Going Beyond a Global Epidemic

Sanjay Bhagani
1981 - First reports of Kaposi’s Sarcoma and Pneumocystis pneumonia in gay men in New York and San Francisco
A ‘new’ virus is discovered
Key events in the medical history of HIV

- 1981: PCP in MSM Los Angeles
- 1982
- 1983-4
- 1985
- 1986
- 1987: AZT approved
- 1988
- 1989
- 1990
- 1991
- 1992
- 1993
- 1994
- 1995-6: HIV viral load testing becomes available

- 1981: Isolation of retrovirus

Era of HAART begins
Harrowing statistics.

• By early 2000 – 22 million people had died of AIDS
• 40 million living with HIV
• >90% in the developing world
• Sub-Saharan Africa - 70% of the global burden
  • ~8% population HIV+ (30% in some countries)
  • Much of this in children and young adults
Success for UNAIDS

- HIV firmly established on the global political agenda
- Donors galvanised
- Multi-disciplinary approach to tackling the pandemic
- Establishing closer ties between the HIV/AIDS response
  - Health workforce
  - Sexual and reproductive health
  - Social policies
  - Public health policies
  - Developmental goals
‘A promise to the world’

Millennium Developmental Goals

- September 2000 – a declaration adopted by 189 member states of the UN
- MDG 6 – ‘combat HIV, Malaria and other diseases’
HIV Treatment and Care Partnerships for the world

- HIV treatment ‘unaffordable’ for the developing world
- Need for ‘Public-Private’ partnerships
- Need to source ‘affordable’ drugs
- Infrastructure, training and development
Great Strides

cART averted 4.2 million deaths

Success of cART; Closing the Gap in Life Expectancy

If no illicit drug use
cART taken
No prior AIDS

May et al / Hogg et al
However, past success does not guarantee future success: the gaps...

- **15 countries** account for ~75% of the global burden of PLWHIV
- **22 million** are still not accessing ARVs
- **Same-sex sexual acts** are punishable by death in **7 countries** and criminalised in **78 countries**
- **3 of 4** HIV-infected children are **not receiving ARVs**
- In 2012, **PLWHIV** accounted for **13% (1.1 million)** of global **TB cases**
- **15 countries** accounted for **>75%** of the **2.1 million new HIV infections** in 2013
- **2–5 million** people are co-infected with **HBV/HCV**
- **Annually, 120,000 people** aged 50+ years acquire HIV
- **Global HIV prevalence in sex workers** is **12x higher** than in the general population

PLWHIV, people living with HIV, TB, tuberculosis
UNAIDS. The Gap report. 2014
People living with HIV by country, 2013

27% Remaining countries

18% South Africa

9% Nigeria

6% India

5% Kenya

4% Mozambique

4% Uganda

4% United Republic of Tanzania (the)

4% Zimbabwe

4% Zambia

3% Malawi

2% China

2% Ethiopia

2% Russian Federation (the)

2% Brazil

4% United States (the)

Source: UNAIDS 2013 estimates.
Proportion of new HIV infections by country, 2013

- 16% South Africa
- 10% Nigeria
- 7% Uganda
- 6% India
- 5% Mozambique
- 5% Kenya
- 4% Russia Federation (the)
- 4% Indonesia
- 3% United Republic of Tanzania (the)
- 3% Zimbabwe
- 3% China
- 3% Zambia
- 2% United States (the)
- 2% Cameroon
- 2% Brazil
- 24% Remaining countries

Source: UNAIDS 2013 estimates.
AIDS deaths, globally, 2013

- 26% Remaining countries
- 14% Nigeria
- 13% South Africa
- 8% India
- 5% Mozambique
- 5% United Republic of Tanzania (the)
- 4% Kenya
- 4% Zimbabwe
- 4% Uganda
- 3% Ethiopia
- 3% Cameroon
- 3% Malawi
- 2% Indonesia
- 2% Democratic Republic of the Congo (the)
- 2% Russian Federation (the)
- 2% China

Source: UNAIDS 2013 estimates.
AIDS-related deaths are still escalating in Eastern Europe, the Middle East, and Asia (2000-2014)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Western and Central Europe</td>
<td>29,000</td>
<td>26,000</td>
<td>-12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and North America</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Europe and Central Asia</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>62,000</td>
<td>+11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia</td>
<td>220,000</td>
<td>240,000</td>
<td>+11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and the Pacific</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
<td>1,200,000</td>
<td>790,000</td>
<td>-34%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*A downward trend started in 2005 totalling a 30% drop
We need an updated global strategy to tackle new HIV infections.
We need an updated global strategy to tackle HIV/AIDS-related deaths.
Key populations who are more at risk, vulnerable, or affected than others

- PLWHIV
- Adolescent girls / young women
- Prisoners
- Migrants
- PWID
- Sex workers

- MSM
- Transgender people
- Children and pregnant women living with HIV
- Displaced persons
- People with disabilities
- People aged >50 years

MSM, men who have sex with men
UNAIDS. The Gap report. 2014
Fast-Track Targets

by 2020

90-90-90
Treatment

500 000
New infections among adults

ZERO
Discrimination

by 2030

95-95-95
Treatment

200 000
New infections among adults

ZERO
Discrimination

World AIDS Day Report 2015, UNAIDS
Fast Track Targets embedded within UN SDGs for 2030

1. No Poverty
2. Zero Hunger
3. Good Health and Well-being
4. Quality Education
5. Gender Equality
6. Clean Water and Sanitation
7. Affordable and Clean Energy
8. Decent Work and Economic Growth
9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
10. Reduced Inequalities
11. Sustainable Cities and Communities
12. Responsible Consumption and Production
13. Climate Action
14. Life Below Water
15. Life on Land
16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
17. Partnerships for the Goals

On September 25th, countries will have the opportunity to adopt a set of goals to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure prosperity for all as part of a new sustainable development agenda. Each goal has specific targets to be achieved over the next 15 years.
The UNAIDS strategy for 2020 includes targets for medical and social awareness.

- **90–90–90**
  - 90% of key populations have access to HIV combination prevention services
  - 90% of people have access to HIV combination prevention and sexual and reproductive health services

- **Zero new infections among children; mothers alive and well**
  - 27 million men in high prevalence settings are medically circumcised
  - 90% of girls/women live free of gender inequalities

- **90% of young people empowered with skills, knowledge and capability to protect themselves from HIV**

- **US$ 30 billion investment in low and middle income countries for HIV/AIDS services**
  - 75% of PLWHIV or at-risk of HIV have HIV sensitive social protection
  - 90% of PLWHIV or who are at-risk are free of discrimination (education, health, workplace)

Different regions, different issues/key populations
Targets can only be achieved by multiple overlapping partnerships.
On the Fast-Track to end AIDS by 2030

Focus on location and population
Targeting key populations – some innovative solutions and partnerships
NYC – Own Branded Condom Distribution

New HIV diagnoses in New York City, 2001–2014

- Heterosexually transmitted HIV diagnoses
- Woman HIV diagnoses
- Total HIV diagnoses
- Pregnancy rates among 15–19 year olds

Source: New York City Health Department.
Kenya – Mapping the Epidemic – Targeting Combination Prevention

World AIDS Day Report 2015, UNAIDS
PEPFAR, Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation and Girl Effect
HIV Epidemic in Eastern Europe: problems and solutions from Ukrainian perspective

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A new era: redefining the response to HIV in Europe 9 - 11 December 2015 | Wilton Park
International funding targeting key populations is reducing, domestic funding has no allocations for PWID, CSW and MSM

Alarming situation with funding in Ukraine:
at the same time as government funding for HIV programs in 2014 was three times less than what was pledged, Global Fund support for populations of people who inject drugs, sex workers and MSM, is declining

A Klepikov, Wilton Park, 9-11 Dec 2015
Community Initiated Treatment Intervention (CITI): 2015 results

CITI combines peer-navigation, peer outreach case-management and community support which facilitates early treatment access for active drug users.

- 2058 new clients were involved
- 1698 clients registered in AIDS clinics
- 1535 clients stay in care as of 30.06.2015
- 545 clients started ART

A Klepikov, Wilton Park, 9-11 Dec 2015
An availability of HIV tests and routine HIV screening locates a small number of cases. To optimize HIV case-finding additional strategies are required that will increase yield of HIV positive cases.

Focusing HIV screening on the risk networks of HIV-positive people significantly increases the percentage of HIV+ cases.
Inverse correlation between increasing coverage of prevention programs and number of new cases among PWID

A Klepikov, Wilton Park, 9-11 Dec 2015
Conclusions

The end to HIV/AIDS as a serious Global Health issue by 2030 will need a concerted effort

- Identifying ‘at risk’ key populations
- Targeting HIV Combination Prevention
- Tackling inequalities and social injustice

Partnerships for the Goals (SDG17) will be essential