

Maximizing the impact of HIV investments



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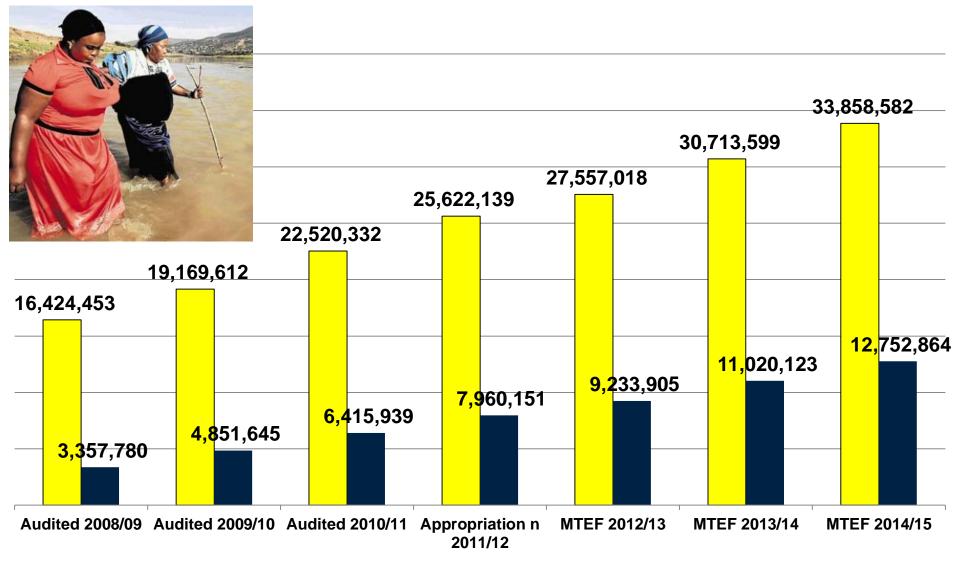


"The single thing that would most maximize investments is reducing new HIV infections"

South Africa Program Manager



South Africa's AIDS and health budget



□ Total national health budget ■ National health HIV/AIDS budget

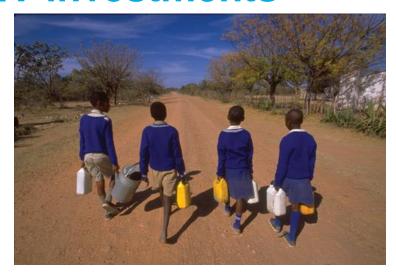


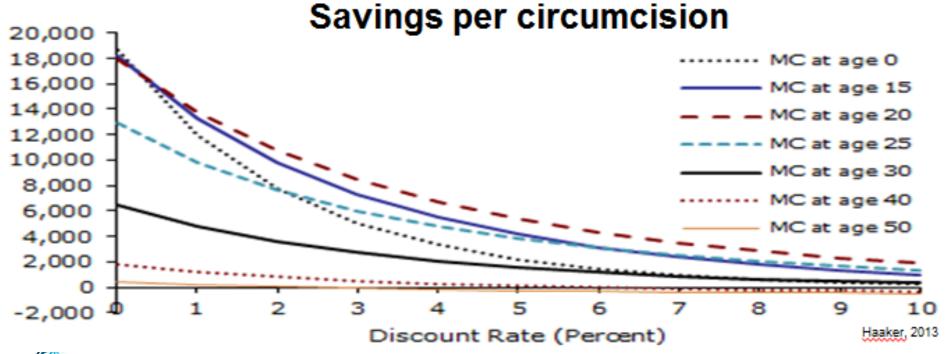
Cost-effectiveness of HIV investments

80% implementation will avert 3.4 million (22%) of new HIV infections in 14 priority countries

Cost-effective - net savings per MC \$1,100 at age 20 – compared to \$8,000 for TasP

MC pays for itself in 7 years at age 20

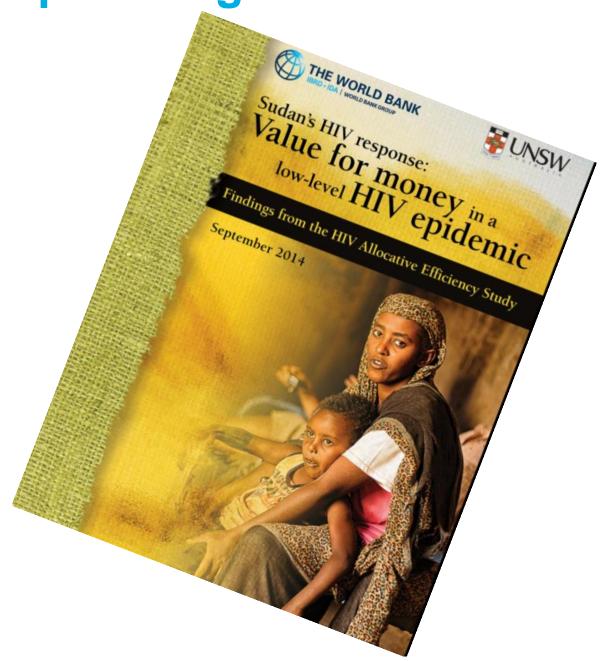




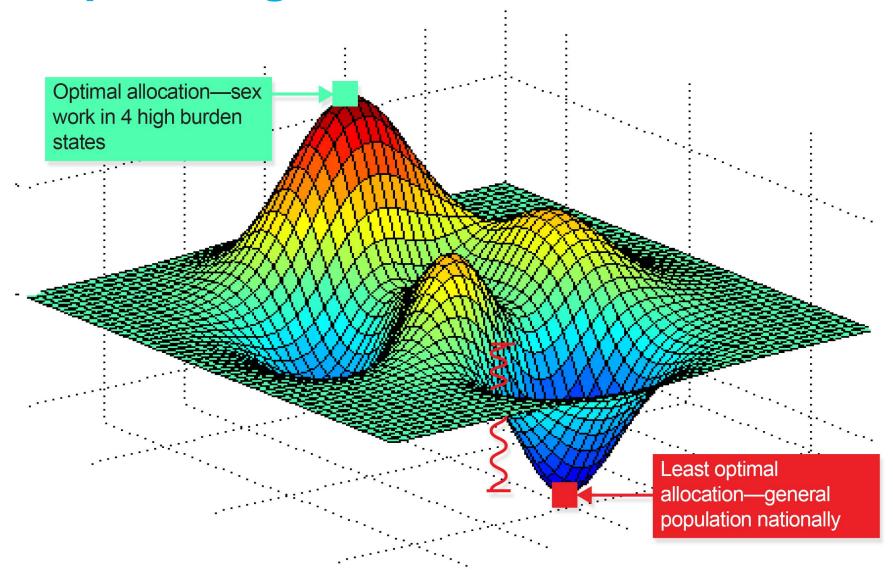


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Optimizing HIV investments

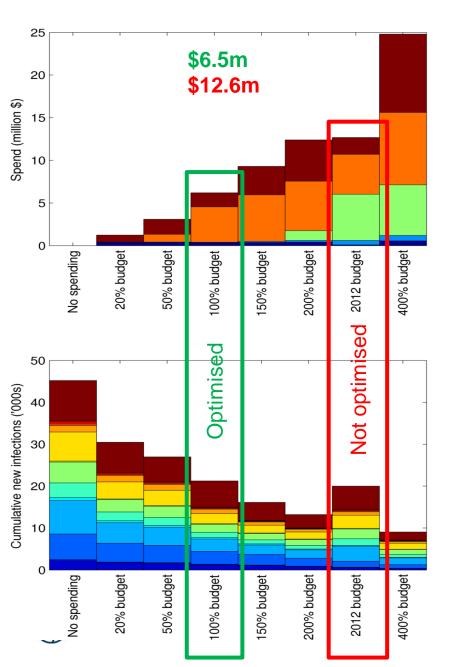


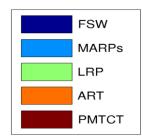
Optimizing HIV Investments in India

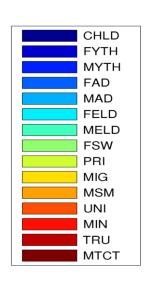




Optimizing HIV investments in Niger







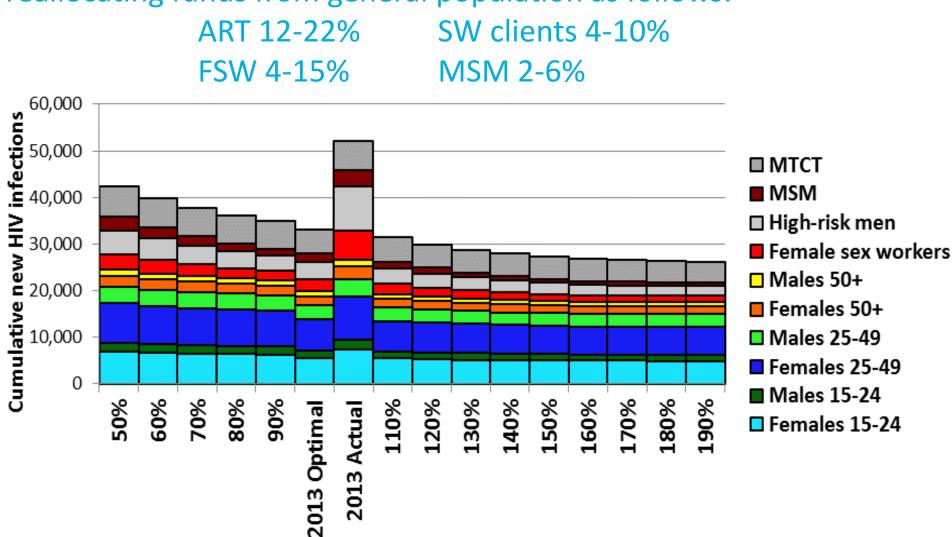
Optimizing 2014-17 budget (US\$6.5m/yr) averts 8,900 additional infections by 2025

Most benefit from increasing funding for FSW (7,000 extra infections averted) and PMTCT (1,400 infections) and ART (3,400 infections)

These increases financed through reduced funding for general population

Optimizing HIV investments in Sudan

With same \$6.4 million in 2013, Sudan could avert additional 19,000 infections (36% of cumulative HIV infections) from 2014–20 by reallocating funds from general population as follows:



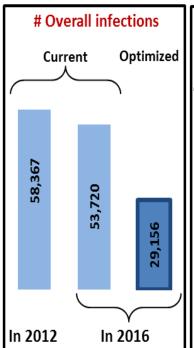
Optimizing increased investment in Zambia

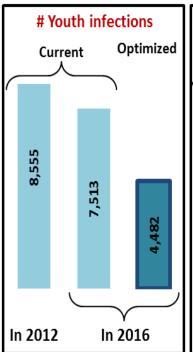
With a 140% budget optimized as follows, Zambia could achieve the gains below:

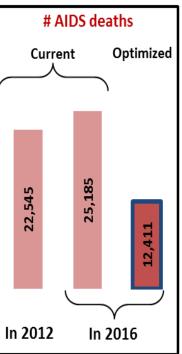
Decrease MTCT proportion Increase MC 25-55M Increase SW/client 0-10M

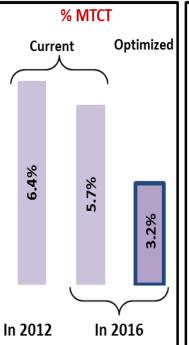
Decrease BCC 13-0M Increase Testing 17-35M

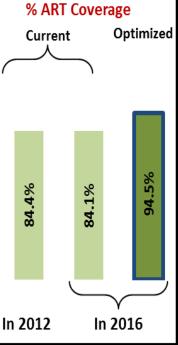
Outcomes of spending











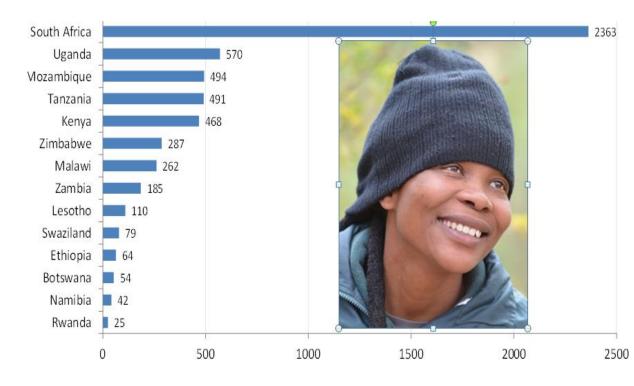


What's missing – young women in hyper-endemic countries

Can't just offer more of same

Cash transfers?

Combined with PrEP in peak epidemics?





Thank you

