



COMMUNITY RESPONSE IN SUSTAINABLE HIV FINANCING OF FOUR COUNTRIES IN SOUTH EAST ASIA

A brief introduction to the *Sustainable HIV Financing in Transition* (SHIFT) program

Adj A/Prof Darryl O'Donnell, CEO
Australian Federation of AIDS Organisations,
on behalf of Joselyn Pang, Manager, International Programs

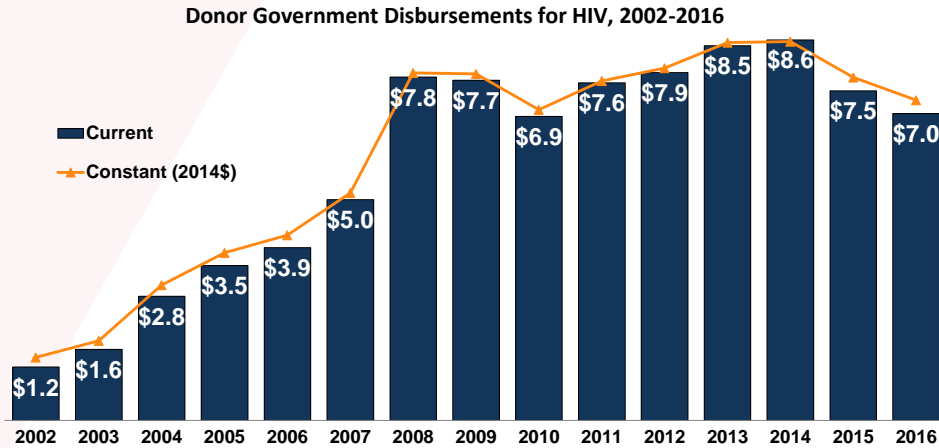


Rationale for the SHIFT program



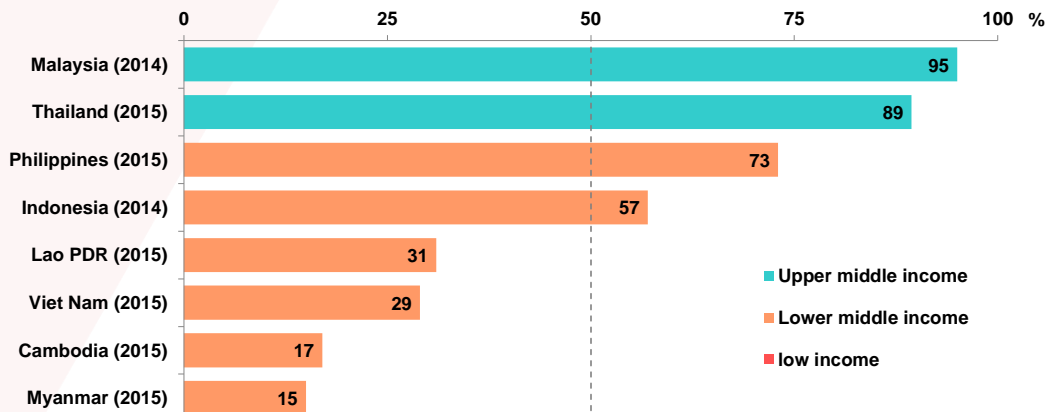
Why the need for a regional program
focusing on transitioning and HIV
financing?

Kaiser/UNAIDS Study Finds Donor Government Funding for HIV Declined by 7% in 2016, Falling to Lowest Level Since 2010



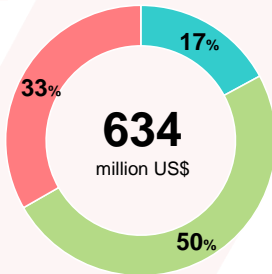
Source: UNAIDS and Kaiser Family Foundation analyses; Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria online data queries; UNITAID Annual Reports and direct communication; OECD CRS online data queries.

HIV expenditure from domestic sources, ASEAN countries, 2014-2015

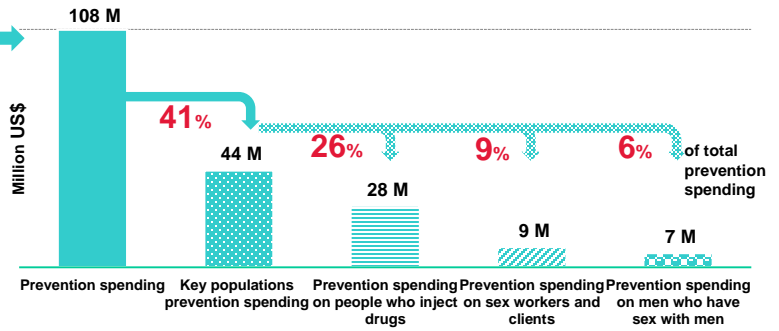


Note: Singapore is a high income country and HIV expenditure is 100% funded by domestic public sources; Data is not available for Brunei

AIDS spending in ASEAN countries by major spending categories and prevention spending on key populations, latest available year, 2012-2015



- Prevention spending
- Care and treatment
- Other AIDS expenditure

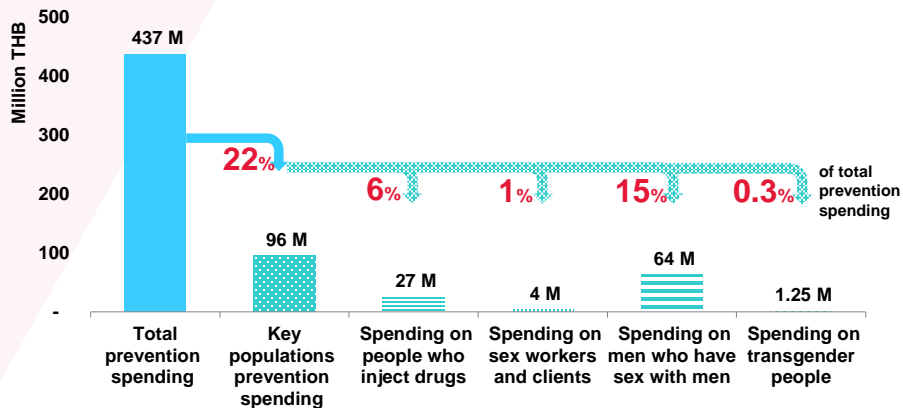


Note: Malaysia and Thailand reported 15,000 and 35,000 US\$ were spent on HIV prevention programme among transgender people respectively. AIDS spending breakdown is not available for Brunei and Singapore

Prepared by www.aidsdatahub.org based on GARPR reporting

THAILAND: Key populations account for more than 50% of new HIV infections but only 22% was spent for HIV prevention programme for key populations

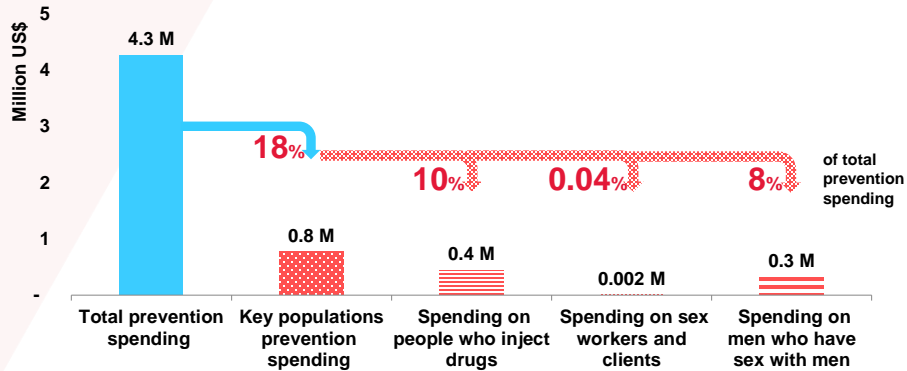
Proportion of prevention spending among key populations in Thailand, 2015



Source: Prepared by www.aidsdatahub.org based on GARPR reporting

PHILIPPINES: Key populations account for almost 95% of new HIV infections but only 18% was spent for HIV prevention programme for key populations

Proportion of prevention spending among key populations in Philippines, 2013*

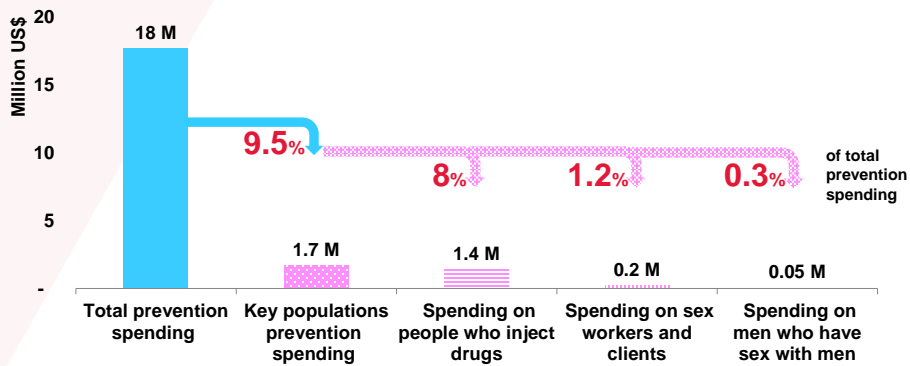


*amount of prevention programme spending by each key population in 2015 is not yet available

Source: Prepared by www.aidsdatahub.org based on GARPR reporting

INDONESIA: Key populations account for more than 50% of new HIV infections in Indonesia but less than 10% was spent for HIV prevention programme for key populations

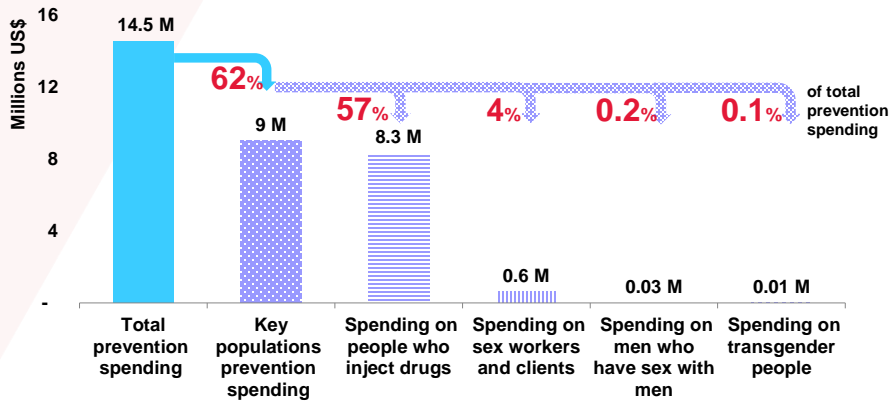
Proportion of prevention spending among key populations in Indonesia, 2014



Source: Prepared by www.aidsdatahub.org based on GARPR reporting

MALAYSIA: Key populations account for more than 70 % of new HIV infections and 62% was spent for HIV prevention programme for key populations

Proportion of prevention spending among key populations in Malaysia, 2014



Source: Prepared by www.aidsdatahub.org based on GARPR reporting

Transitioning



Regional program on HIV financing

2 Year Program – January 2017 – December 2018 (\$ 2.3 million USD)

Four countries –Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand

Principal Recipient: AFAO;
Regional Sub-Recipients (SRs):APCASO and APCOM
Country SRs: IAC, MAC, ACHIEVE and TNAF

Focus: advocacy, strategic information and capacity building – not a service delivery program

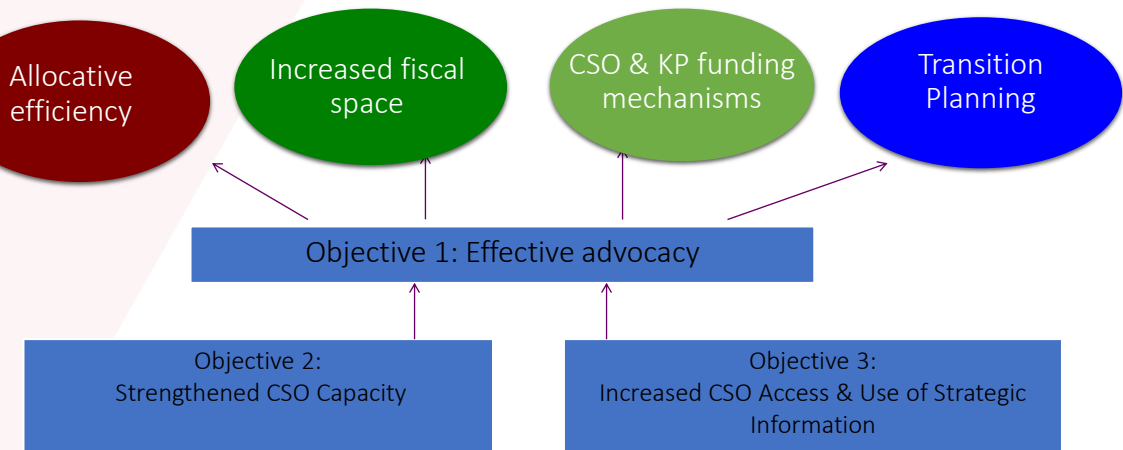
Goal of SHIFT

To work towards **sustainable, cost-effective** and **strategically allocated funding** for HIV in transition countries, by ensuring active participation and coverage for KPs and CSOs

Expected Outcomes of SHIFT

- By end of 2018, increase CSO access to and use of strategic information on HIV financing issues,
- By end of 2018, strengthen technical expertise and skills of CSO in 4 transition countries
- By end of 2018, CSO in 4 transition countries effectively advocate for allocative efficiency, increased domestic spending on HIV, and increased fiscal space for CSO HIV programs

Objectives of SHIFT



Program Objectives & Key Activities

Objectives	Activities
Objective 1: Effective advocacy (APCASO and AFAO)	National <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forums and dialogues focusing on HIV financing Regional: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Framework of HIV Financing and Transition (APCASO) • Forums and Dialogues (AFAO)
Objective 2: Strengthened CSO capacity (APCASO)	National: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity Building Assessment • Training Workshops on HIV financing technical and advocacy skills

Link between Objectives and Activities

Objectives	Activities
Objective 3: Increased access and use of strategic information (APCOM)	National level: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Studies and Reviews (UHC, domestic CSO funding mechanism, cost of criminalization, transition planning) Regional: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Situational Assessment • Technical forums on lessons learnt and good practices • Online knowledge management hub for both CSO and government
Baseline Evaluation (AFAO)	

Baseline evaluation – Key findings

- **Funding mechanism are difficult to access.** All project countries have established national mechanisms to fund CSOs with domestic resources. However, in all countries except for Malaysia, the funding mechanisms are difficult to access due to increasingly stringent accessibility criteria.
- **Transition plan is a “myth”.** All SHIFT project countries save the Philippines had developed a transition plan to manage the withdrawal of Global Fund support for HIV programming, but NONE of the interviewees across the four countries were able to share the Global Fund transition plans.
- **Allocative efficiency needs to be improved.** Small proportion of both prevention and total expenditure are invested to prevent HIV among key populations, especially MSM, despite the fact that more new infections are identified among these group.

Thank you

