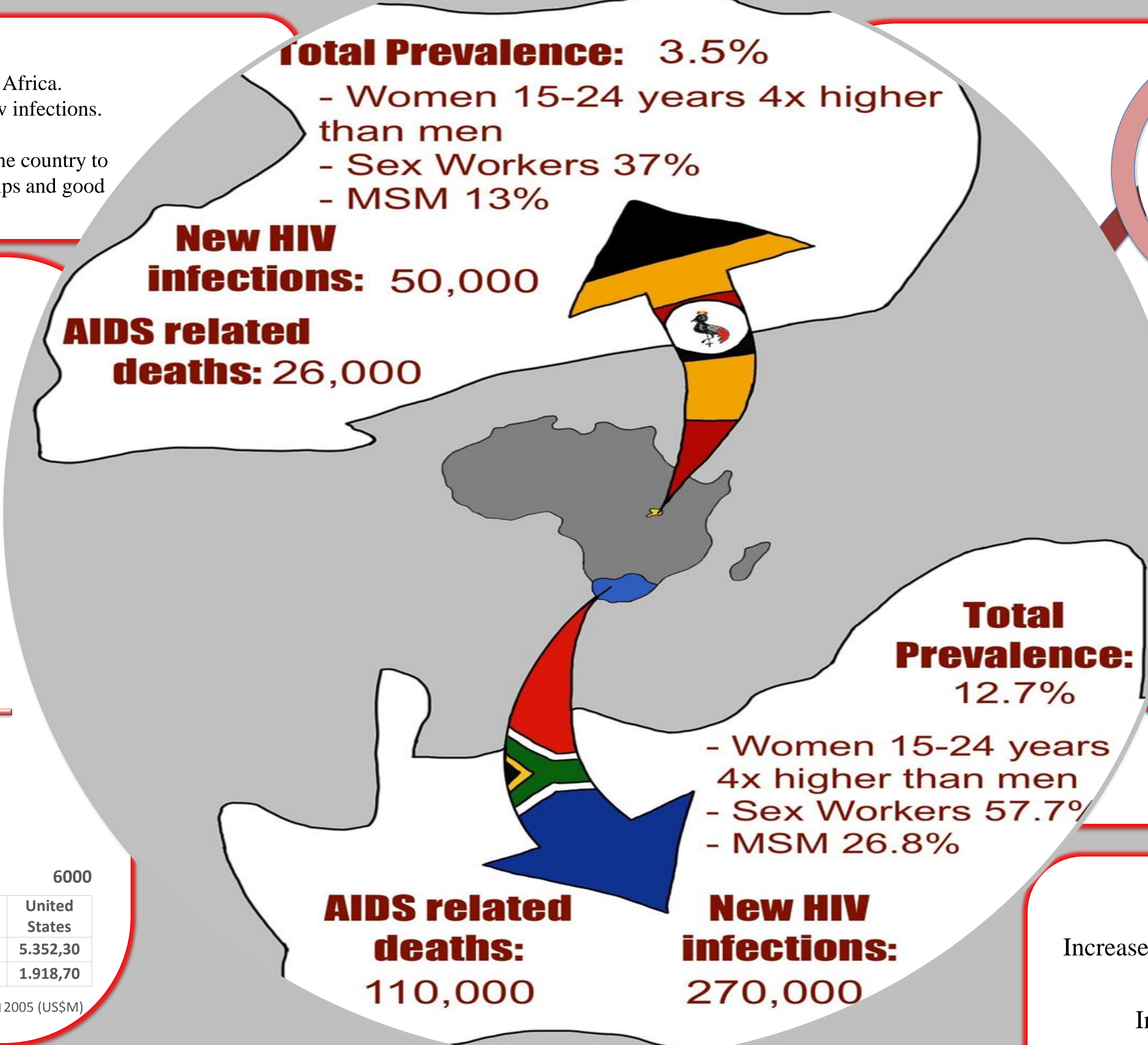
However, bilateral aid are politicised, favouring strategic and political consideration, instead of country need or development impact.

There is a debate in whether aid poses a barrier to country development and sustainable economic growth in recipient countries.

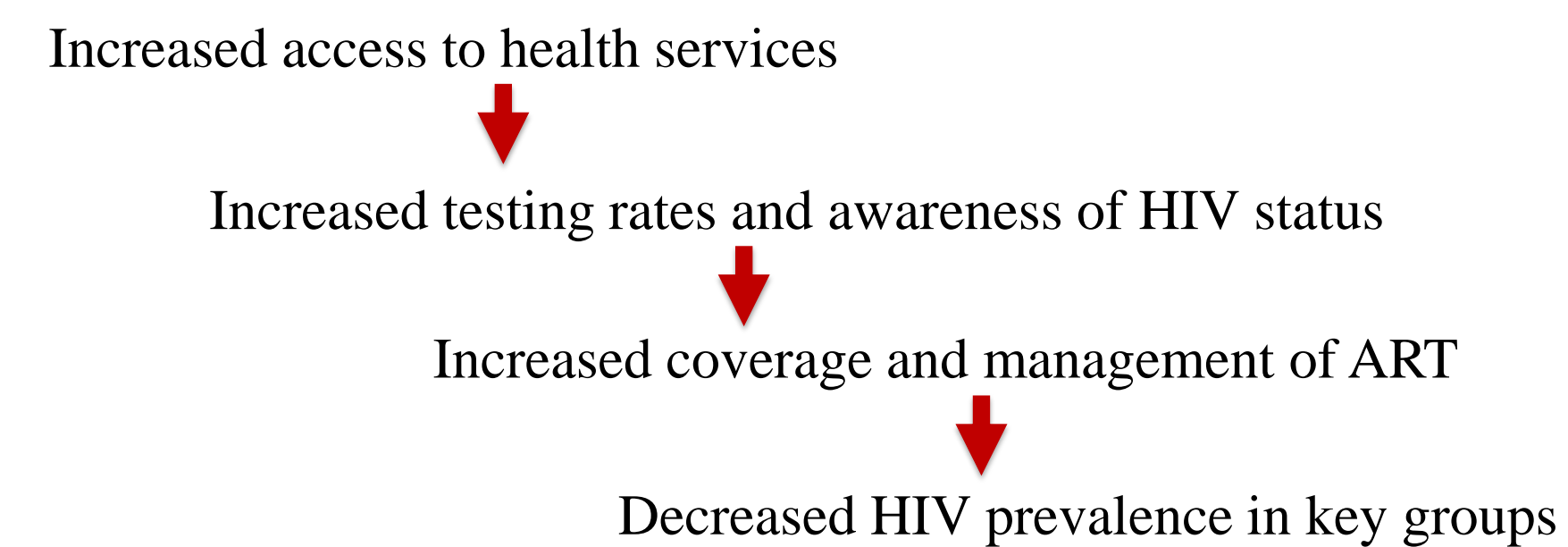
Figure 1: Health Spending on HIV (2015)¹



Figure 2. ODA Bilateral Funding for HIV/AIDS^{2,3}



Health Outcomes



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Challenges

HIV long-term condition

HIV has evolved from an acute life-limiting illness to long-term, manageable condition. Long-term anti-retroviral therapy (ART) creates financial obligations that HIV impacted countries need to meet.

Effective use of AID

Sub-Saharan Africa receives 57% of all foreign aid donations, distributed through preventative care and life-saving methods. Donor countries often dictate spending priorities. Political governance can adversely affect HIV health outcomes due to elected officials seeking drug quantities at the lowest cost.

Sustainability

Strengthening health partnership - Goal 17 'Partnership for the goals' of the 2030 SDG. There has been a growing rhetoric surrounding foreign aid, in that it causes long-term dependency on donor countries.

	Uganda	South Africa
Healthcare Delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Private-for-profit manufacture & provide drugs Faith-based organisations are a prominent source of HIV service delivery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parallel health systems: government-run hospitals and clinics & private hospitals Mobile clinical services used in mining communities, linking outreach and clinical service to sex workers
Healthcare Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1994 decentralisation driven by donors 9 doctors per 100,000 Community Health Insurance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1994 end Apartheid 82 doctors per 100,000 National Health insurance
Government & Political Leadership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Freedom House Index: ranges from partly free - not free Since 1986, Museveni has been in power Media is a political institution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Freedom House Index: Free Mandela (94-99): HIV was not prioritised Zuma (09-18): no politicisation; commitment to fight against HIV
Culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Religion used as a political tool ABC strategy SHARE - targeting women, using faith organisations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multi-cultural society Focus on education based programmes using KABP model Media used for national HIV campaigns

References:

- Dieleman, J et al. (2018). Spending on health and HIV/AIDS: domestic health spending and development assistance in 188 countries, 1995–2015. *The Lancet*, 391(10132), pp.1799-1829.
- Kaiser Family Foundation and UNAIDS. *INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE FOR HIV/AIDS IN THE DEVELOPING WORLD: TAKING STOCK OF THE G8, OTHER DONOR GOVERNMENTS, AND THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION* http://data.unaids.org/pub/report/2006/20060731-kff-international-assistance_en.pdf [Accessed 21/03/2019]
- Kaiser Family Foundation and UNAIDS. *Donor Government Funding for HIV in Low- and Middle-Income Countries in 2017* available at <http://files.kff.org/attachment/Report-Donor-Government-Funding-for-HIV-in-Low-and-Middle-Income-Countries-in-2017> [Accessed 21/03/2019]

For full reference list see reference document