

Speed + Equity

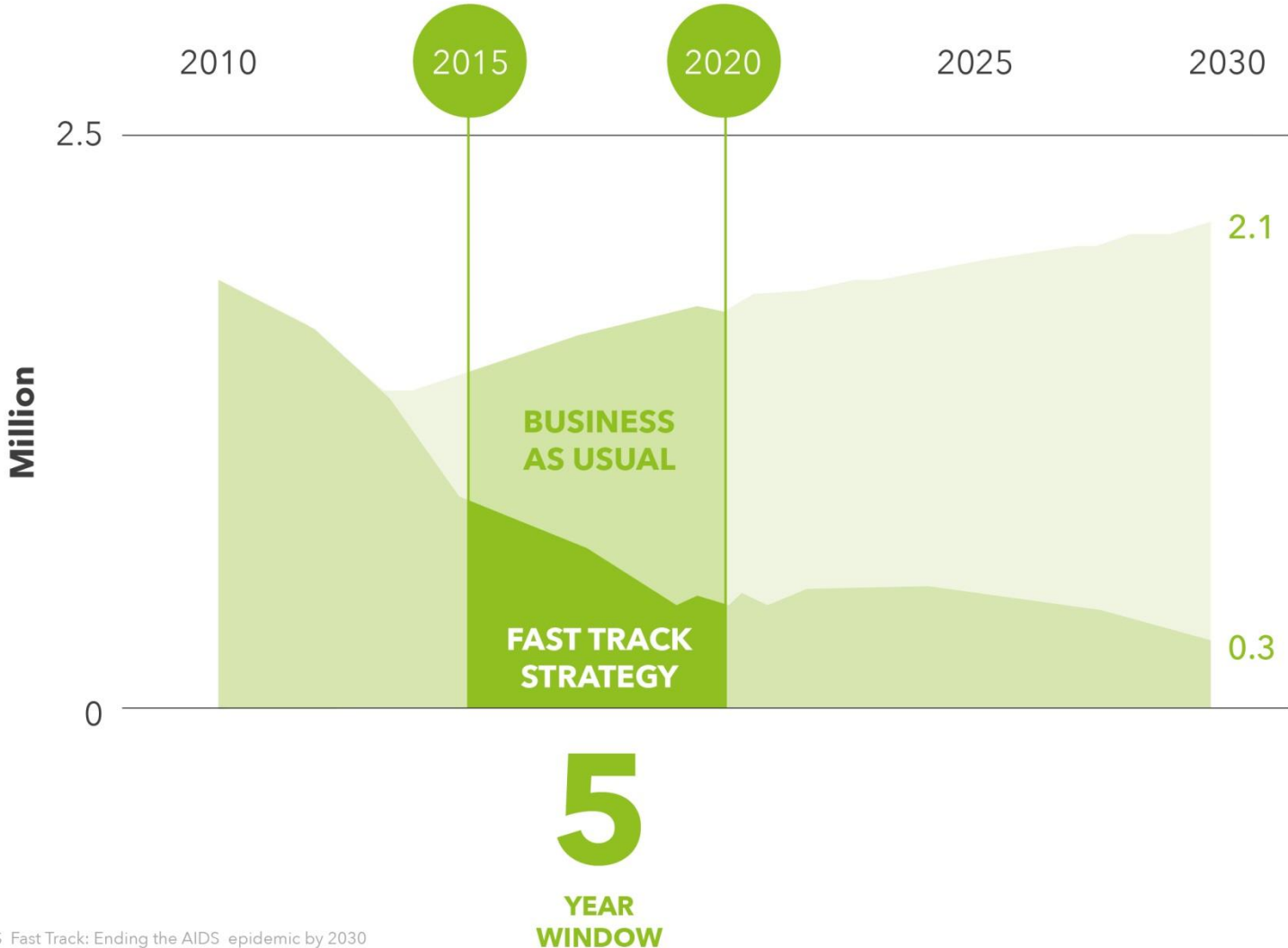
Fast Track to save lives

Sally Smith

UNAIDS

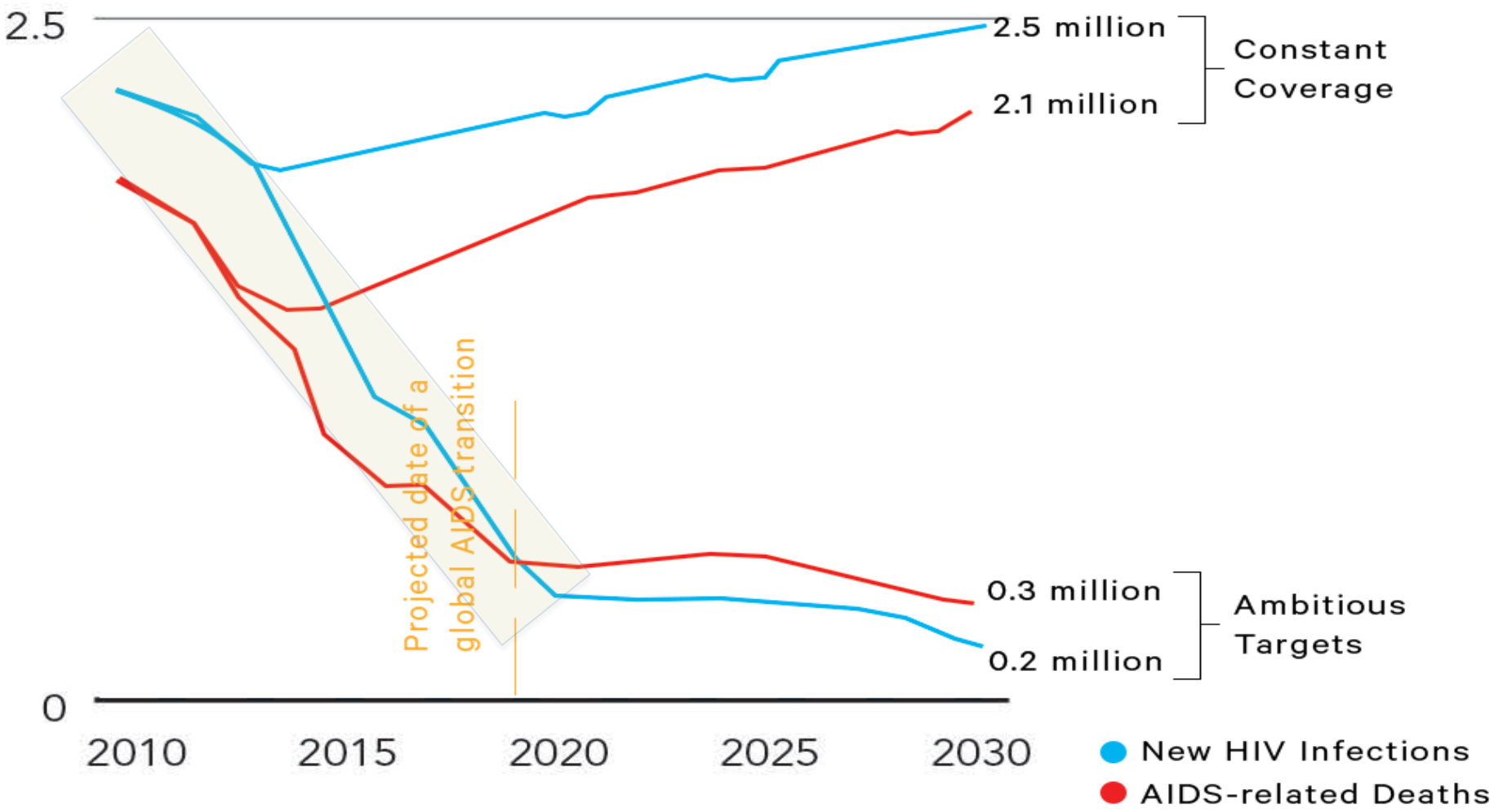
A SHORT FIVE-YEAR WINDOW

DECLINE IN AIDS-RELATED DEATHS



Source: UNAIDS Fast Track: Ending the AIDS epidemic by 2030

AIDS Transition: the Tipping Point





Fast-Track Targets

90% of people living with HIV knowing their HIV status.

90% of people who know their HIV-positive status on treatment.

90% of people on treatment with suppressed viral loads.

by 2020

90-90-90

Treatment

500 000

New infections among adults

ZERO

Discrimination

by 2030

95-95-95

Treatment

200 000

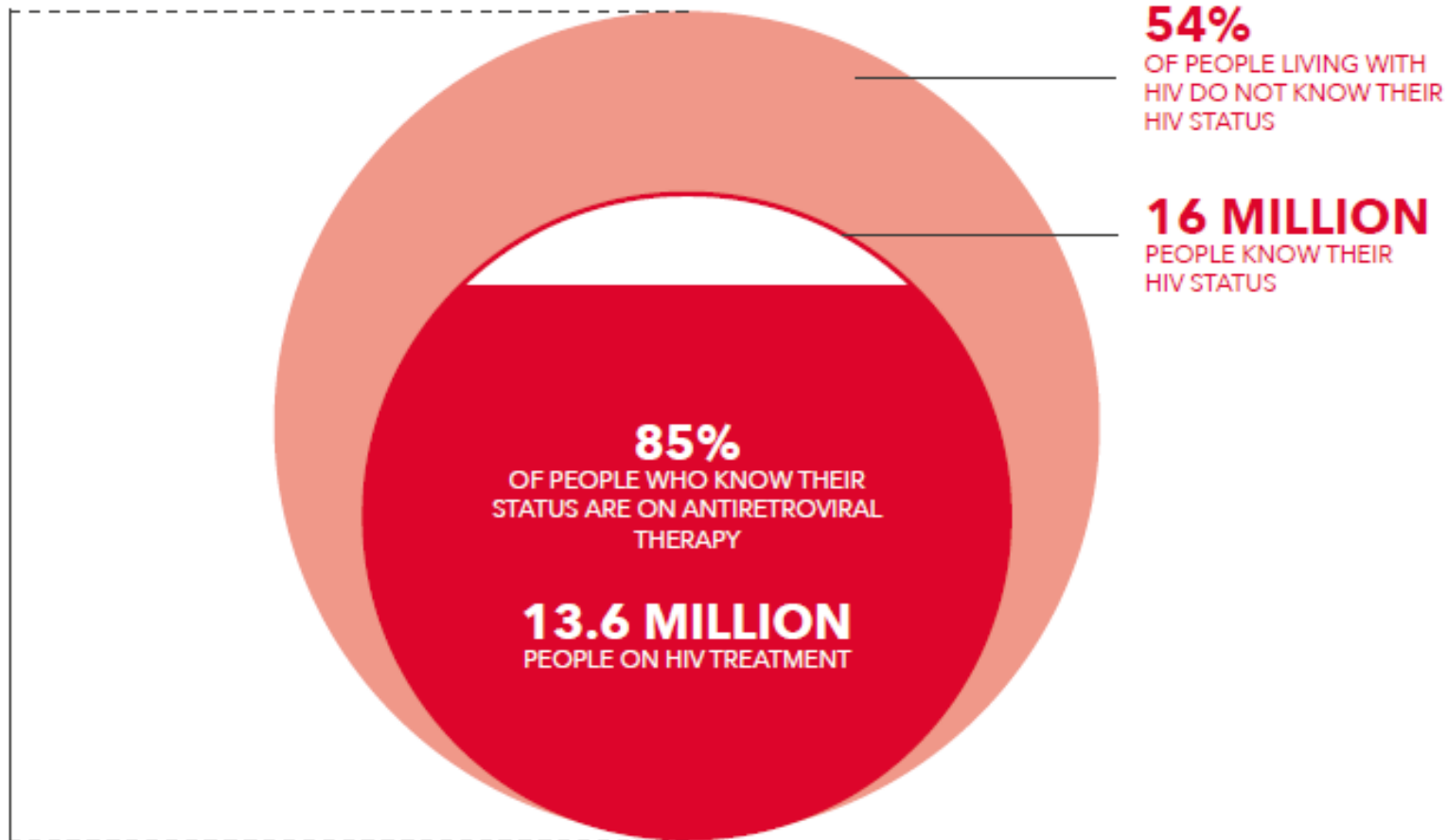
New infections among adults

ZERO

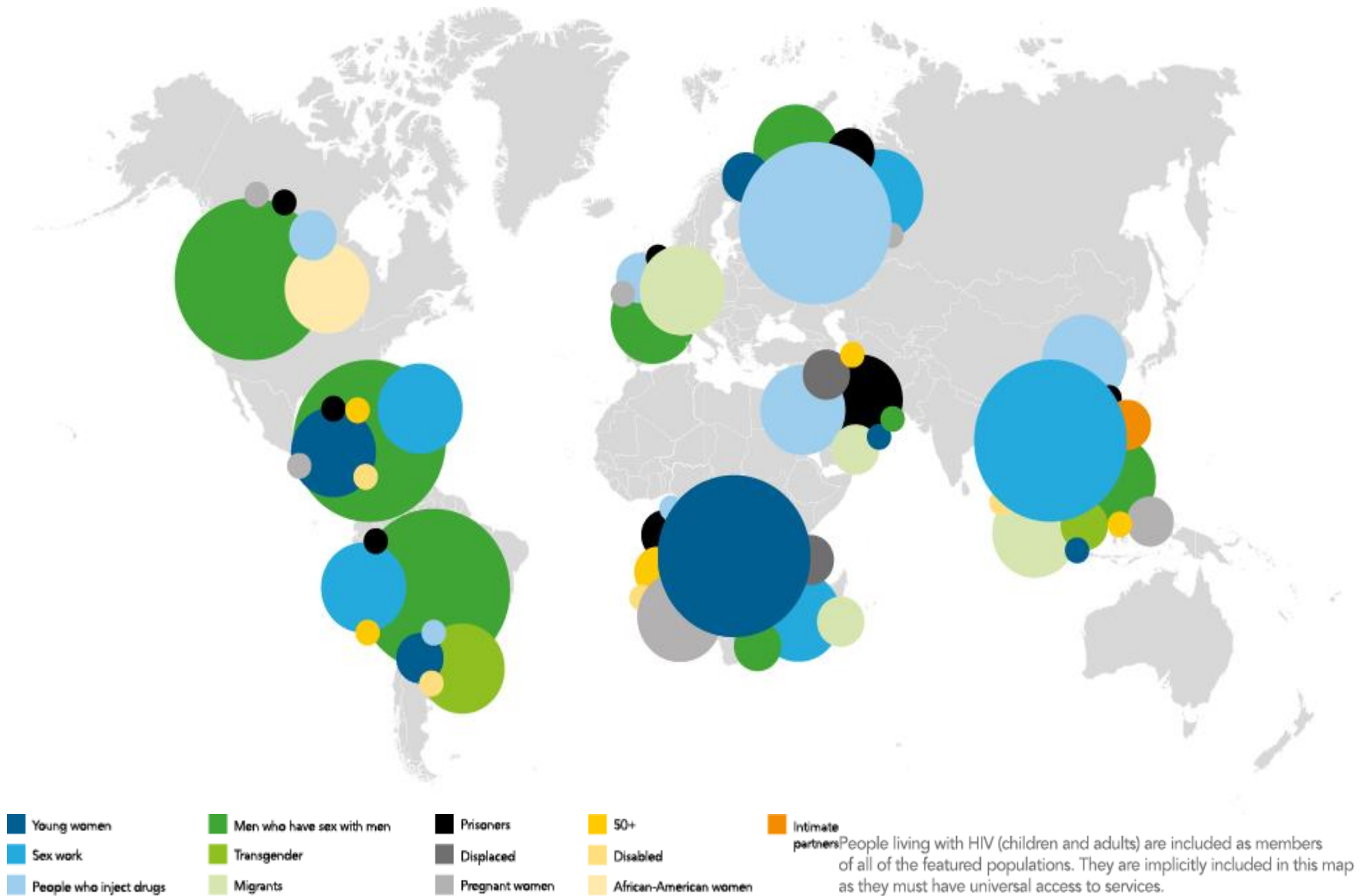
Discrimination

35 MILLION PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV

35 MILLION
PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV

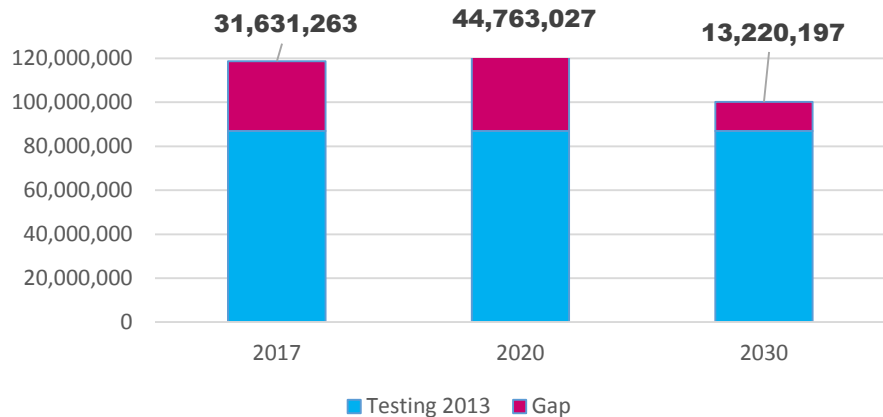


MIND THE GAP

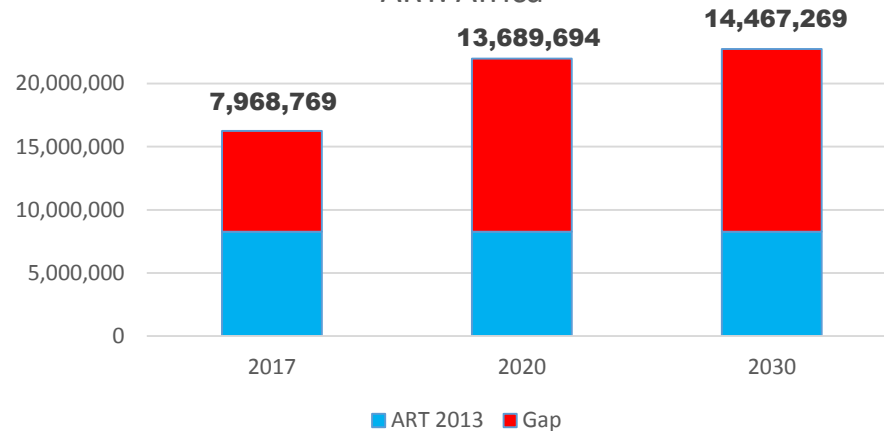


Current Coverage and Gaps

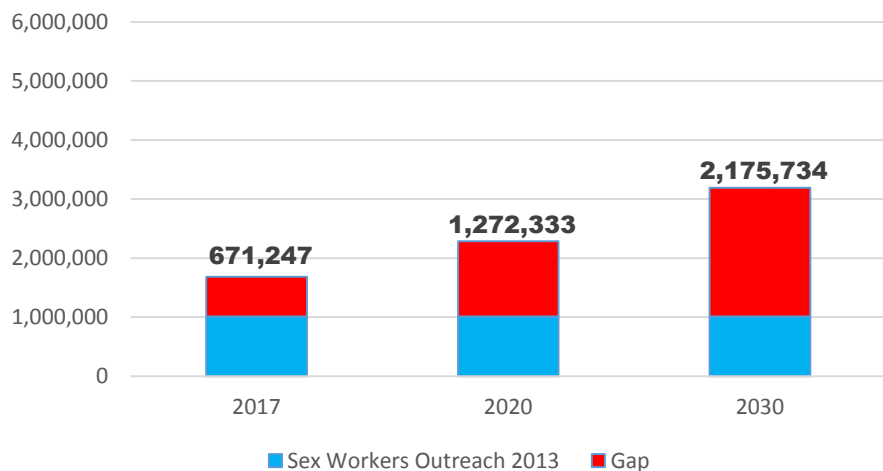
Testing: Africa



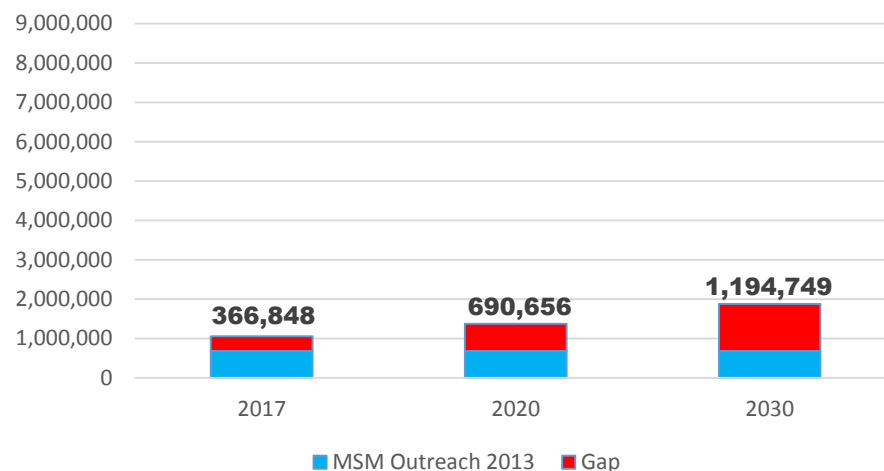
ART: Africa



SW Outreach: Africa

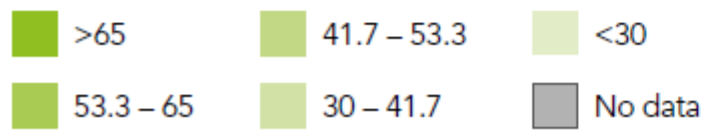
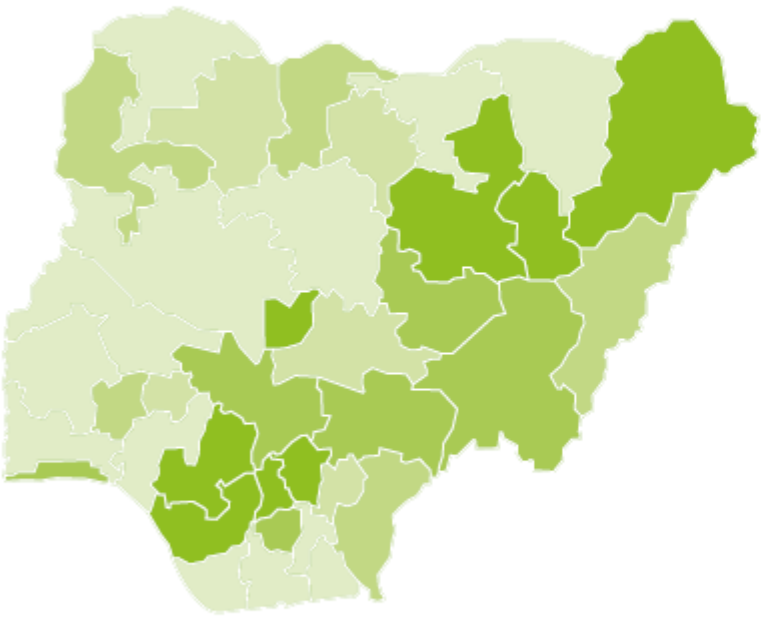


MSM Outreach: Africa

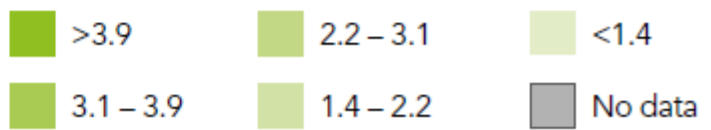
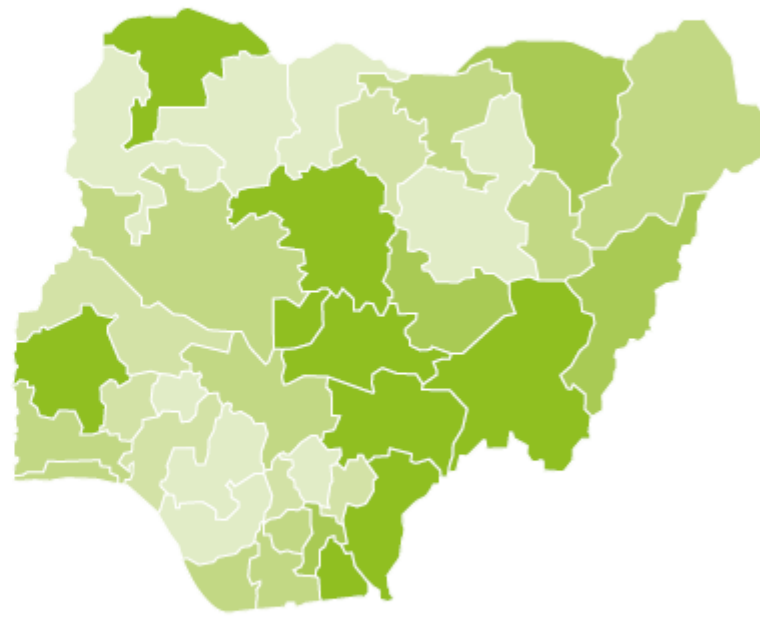


ART coverage using national eligibility criteria in Nigeria, 2013

Antiretroviral therapy coverage using national eligibility criteria in Nigeria, 2013 (%)



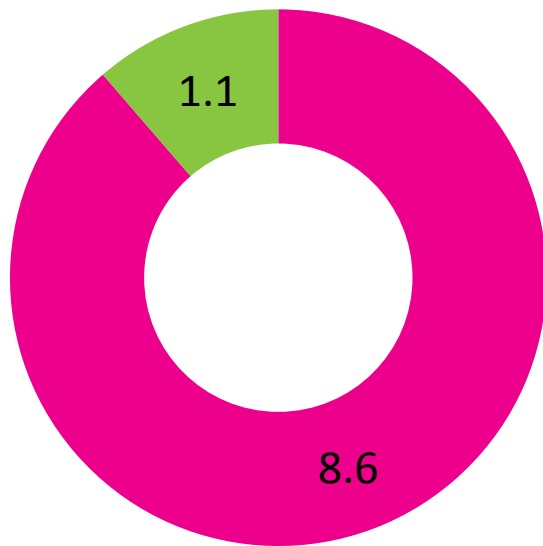
Adult HIV prevalence by state, Nigeria, 2013 (%)



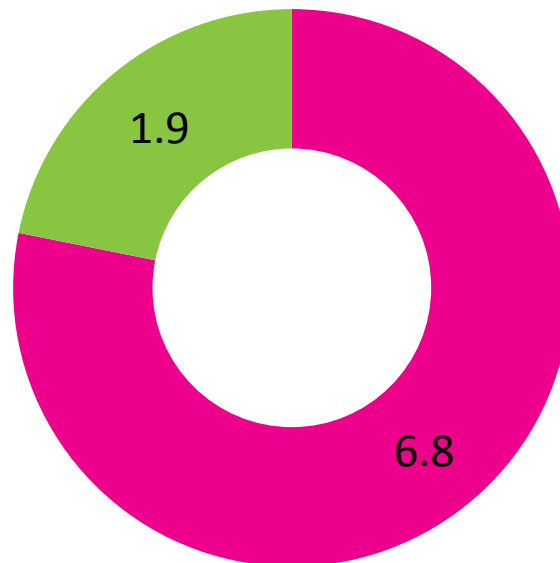
Source: Spectrum estimates 2013.

FAST TRACK FINANCING: SHARED RESPONSIBILITY, GLOBAL SOLIDARITY

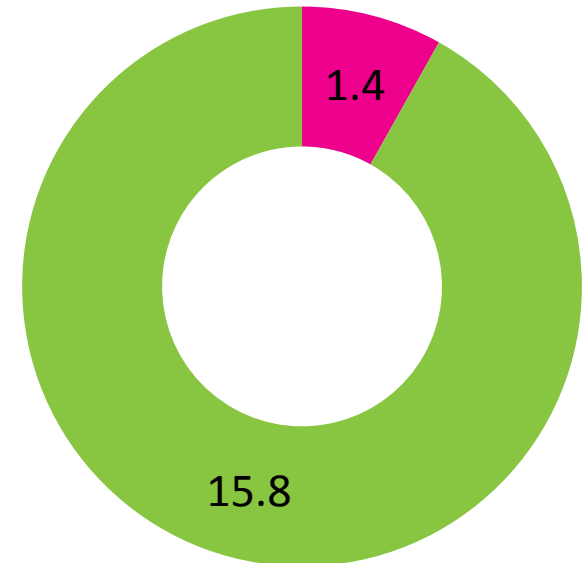
2020 INVESTMENTS REQUIRED (US\$ Billions)



Low-income countries



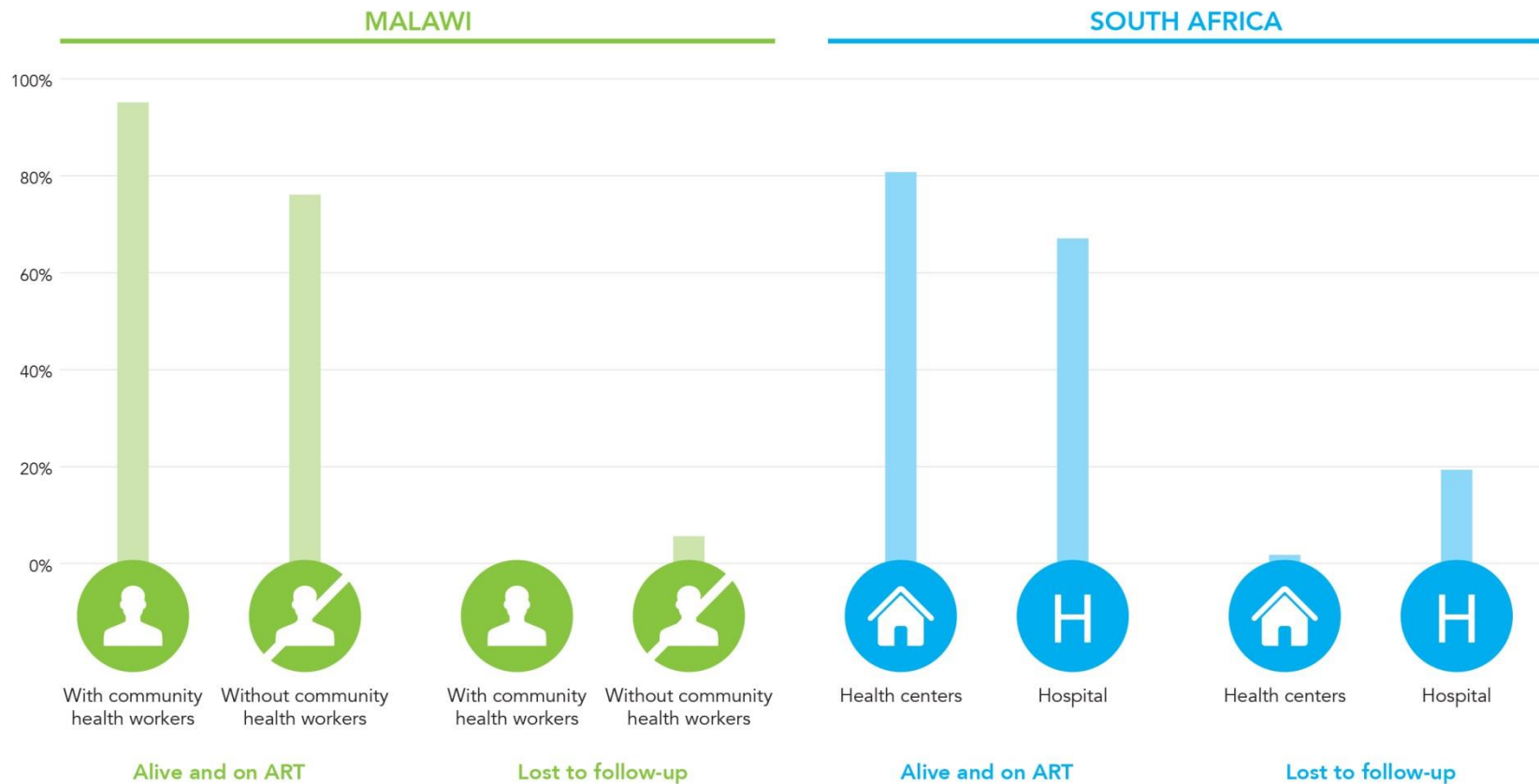
Low-middle-income
countries



Upper-middle-income
countries

 International  Domestic

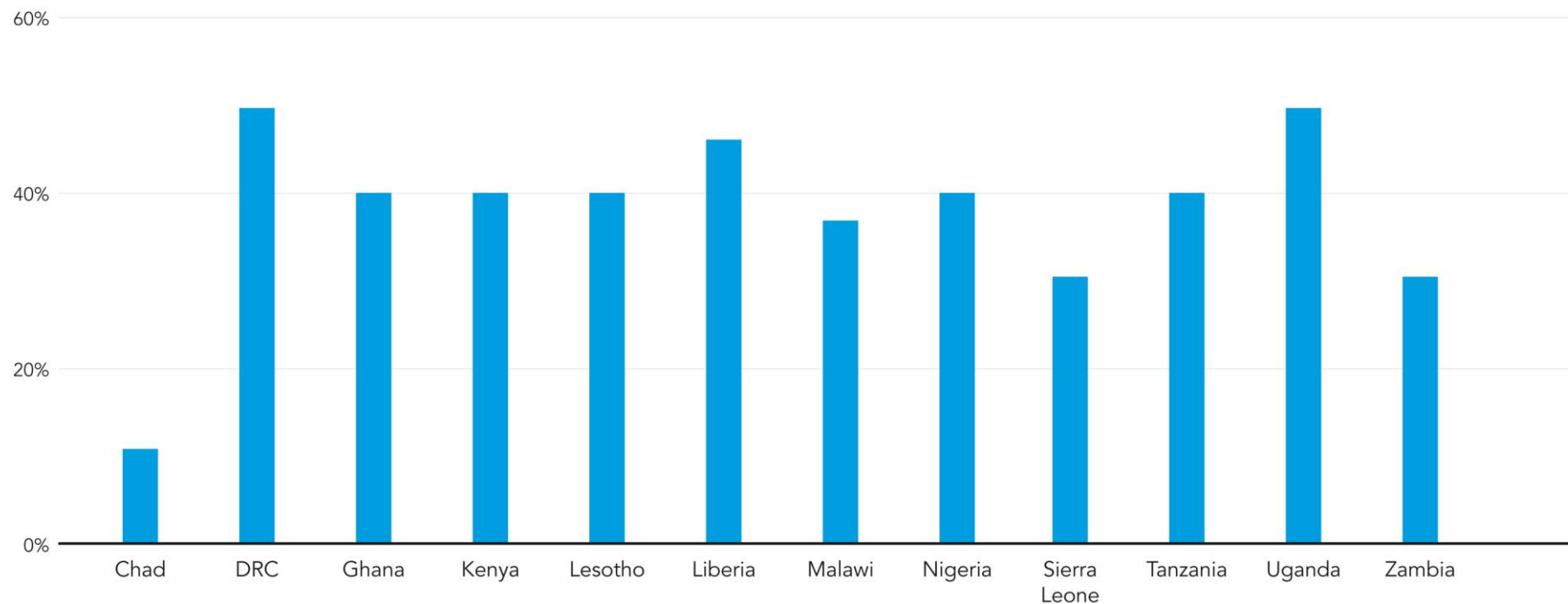
Communities deliver



Task Shifting in HIV/AIDS: opportunities, challenges and proposed actions for sub-saharan Africa. Zachariah et al. 2009. Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene (2009) 103, 549—558.

Engagement with faith organizations for treatment delivery

% estimated share of health services provided by faith based organizations



Sources: Boulenger et al 2009; Kintaudi 2006; EPN 2005; Mwenda 2007; MOH-Lesotho 2007; Chand and Patterson 2007; Mhango 2006; CHAN 2007; CCIH 2005; Dimmock 2007; Todd et al 2009; HERA 2005; MOH-Zambia 2002; Green et al 2002.

FBOs and Fast Track

- UNAIDS Consultations on Fast Track in Bangkok and Geneva
- Advocacy to governments in both the global north and at national level for sustained financial support
- Advocacy to national governments in-country for sound, equitable policies
- Develop concrete action steps for advocacy and action in each country- link up with UNAIDS country offices
- Build capacity of FBO health service providers to address stigma and discrimination in health care settings
- Develop inclusive and compassionate theologies – influence more inclusive national policies and laws

Working Together

Dialogue:

- Facebook group “Civil society dialogue space”
- Strategy input
<http://www.unaidsstrategy2021.org/>

Updates:

- Join list
- advocacy@unaids.org
- [@chriscollinsgva](https://twitter.com/chriscollinsgva)
- [@SallyLynnSmith](https://twitter.com/SallyLynnSmith)

Contact:

- collinsch@unaids.org
- smiths@unaids.org



The future of HIV in sub-Saharan Africa

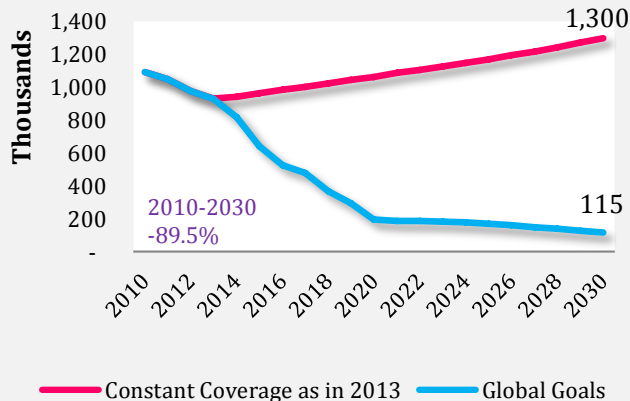
Saving lives, averting infections, creating opportunities for sustainable development

■ Reducing the HIV burden in sub-Saharan Africa has been found feasible by applying a set of highly ambitious targets

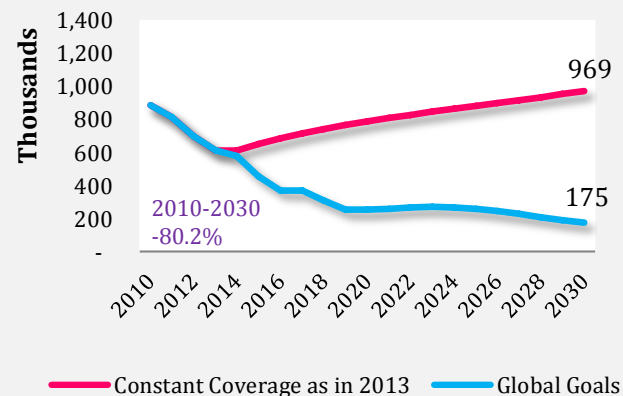
■ Sub-Saharan Africa would reduce by about 90% their new HIV infections and by 80% AIDS-related deaths

■ Sub-Saharan Africa would contribute to a 72% of the global reduction in new HIV infections

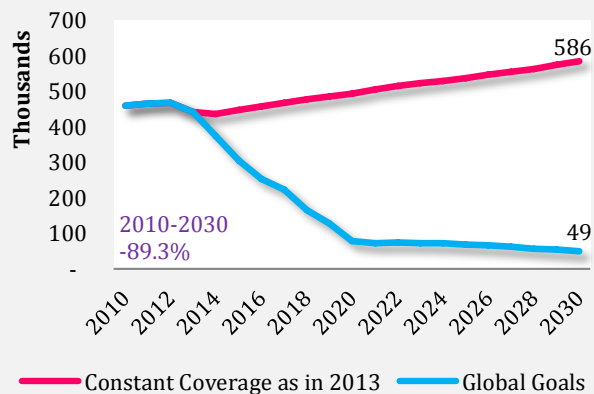
New HIV Infections in East and Southern Africa



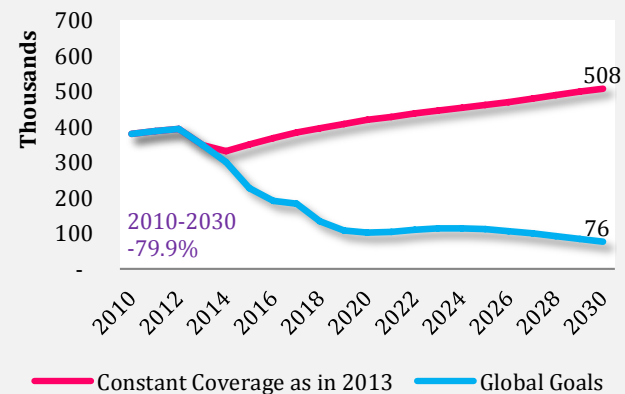
AIDS-related deaths in East and Southern Africa



New HIV infections in West and Central Africa



AIDS-related deaths in West and Central Africa



HIV burden among young women

- Globally there are about 380 000 new HIV infections among adolescent girls and young women(10–24) every year.
- Globally, 15% of women living with HIV are aged 15–24, of whom 80% live in sub-Saharan Africa.
- Women represent 50% of all adults living with HIV globally. However in the most affected region, sub-Saharan Africa, 59% of adults living with HIV are women.
- In sub-Saharan Africa, women acquire HIV five to seven years earlier than men.
- Young women (15-24 years old) in sub-Saharan Africa are twice as likely as young men to be living with HIV.
- In some settings, up to 45% of adolescent girls report that their first sexual experience was forced.
- Young women who experience intimate partner violence are 50% more likely to acquire HIV than women who have not.

HIV burden among people who inject drugs

- Injecting drug use is found in nearly every country. It is estimated that worldwide there are nearly 12.7 million people who inject drugs. Approximately 1.7 million, or 13%, are also living with HIV.
- HIV prevalence among people who inject drugs is typically far greater than it is among the rest of the adult population, with people who inject drugs bearing a 28 times higher prevalence.
- People who inject drugs account for 30% of new HIV infections outside sub-Saharan Africa.
- HIV prevalence among young people under 25 years old who inject drugs was 5.2%.
- HIV prevalence appears to be rising in the Asia and the Pacific and in eastern Europe and central Asia.
- Among 30 countries reported data on women who inject drugs, the pooled HIV prevalence among women was 13% compared to 9% among men from the same countries.

HIV burden among men who have sex with other men

- While HIV incidence is declining in most of the world, incidence among gay men and other men who have sex with men appears to be rising in several regions, including in Asia, where this mode of transmission is a major contributor to the HIV epidemics in several countries.
- Worldwide, gay men and other men who have sex with men are 19 times more likely to be living with HIV than the general population.
- The median HIV prevalence among gay men and other men who have sex with men is 19% in western and central Africa and 13% in eastern and southern Africa.
- Gay men and other men who have sex with men often acquire HIV while quite young—HIV prevalence is about 4.2% for young (under 25 years) gay men and other men who have sex with men.
- Seventy-three countries did not report data on HIV prevalence among gay men and other men who have sex with men.
- According to reports from 20 countries in both 2009 and 2013, the percentage of gay men and other men who have sex with men reached by HIV prevention programmes fell from 59% to 40%.

HIV burden in sex workers

- In low- and middle-income countries, the average HIV prevalence among sex workers is estimated to be approximately 12%, with an odds ratio for HIV infection of 13.5 compared to all women aged 15–49.
- In 110 countries with available data, the prevalence of HIV infection is almost 12 times higher among sex workers than for the population as a whole, with prevalence at least 50-fold higher in four countries.
- Even in very high prevalence countries, HIV prevalence among sex workers is much higher than among the general population. An analysis of 16 countries in sub-Saharan Africa in 2012 showed a pooled prevalence of more than 37% among sex workers.
- In Nigeria and Ghana, HIV prevalence among sex workers is 8-fold higher than for the rest of the population.
- HIV prevalence among male sex workers, reported from 27 countries, was 14%.