

# End AIDS as a public health threat by 2030

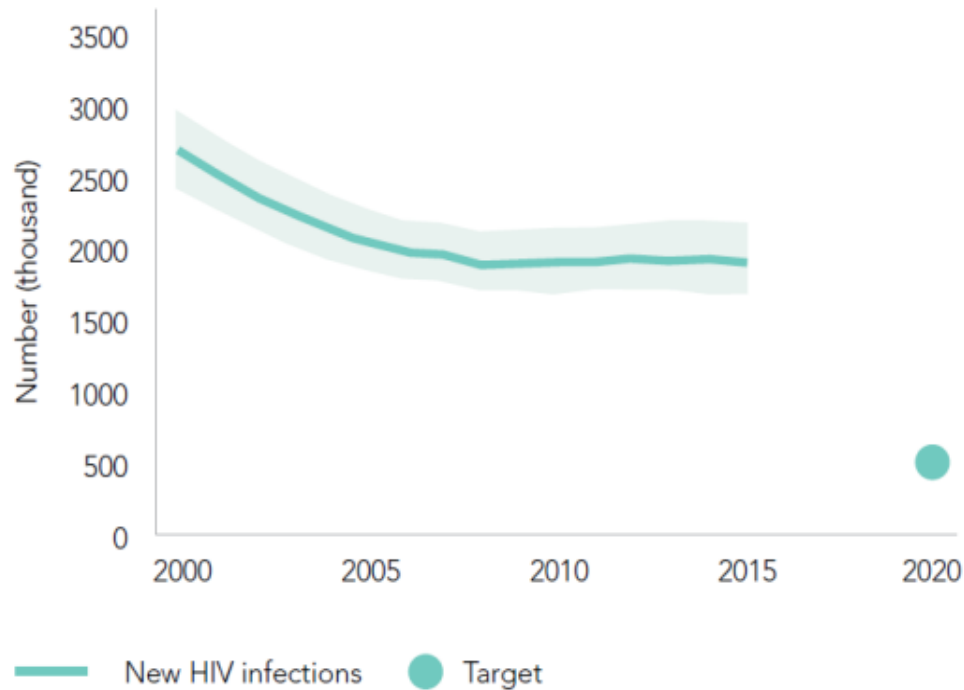
## Situation Report

(October 2016)

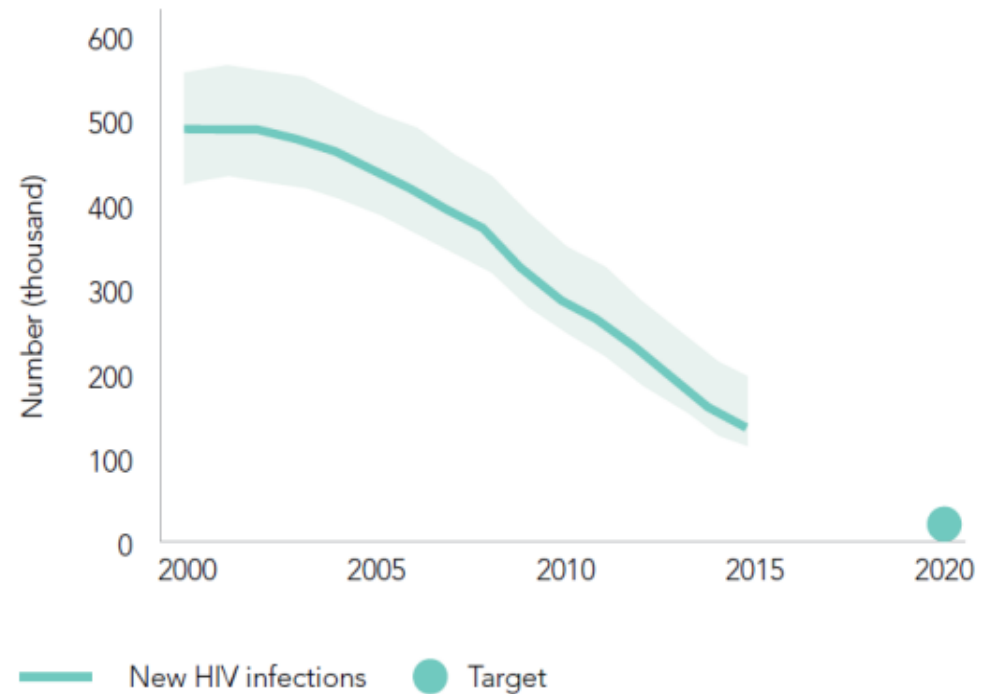
Mariângela Simão  
UNAIDS

## The epi data

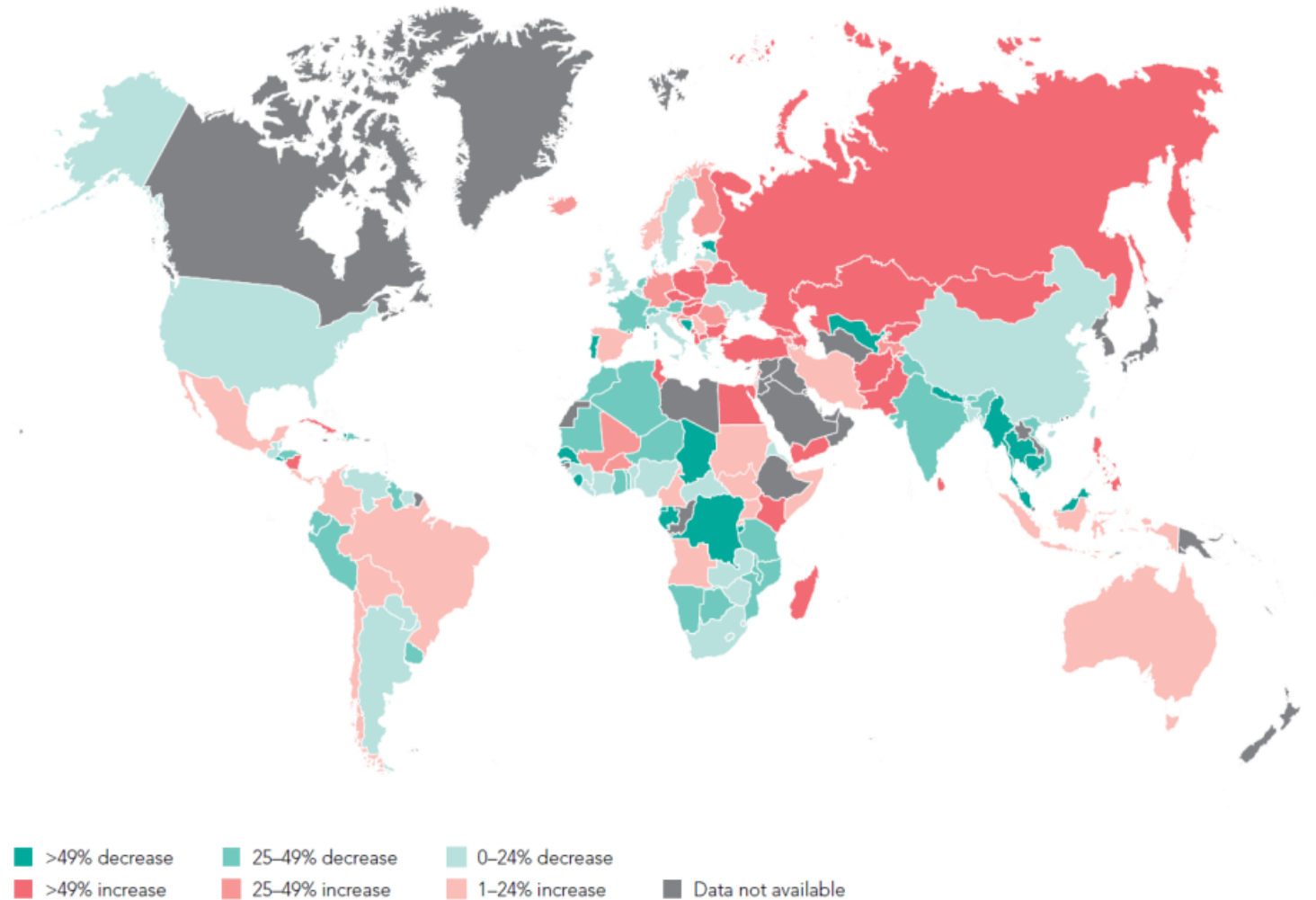
## New HIV infections among adults (aged 15 years and older), global, 2000–2015



## New HIV infections among children (aged 0–14 years), global, 2000–2015

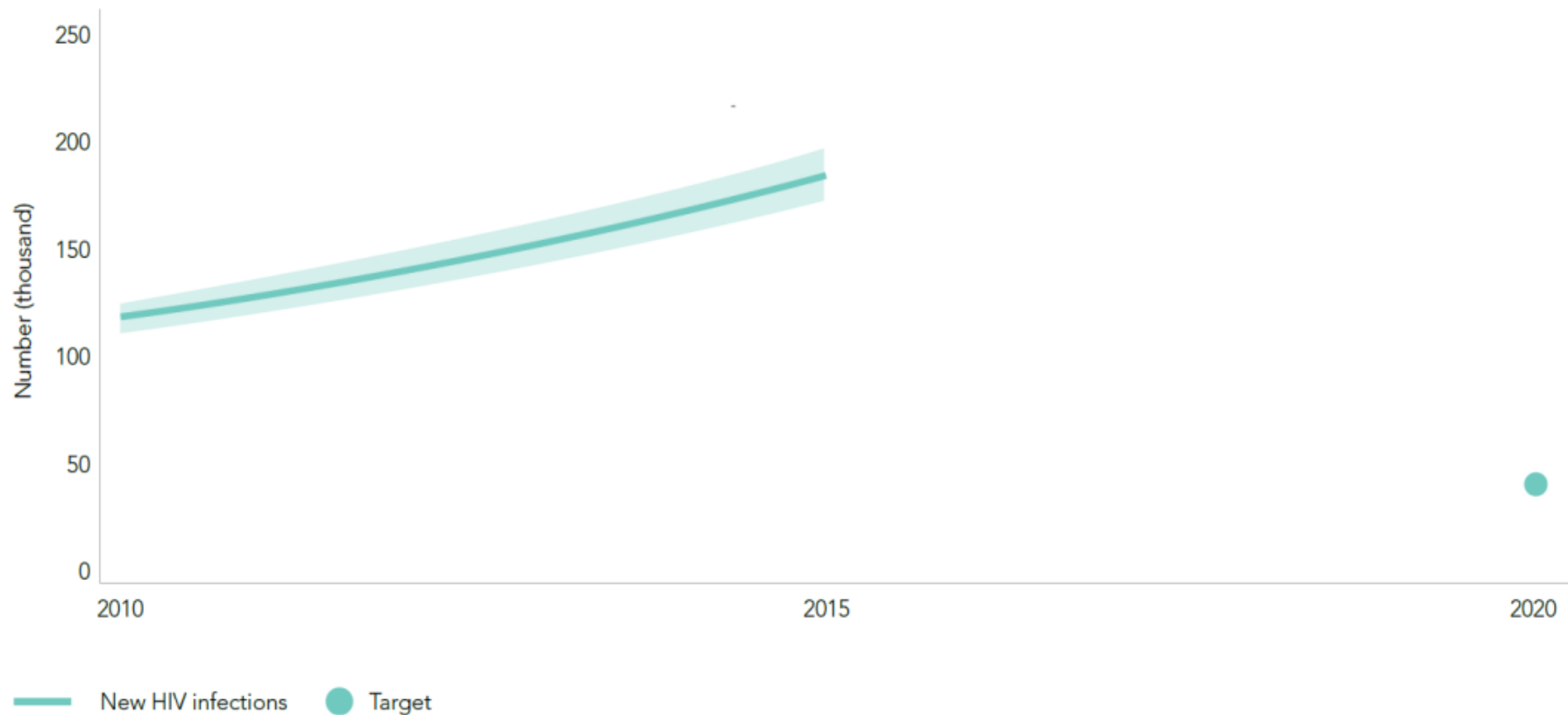


# Percent change in new HIV infections among adults (aged 15 years and older), from 2005 to 2015

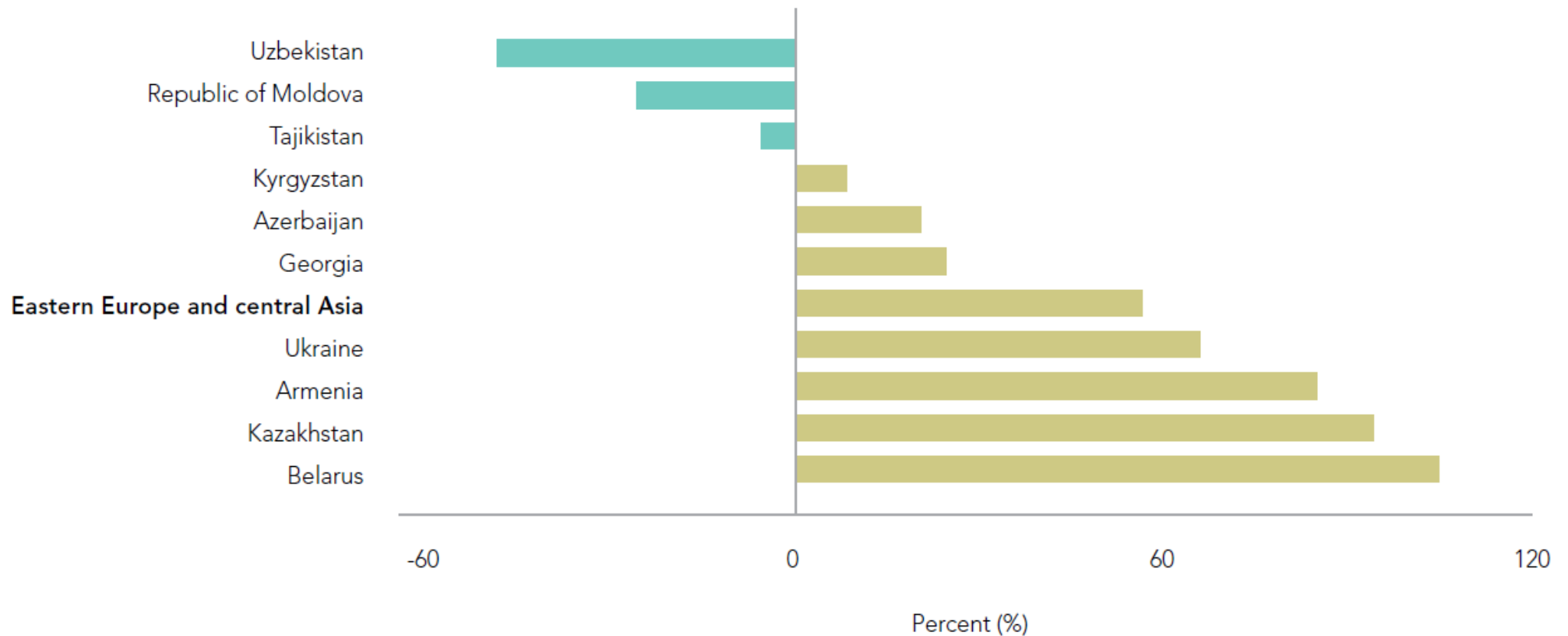


Sources: UNAIDS 2016 estimates; European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, United Kingdom, Albania, Andorra, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Macedonia, Israel, Montenegro, San Marino, Serbia, Switzerland and Turkey); Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. HIV Surveillance Report, 2014; vol. 26. <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/library/reports/surveillance/>. Published November 2015. Accessed [10 July 2016]. Russian Federation 2016 Global AIDS Response Progress Reporting submission. China 2016 Global AIDS Response Progress Reporting submission.

# New HIV infections among adults (aged 15 years and older), eastern Europe and central Asia, 2010–2015

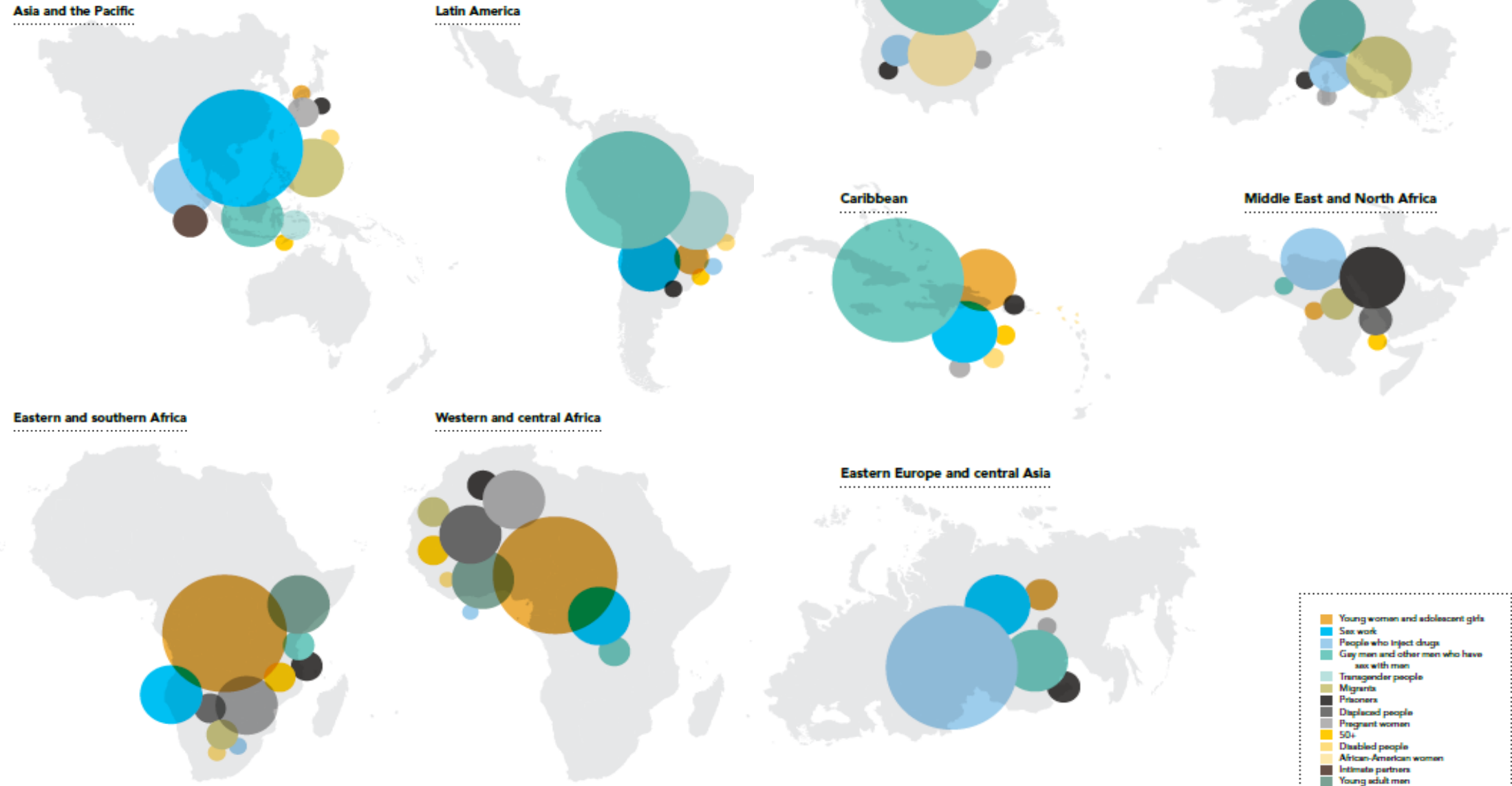


# Percent change in new HIV infections among adults (aged 15 years and older), eastern Europe and central Asia, from 2010 to 2015



# The different epidemics

# Importance of location and population



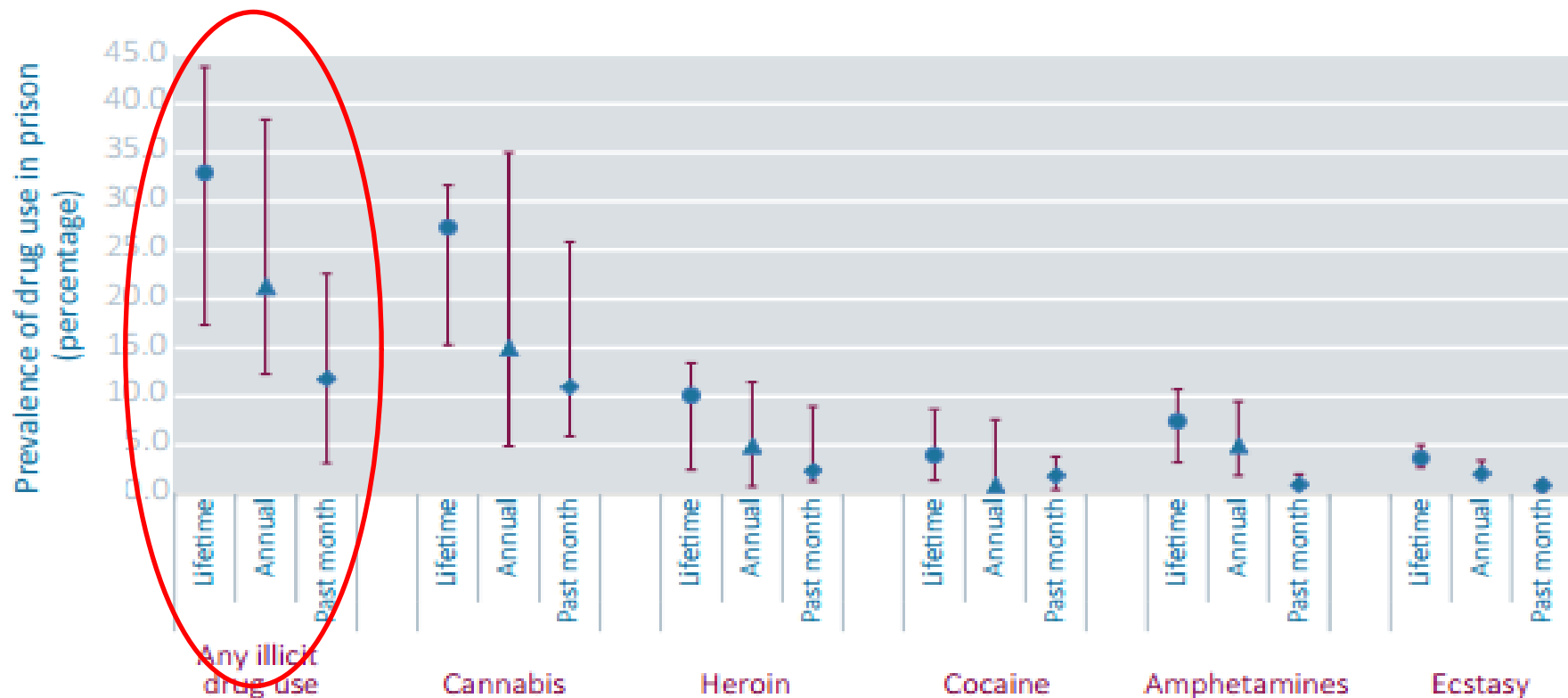


# The risk of HIV acquisition compared to adults (aged 15 years and older) in the general population



# Prisoners

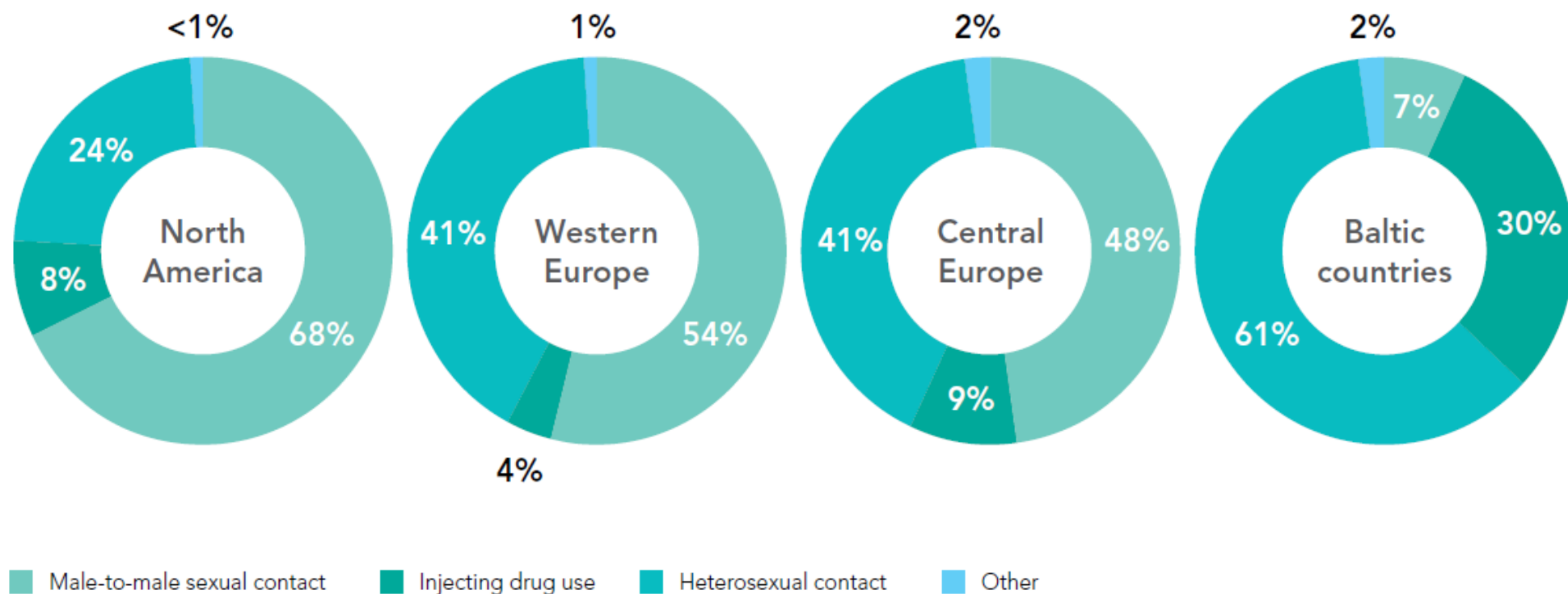
Lifetime, annual and past-month prevalence of drug use in prisons (based on 62 studies from 43 countries over the period 2000-2013)



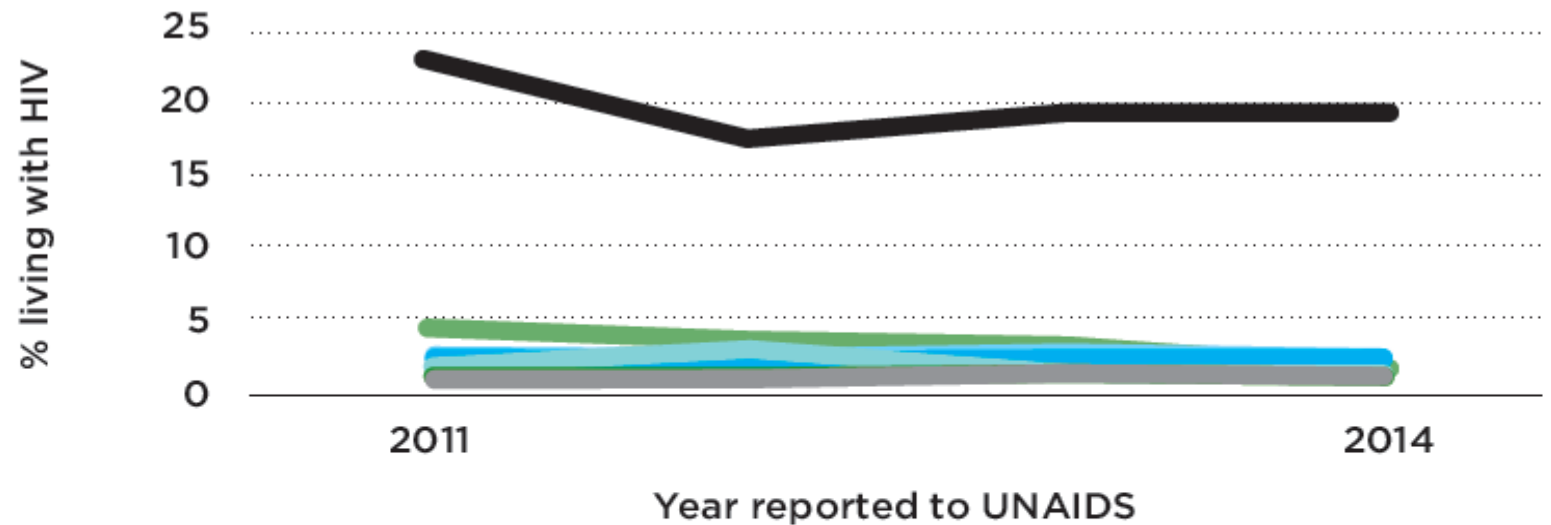
Sources: UNODC, responses to annual report questionnaire; and C. Carpentier, L. Royuela and L. Montanari, "The global epidemiology of drug use in prison" (2015).

Note: Symbols represent median prevalence with vertical lines depicting inter-quartile range. Data on lifetime, annual and past-month use are not consistent across studies (this explains why the annual prevalence of cocaine use has a median value lower than the past-month use).

# Distribution of new HIV diagnoses by mode of transmission, western and central Europe and North America, 2014

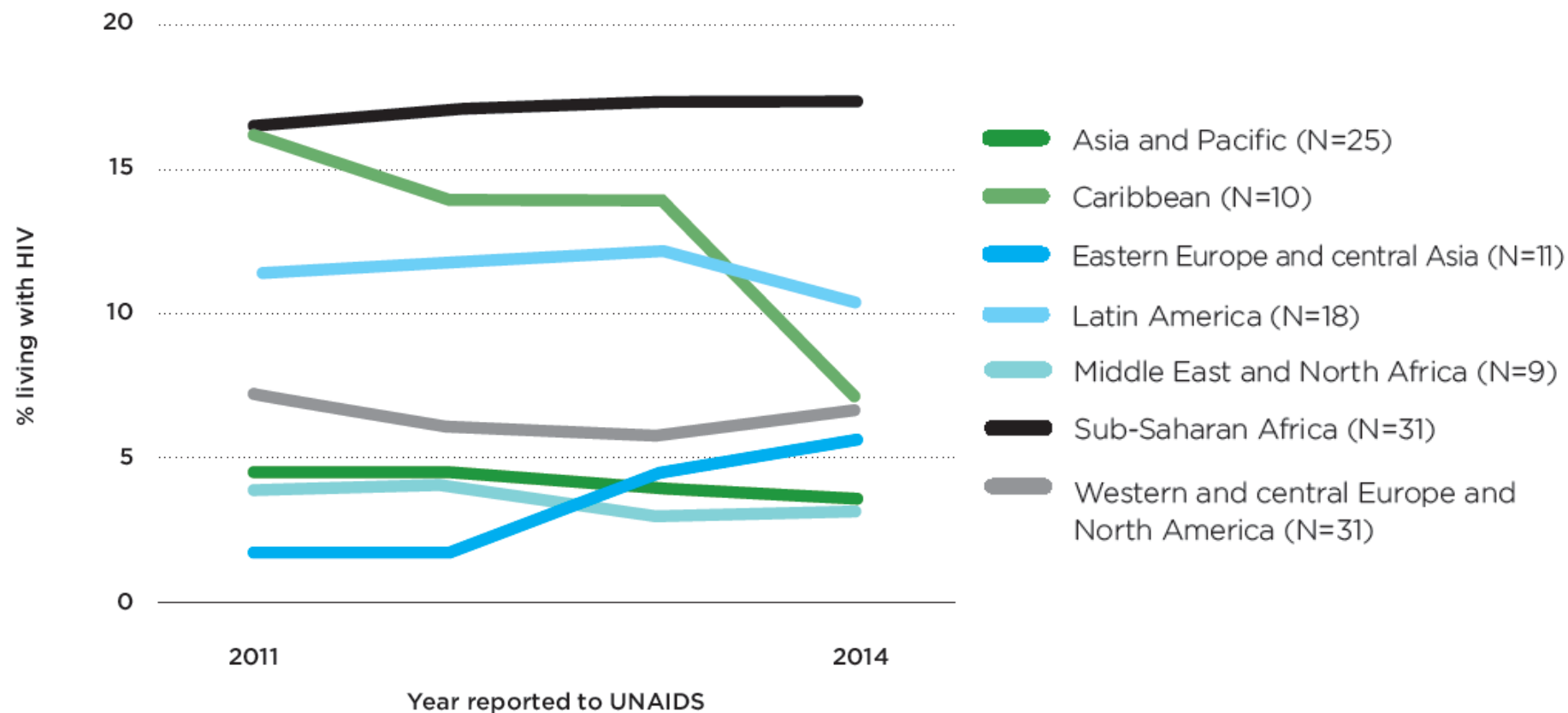


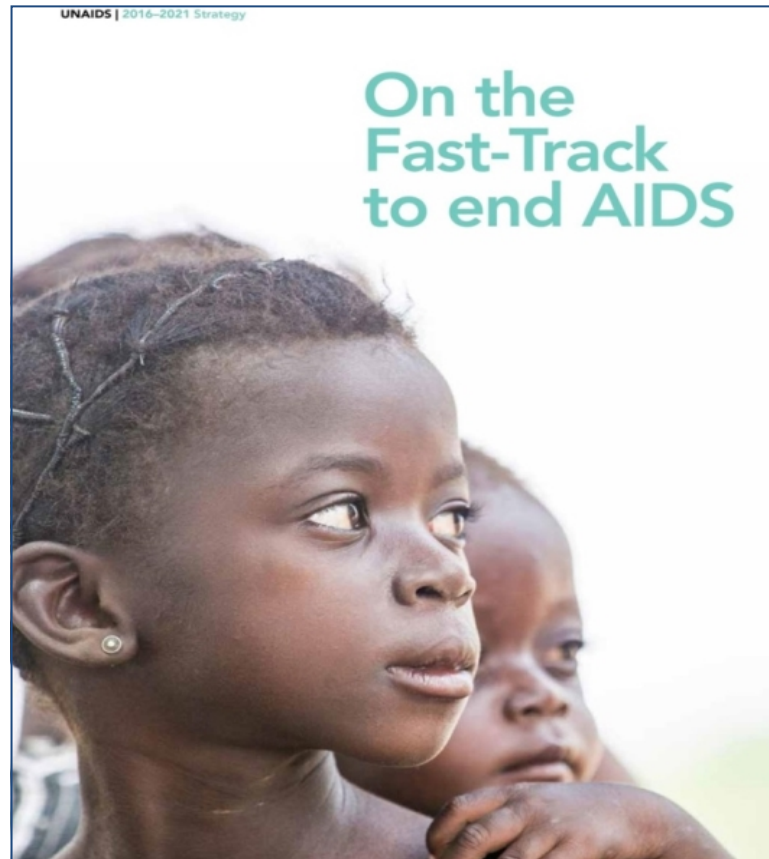
# Regional trends in median HIV prevalence among sex workers, 2011–2014



- Asia and Pacific (N=23)
- Caribbean (N=6)
- Eastern Europe and central Asia (N=11)
- Latin America (N=17)
- Middle East and North Africa (N=10)
- Sub-Saharan Africa (N=36)
- Western and central Europe and North America (N=18)

# Regional trends of median HIV prevalence among gay men and other men who have sex with men, 2011–2014





# UNAIDS Strategy 2016-2021

## **8 results areas**

# Result areas 1 and 2

## Good health and well-being

SDG 3



Children, adolescents and adults living with HIV access testing, know their status and are immediately offered and sustained on affordable quality treatment

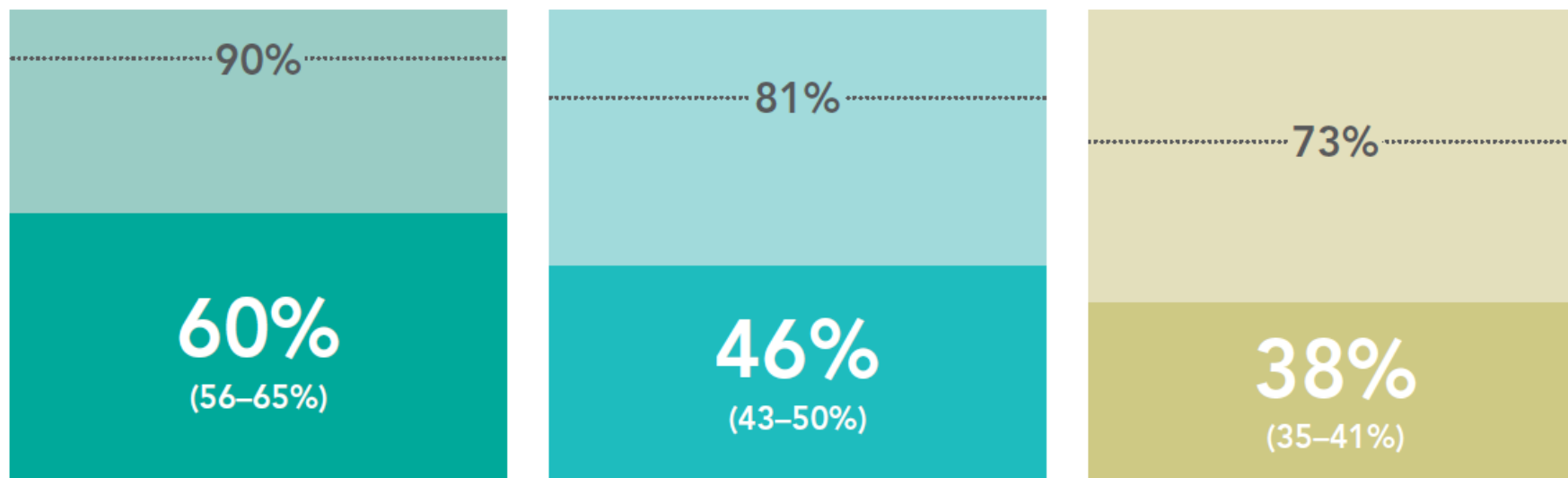
- Testing
- Infant diagnostics
- Services upon diagnosis
- Regular monitoring
- Affordable treatment
- Humanitarian emergencies
- R&D



New HIV infections among children eliminated and their mother's health and well-being is sustained

- Immediate treatment for pregnant women
- HIV, SRH, FP, TB, MCH integrated
- Services for male partners

# PROGRESS TOWARDS 90–90–90 TARGET, GLOBAL, 2015



Percentage of people living with HIV who know their HIV status<sup>1</sup>

Percentage of people living with HIV who are on antiretroviral treatment

Percentage of people living with HIV who are virally suppressed<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> 2015 measure derived from data reported by 87 countries, which accounted for 79% of people living with HIV worldwide.

<sup>2</sup> 2015 measure derived from data reported by 86 countries. Worldwide, 22% of all people on antiretroviral therapy were reported to have received a viral load test during the reporting period.



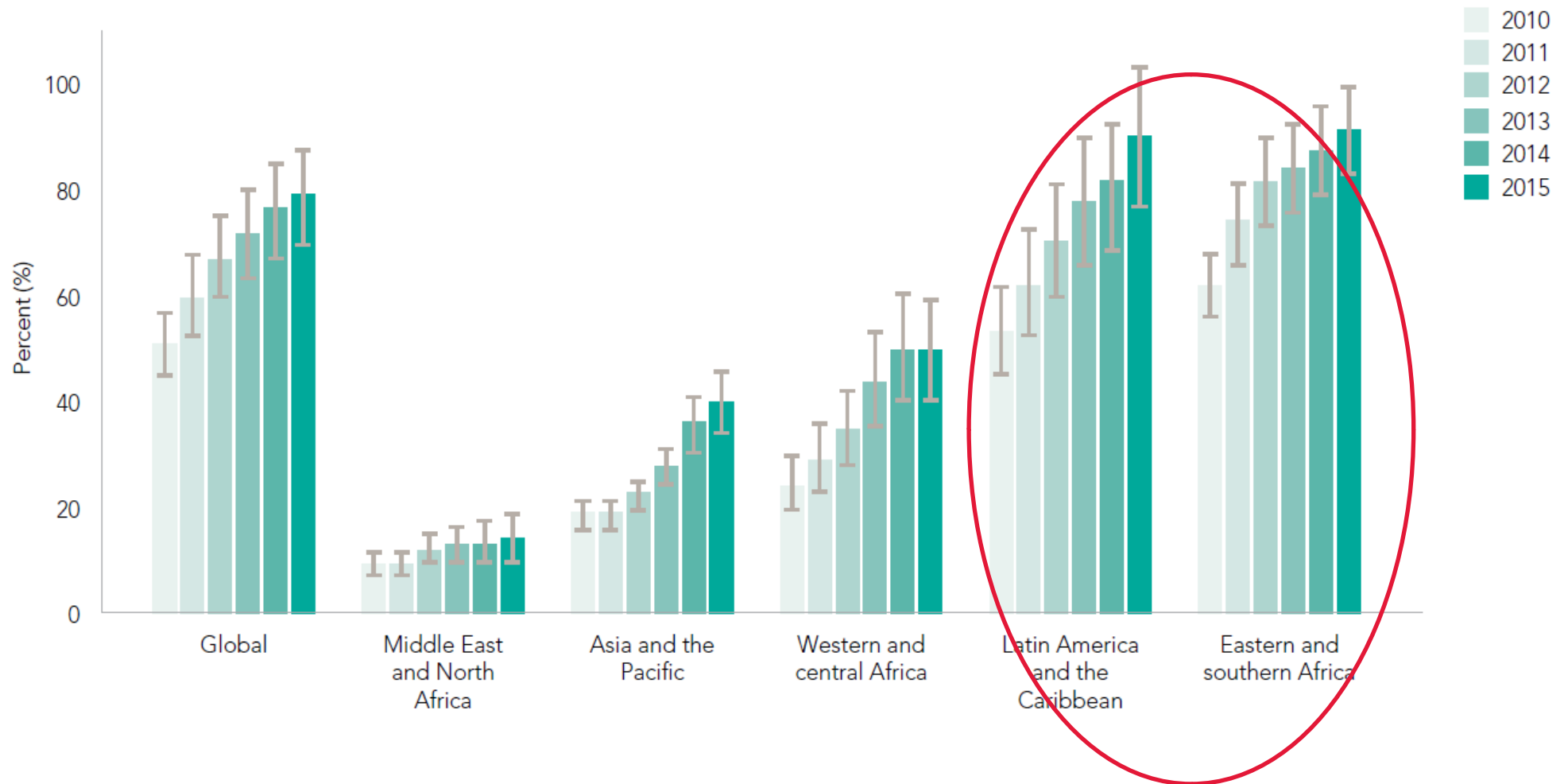
# Progress toward the 90–90–90 target, by region, 2015



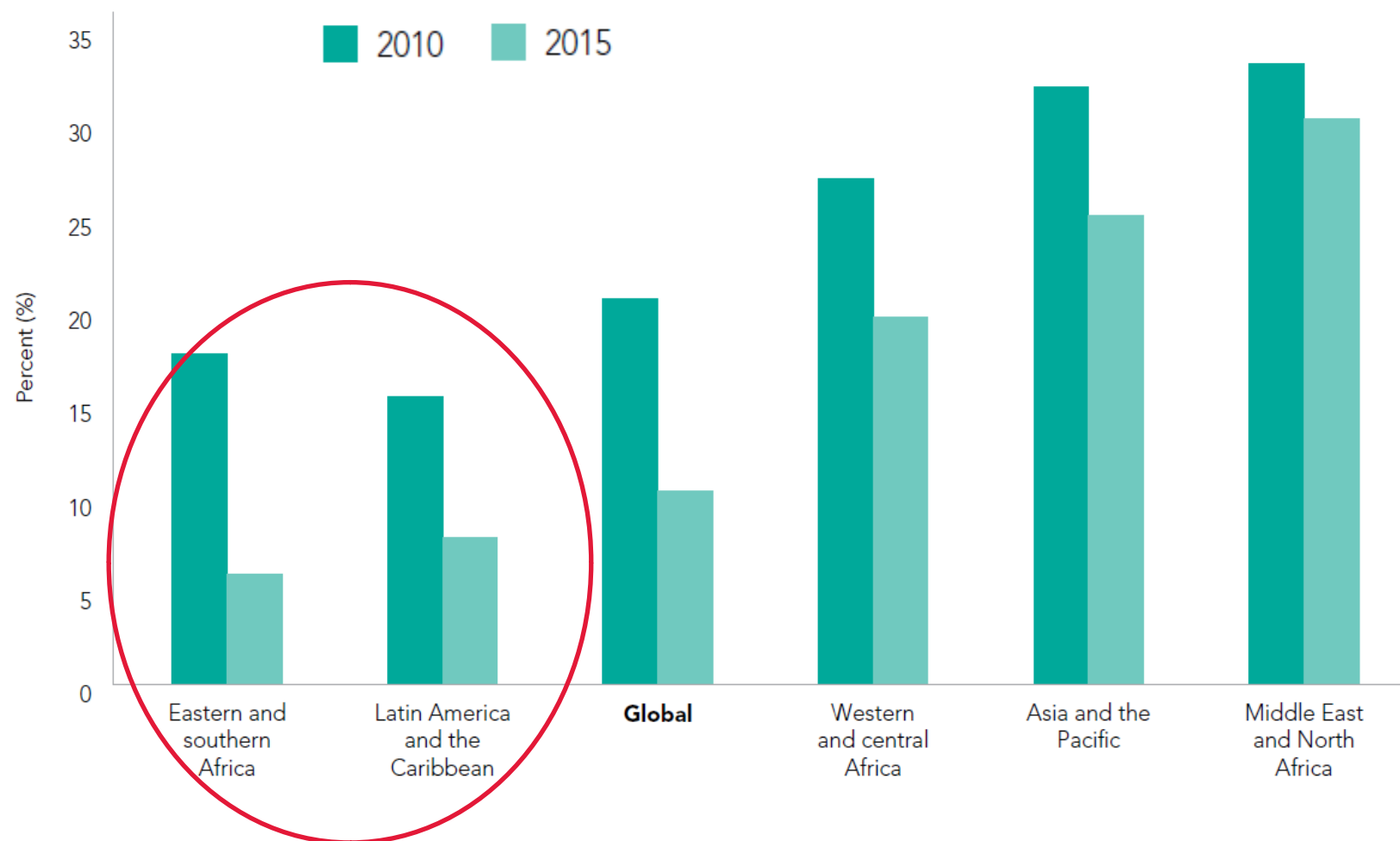
# Antiretroviral therapy coverage among select key population groups and the general adult female population (aged 15 years and older), matched by survey year, 2013–2015



# Percent of women receiving antiretroviral medicines to prevent vertical transmission, by region, 2010–2015



# Mother-to-child transmission rate by region, 2010 and 2015



# Result areas 3 and 4

## Reduced inequalities

SDG 10



Young people, especially young women and adolescent girls, access combination prevention services and are empowered to protect themselves from HIV

- Independent and equal access to services
- Combo prevention, including primary
- 20 billion condoms
- 27 million VMMC
- CSE
- Young people engaged



Tailored HIV combination prevention services are accessible to key populations, including SWs, MSM, PWID, transgender people, and prisoners, as well as migrants

- Combo prevention, including primary
- New media
- 3 million on PrEP
- Harm reduction
- Crisis affected populations
- PLHIV and key pops engaged

## PREVENTION GAPS

Only 38% of people living with HIV are virally suppressed.

Condoms available in sub-Saharan Africa cover less than half of the need.

Two-thirds of young people do not have correct and comprehensive knowledge of HIV.

Condom use is much too low across all population groups at higher risk of infection.

43% of countries with documented injecting drug use do not have needle-syringe programmes in place.

The annual number of voluntary medical male circumcisions must nearly double to reach the 2020 target.

PrEP coverage is less than 5% of the 2020 target.

**1 900 000**  
new HIV infections  
among adults in 2015

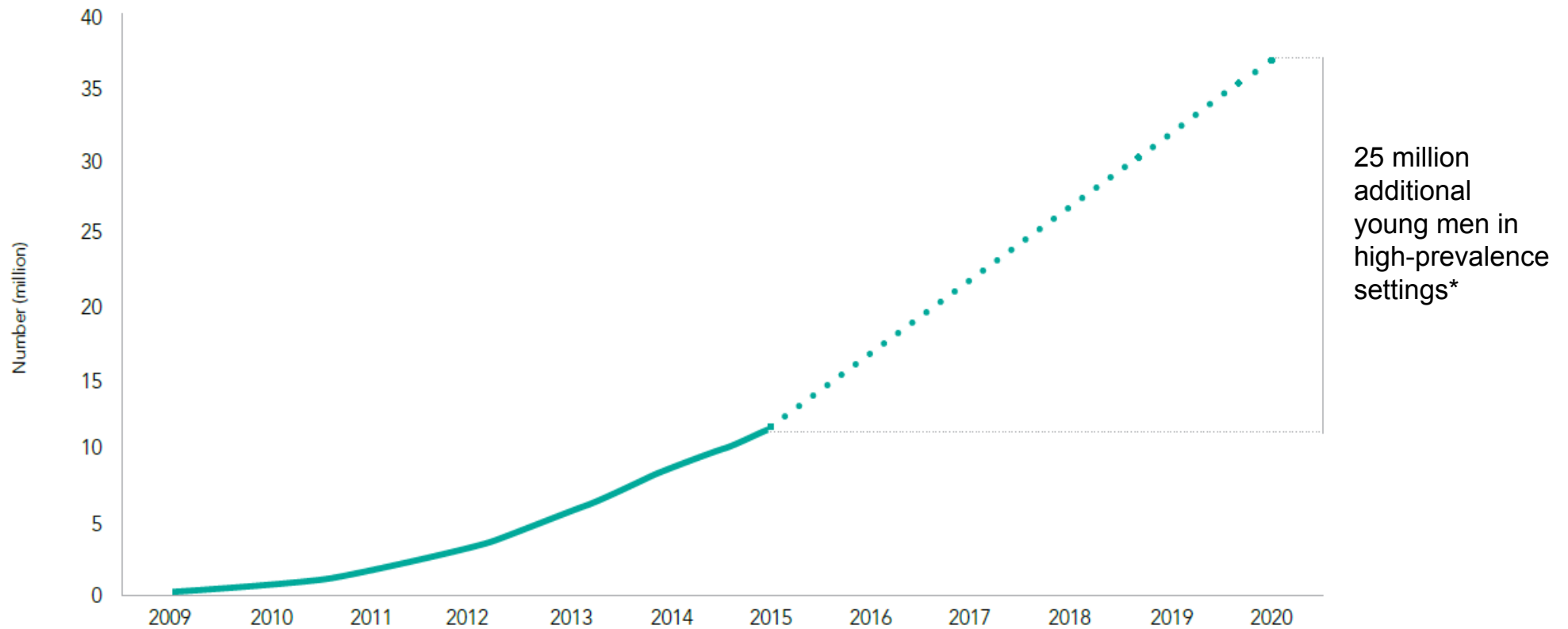
Fewer than  
**500 000**  
new HIV infections  
among adults in 2020

# Percent of men and women (aged 15–49 years) who report using a condom at last sexual intercourse among those with multiple partners in the 12 months prior to the survey, sub-Saharan Africa, most recent data, 2010–2015



Source: Demographic and Health Surveys, 2010-2015.

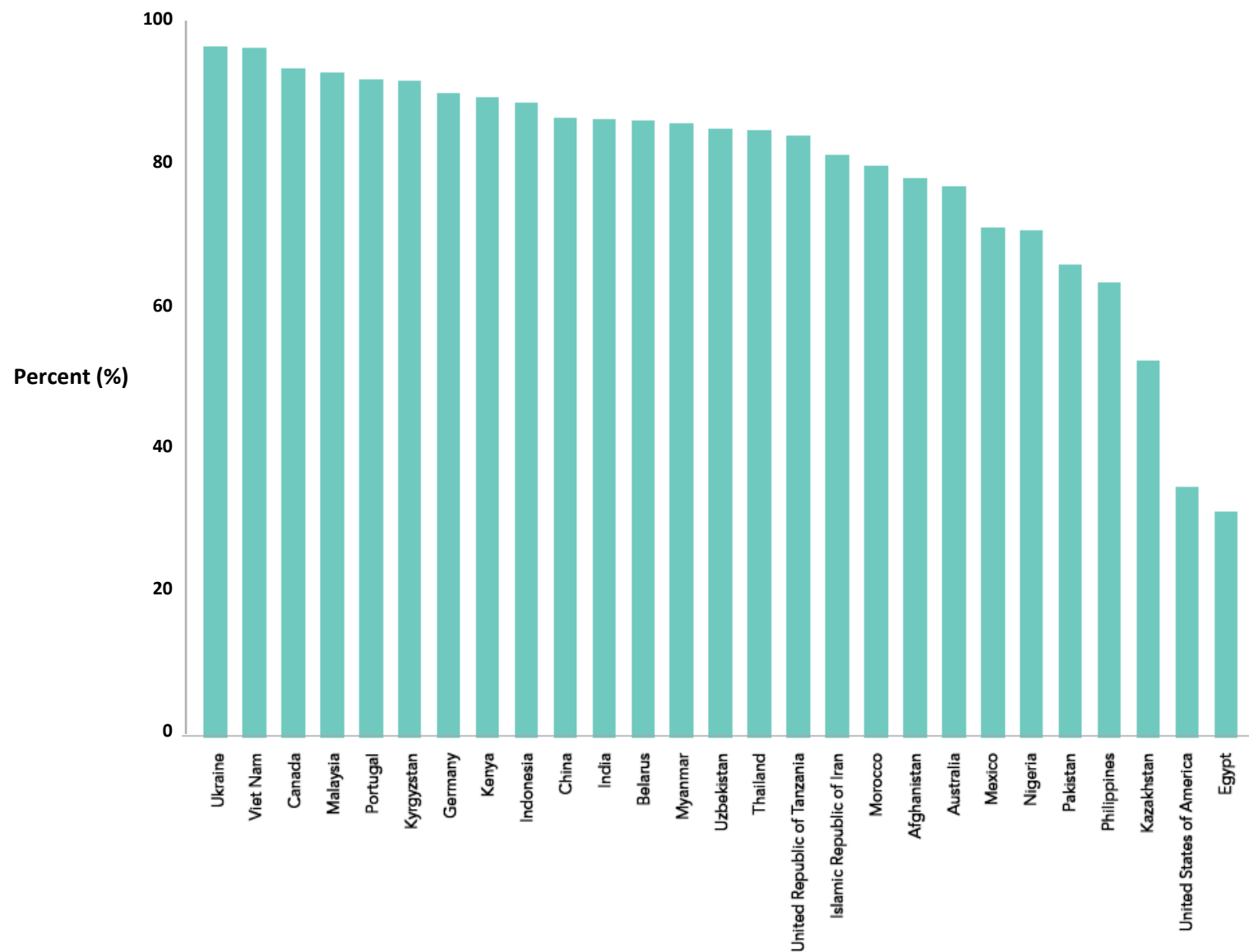
# CUMULATIVE NUMBER OF VOLUNTARY MEDICAL MALE CIRCUMCISIONS, 14 PRIORITY COUNTRIES, 2009–2015, AND 2020 TARGET



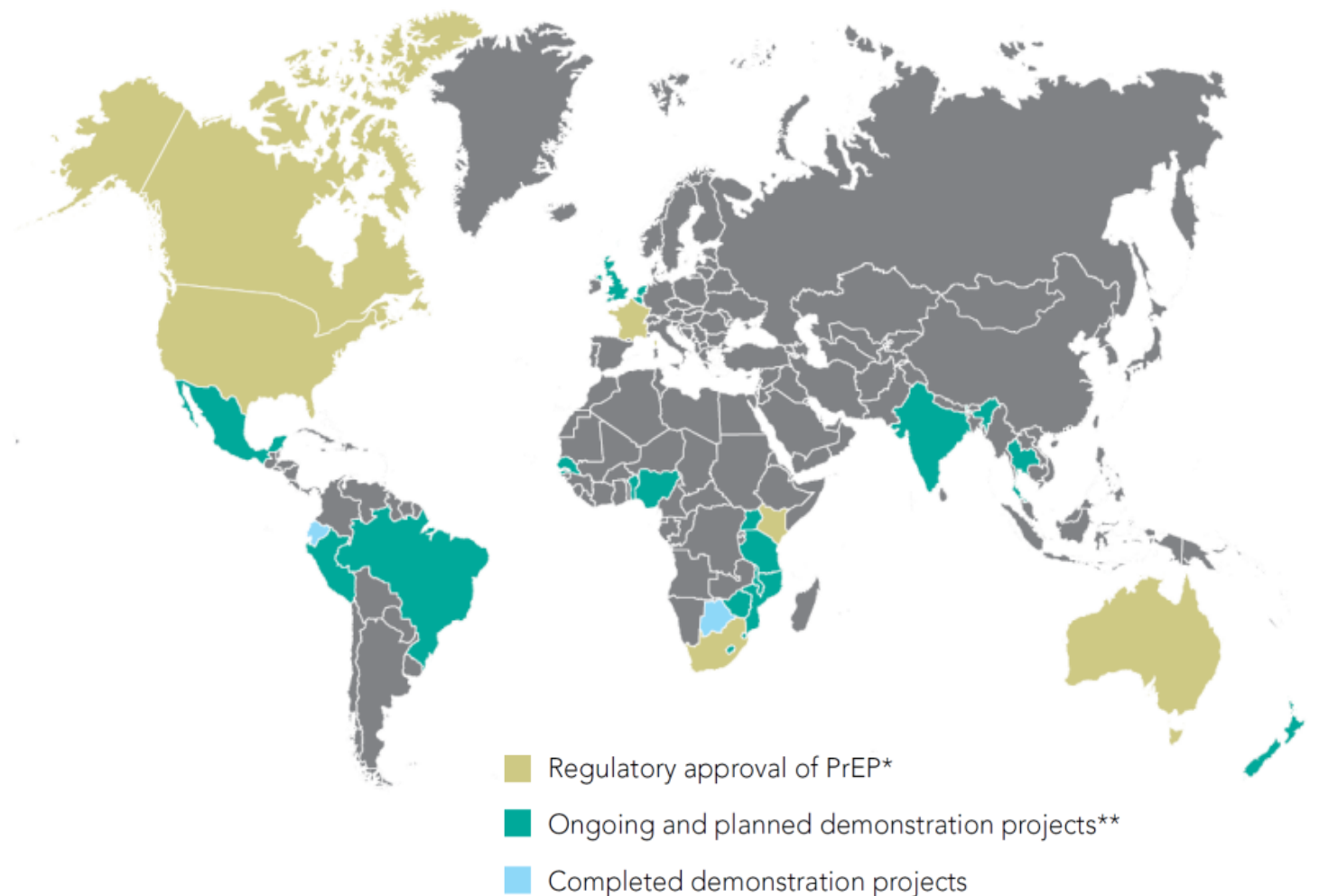
\* At the end of 2015 there were 14 priority countries. The 2020 target includes high-prevalence settings within 15 countries—the original 14, plus South Sudan.



# Percent of people who inject drugs who reported using sterile injection equipment for last injection, select countries, most recent data, 2013–2015



# COUNTRIES THAT HAVE DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS OR HAVE APPROVED TENOFOVIR DISOPROXYL FUMARATE/EMTRICITABINE FOR PRE-EXPOSURE PROPHYLAXIS, AS OF JUNE 2016



\*These countries also have completed, ongoing and/or planned demonstration projects.

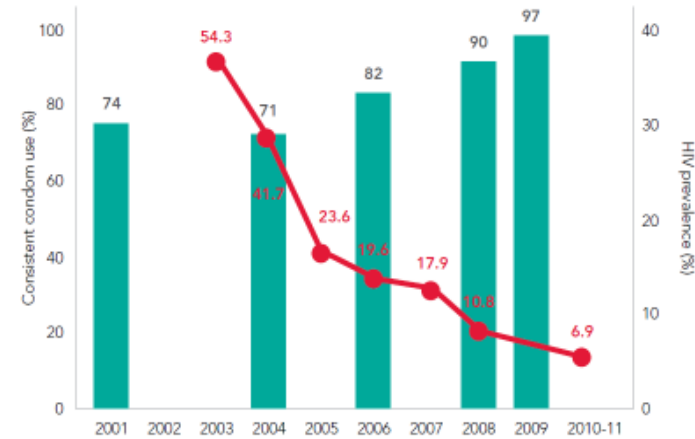
\*\* These projects investigate different aspects of PrEP provision and impact including acceptability, safety, adherence, effect, appropriate service delivery, integration in combination prevention services, costing and associated behavioural aspects. Their aim is to increase access to PrEP for those people who could benefit most from it, especially in situations of stigma, marginalization and criminalization.

# Scaled up combination prevention can increase consistent condom use and reduce HIV infections among female sex workers

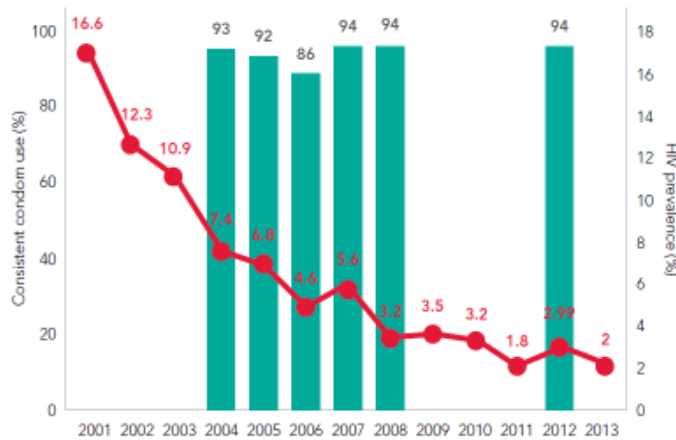
CAMBODIA, 1999–2011



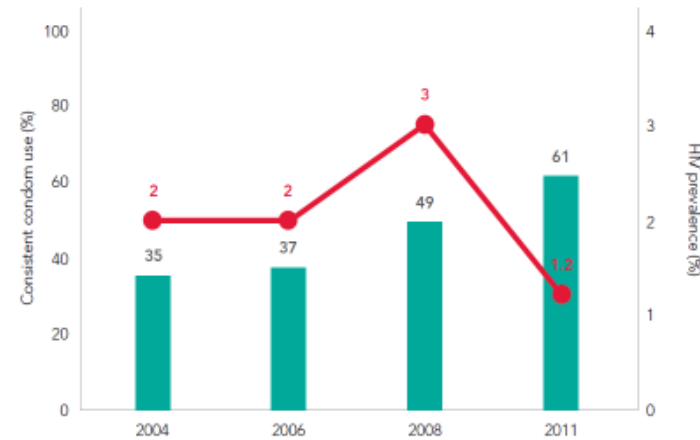
MAHARASHTRA, INDIA, 2001–2011



THAILAND, 2000–2013



POKHARA, NEPAL, 2004–2011



■ Consistent condom use with clients during the last week

● HIV prevalence

# Result area 5

## Gender equality

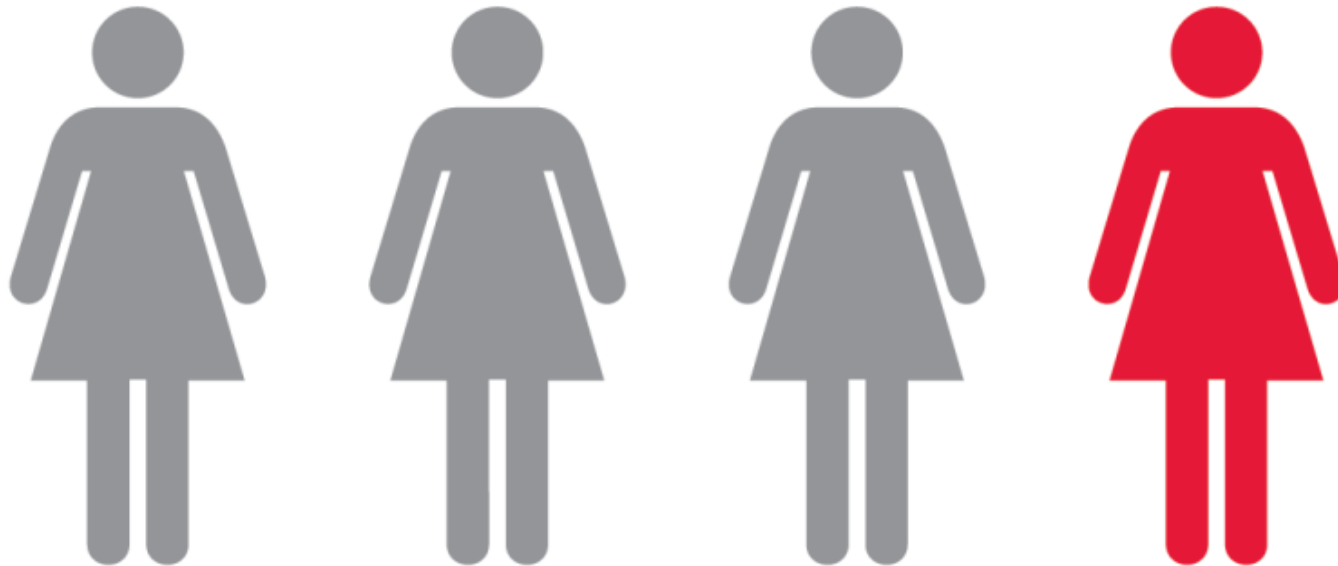
SDG 5



Women and men practice and promote healthy gender norms and work together to end gender-based, sexual and intimate partner violence to mitigate risk and impact of HIV

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- Women, girls, men, boys involved
  - Supportive laws, policies and practices
  - Sexual and reproductive health and rights
  - Economic empowerment
  - Women, including WLHIV, engaged

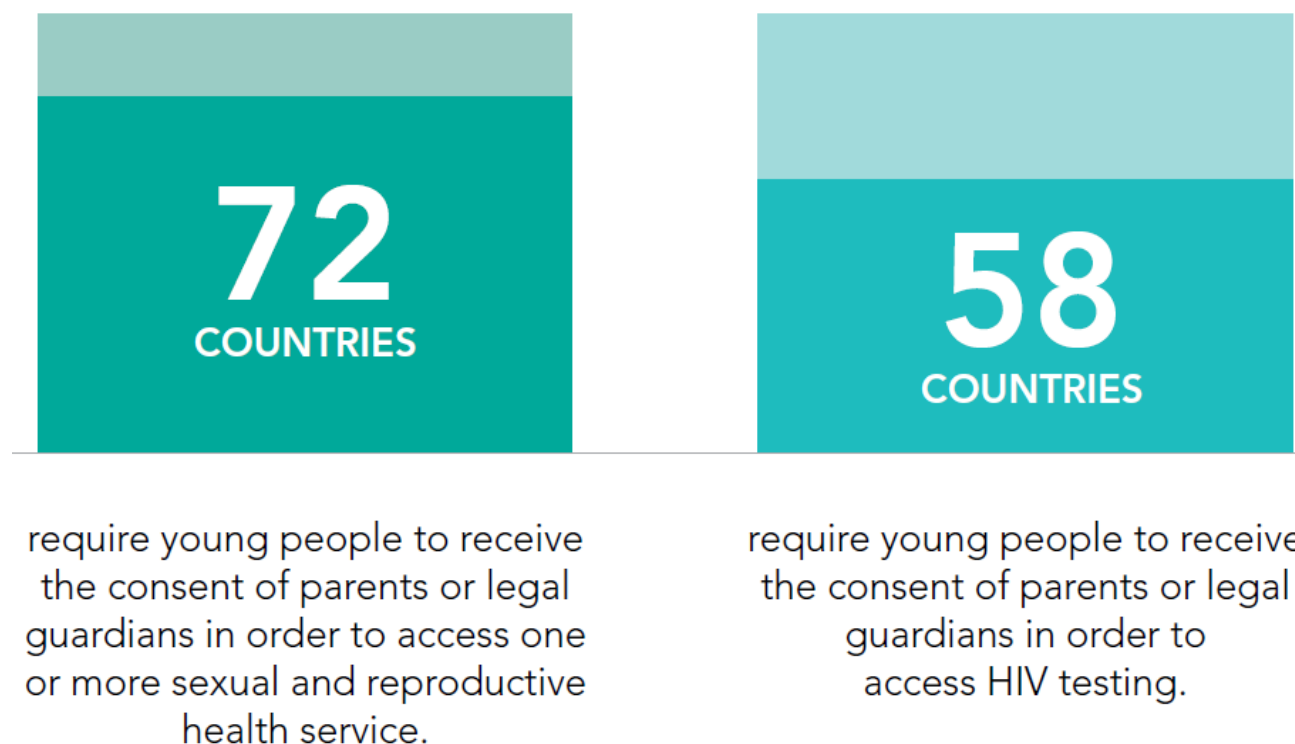
**In the majority of sub-Saharan African countries, less than 75% of young women report having a final say in decisions about their own health care.**



**Gender norms can be harmful**

# Parental consent for sexual and reproductive health and HIV testing services for young people, 2016

Among 90 countries with available data:



# Percent of ever-married or partnered women (aged 15–49 years) reporting experiences of physical and/or sexual violence by a former or current male intimate partner in the past 12 months, most recent data, 2010–2014

20 – 40%	10 – 19%	0 – 9%
Cameroon	Cambodia	Burkina Faso
Colombia	Dominican Republic	Comoros
Côte d'Ivoire	Egypt	Gambia
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Haiti	Nicaragua
Gabon	Honduras	Philippines
Kenya	Jordan	South Africa
Malawi	Kyrgyzstan	
Mali	Nepal	
Mozambique	Nigeria	
Namibia	Pakistan	
Rwanda	Peru	
Sierra Leone	Tajikistan	
United Republic of Tanzania	Togo	
Uganda		
Zambia		
Zimbabwe		

## Result area 6

# Just, peaceful and inclusive societies

SDG 16



Punitive laws, policies, practices, stigma and discrimination that block effective responses to HIV are removed

- 
- Punitive laws removed
  - Know your rights
  - Access to justice
  - Non-discrimination in health, workplace, education
  - Violence against key pops prevented



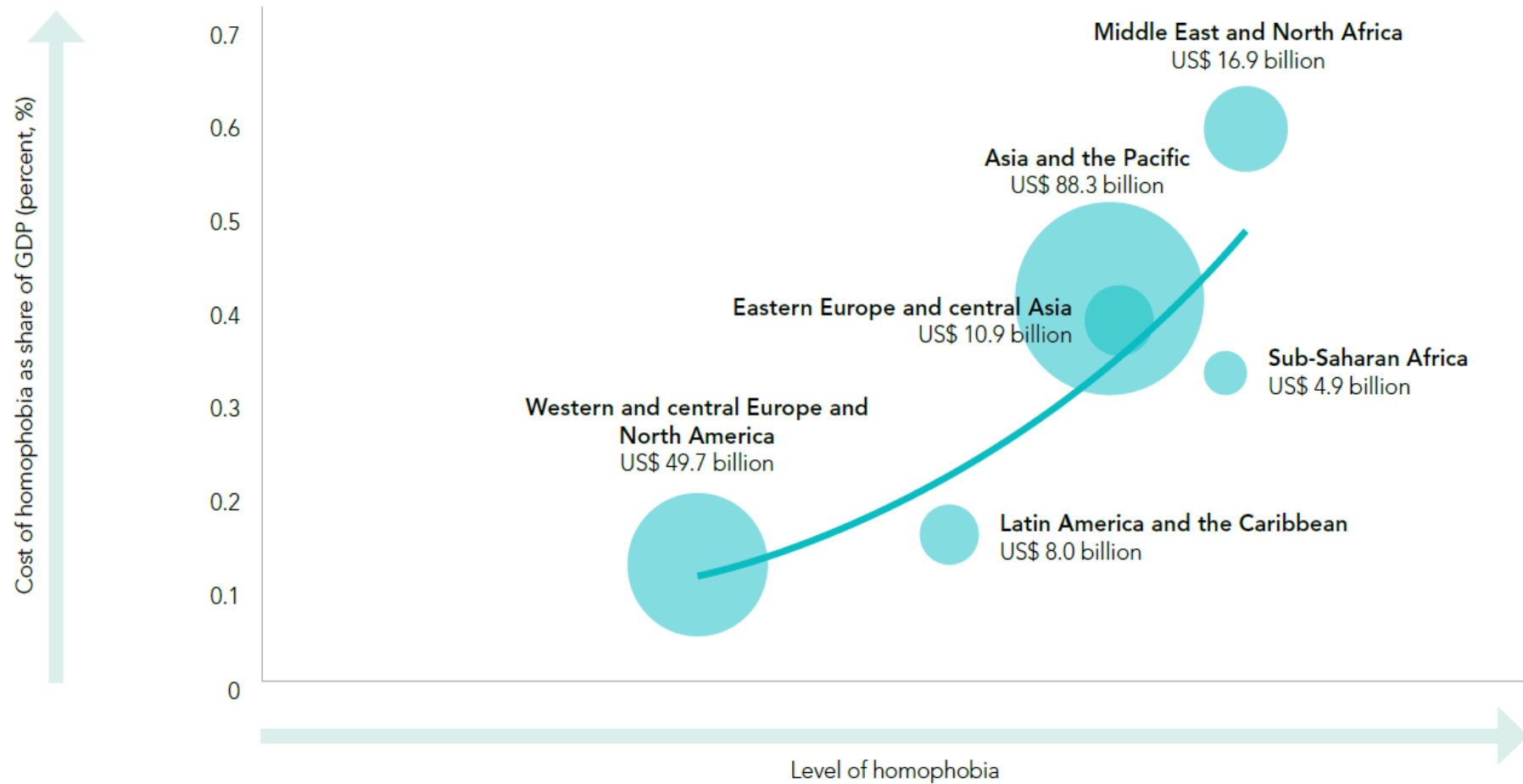
# Men who have sex with men – punitive laws and policies and HIV

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- Criminalization of same sex relations impacts access to services:
  - It prevents governments to set up effective HIV services for MSM
    - **Less than 1 in 10 MSM** receive a basic package of HIV prevention interventions worldwide\*
    - Reports from 20 countries\*\* – prevention programmes' coverage decreased from 59% to 40% between 2009-2013
      - Asia and the Pacific from 52% to 33%
      - Europe and central Asia from 63% to 60%
      - Latin America the median coverage for two reporting countries rose from 35% to 67%.

Sources: \*The Gap Report, UNAIDS 2014; \*\*P Wilson et al Access to HIV prevention services and attitudes about emerging strategies: a global survey of men who have sex with men (MSM) and their health care providers. Oakland: Global Forum on MSM and HIV; 2011.

# Cost of homophobia as a share of GDP and in value, per region, per year



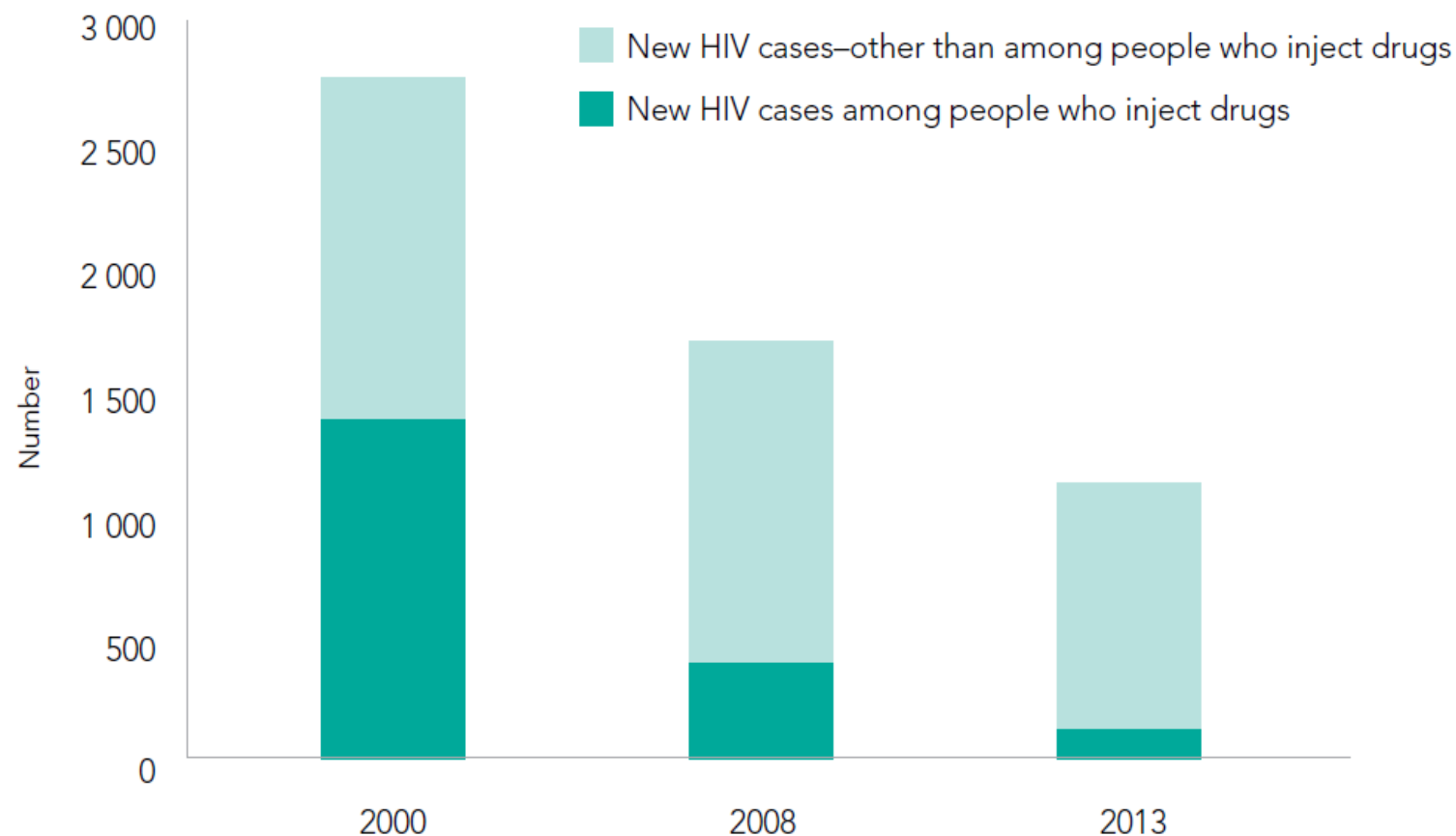
The size of the bubble represents the total cost of homophobia, per year, in billions of US dollars, per region.

Population of gay men and other men who have sex with men = 3% of males (aged 15–64 years). Elasticity of homophobia = 1.19 ; Regression fit curve  $R^2 = 0.82$ .

# Punitive laws in 38 countries in Asia and the Pacific that hamper the HIV response



# Number of people newly diagnosed with HIV in Portugal since the decriminalization of drug use, 2000–2013



# Result areas 7 and 8

## Global partnership

SDG 17



AIDS response is fully funded and efficiently implemented based on reliable strategic information

- > \$26b available
- Sustainability transition plans
- Strategic info
- Efficiencies
- Technology transfer
- Support to civil society



People-centred HIV and health services are integrated in the context of stronger systems for health

- HIV-sensitive UHC
- Social protection
- Community systems
- HR for health
- Procurement and supply chain

# Community engagement leads to greater access to treatment and prevention

For an increase of 1 community-based organization per 100 000 people



**64%**

Increase in likelihood  
treatment access  
(Nigeria)



**2x**

Increase in  
likelihood of using  
prevention service  
(Nigeria)

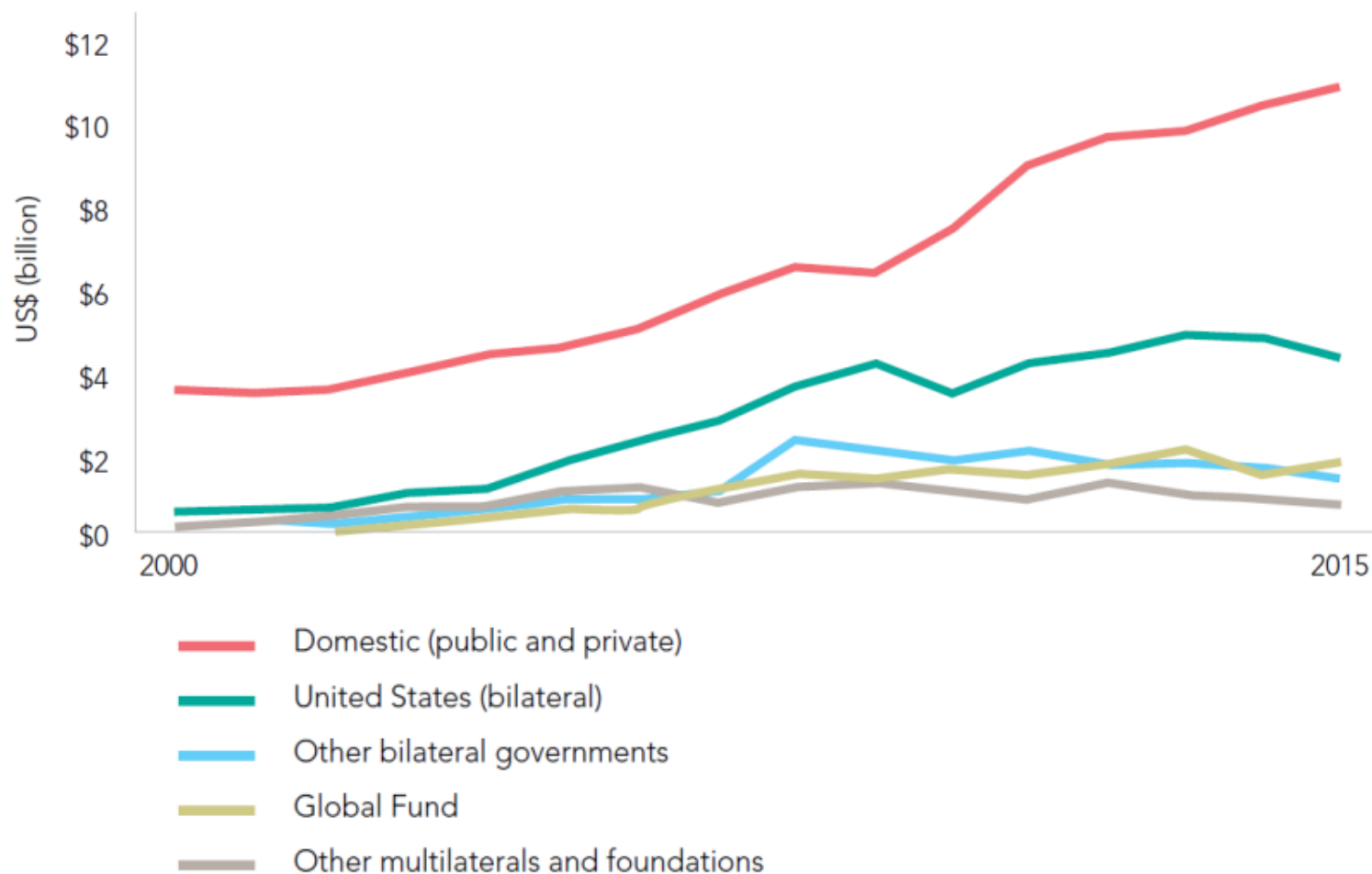


**4x**

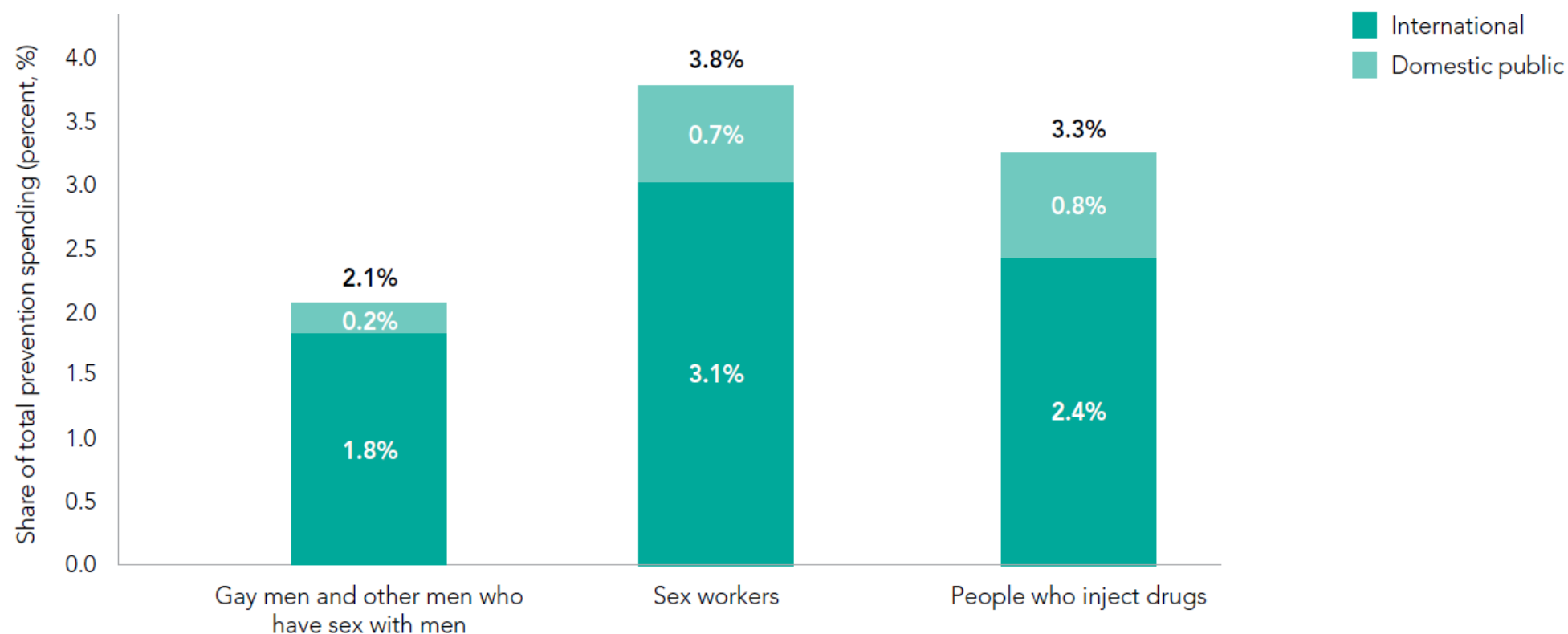
Increase in consistent  
condom use in the  
previous 12 months  
(Kenya)



# Resources available for HIV by source of funding, 2000–2015



# Spending on programmes specifically for key populations as a percentage of total prevention spending by source, 2010–2014





# PREVENTION GAP REPORT

UNAIDS | 2016



HEALTH, HUMAN RIGHTS  
AND PEOPLE WHO USE  
DRUGS