

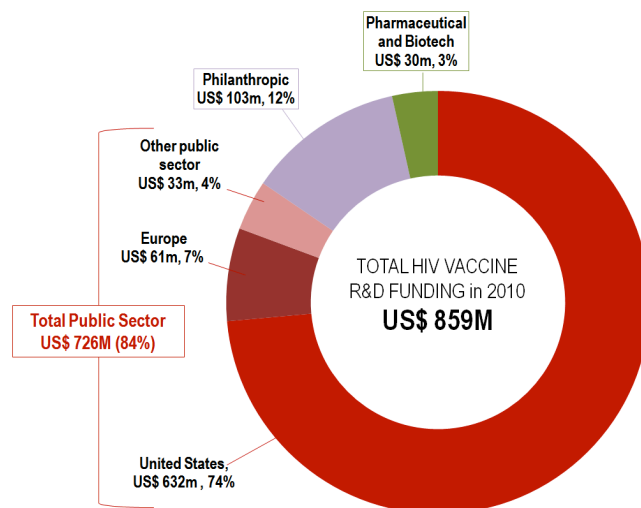
## Funding for HIV Vaccine R&D in 2010

The *HIV Vaccines and Microbicides Resource Tracking Working Group* uses a comprehensive methodology to track annual investment and analyse trends in HIV prevention research and development (R&D) that can be compared from year to year and across funders. In its most recent report, *Capitalizing on Scientific Progress: Investment in HIV Prevention R&D in 2010*, the Working Group examined HIV vaccine R&D funding in the context of recent scientific advances in a declining economy.

### Funding for HIV Vaccine R&D

Global preventive HIV vaccine R&D investment totaled US\$859 million in 2010, with the public sector providing US\$726 million (85%), the philanthropic sector providing US\$103 million (12%), the commercial sector contributing US\$30 million (3%). This total represents a decline of US\$9 million (1%) from 2009 and a US\$102 million (11%) decrease from 2007, when HIV vaccine R&D funding peaked at US\$961 million.

United States public investments (US\$632 million) represented the great majority of HIV vaccine funding, but was bolstered by stimulus funding that will expire in 2011. Investment by European governments was US\$61 million in 2010, down by US\$4 million (6%) from the previous year, and down 26% from a US\$82 million peak in 2006. Philanthropic investments in HIV vaccine R&D saw an upswing of 12%, from US\$92 million in 2009 to US\$103 million in 2010.



Spending by the public and philanthropic sectors in 2010 on preventive HIV vaccine R&D was allocated to five categories: basic research (27%), preclinical research (41%), clinical trials (25%), cohort and site development (6%), and advocacy and policy development (<1%). The percentage distribution of investment among the five categories was similar to that in 2009, with some increases for preclinical and clinical activities and small decreases in basic research and cohort development.

### HIV Vaccine R&D Funding in a Time of Scientific Progress

As encouraging as the RV144 results were for the HIV vaccine field, in many ways the path forward for HIV vaccines remains less scientifically clear than it is for other prevention research in areas such as microbicides, PrEP, and treatment as prevention. Areas of vaccine development with potential to move the field forward in the foreseeable future include: R&D focused on better understanding and improving upon RV144 results; moving forward recent discoveries toward the design of antigens to elicit neutralizing antibodies in humans; efforts across the public and private sectors to investigate replicating vectors for HIV vaccine development; and forthcoming results from the HVTN 505 Phase II trial.

The funding story for HIV prevention research in 2010 was mixed. Funders, as a whole, can be commended for continuing their support for HIV prevention research in light of budget constraints triggered by the global recession in 2008. The scientific successes of the past two years demonstrate the importance of flexible and sustainable funding to allow researchers to shift resources towards promising scientific developments with necessary speed. Funding structures are required that are flexible, agile, and generous enough to adapt rapidly to new opportunities, both in earlier translational research and late-stage clinical research. With positive clinical evidence and new scientific knowledge now available, the lack of long-term funding particularly threatens to impede progress, most critically when the next essential step is a late-stage confirmatory trial.

Please visit [www.hivresourcetracking.org](http://www.hivresourcetracking.org) for a copy of the full report, *Capitalizing on Scientific Progress: Investment in HIV Prevention R&D in 2010*. The *HIV Vaccines and Microbicides Resource Tracking Working Group* is composed of AVAC: Global Advocacy for HIV Prevention (AVAC), and the International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI), International Partnership for Microbicides (IPM) and Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS).