

90-90-90

**A smart and doable
investment**



As of December 2013

**Adults and children
living with HIV**

35.0 million
[33.2 million – 37.2 million]

**Adults and children
newly infected**

2.1 million
[1.9 million – 2.4 million]

**Adult & child
deaths due to AIDS**

1.5 million
[1.4 million – 1.7 million]

The other side of the story

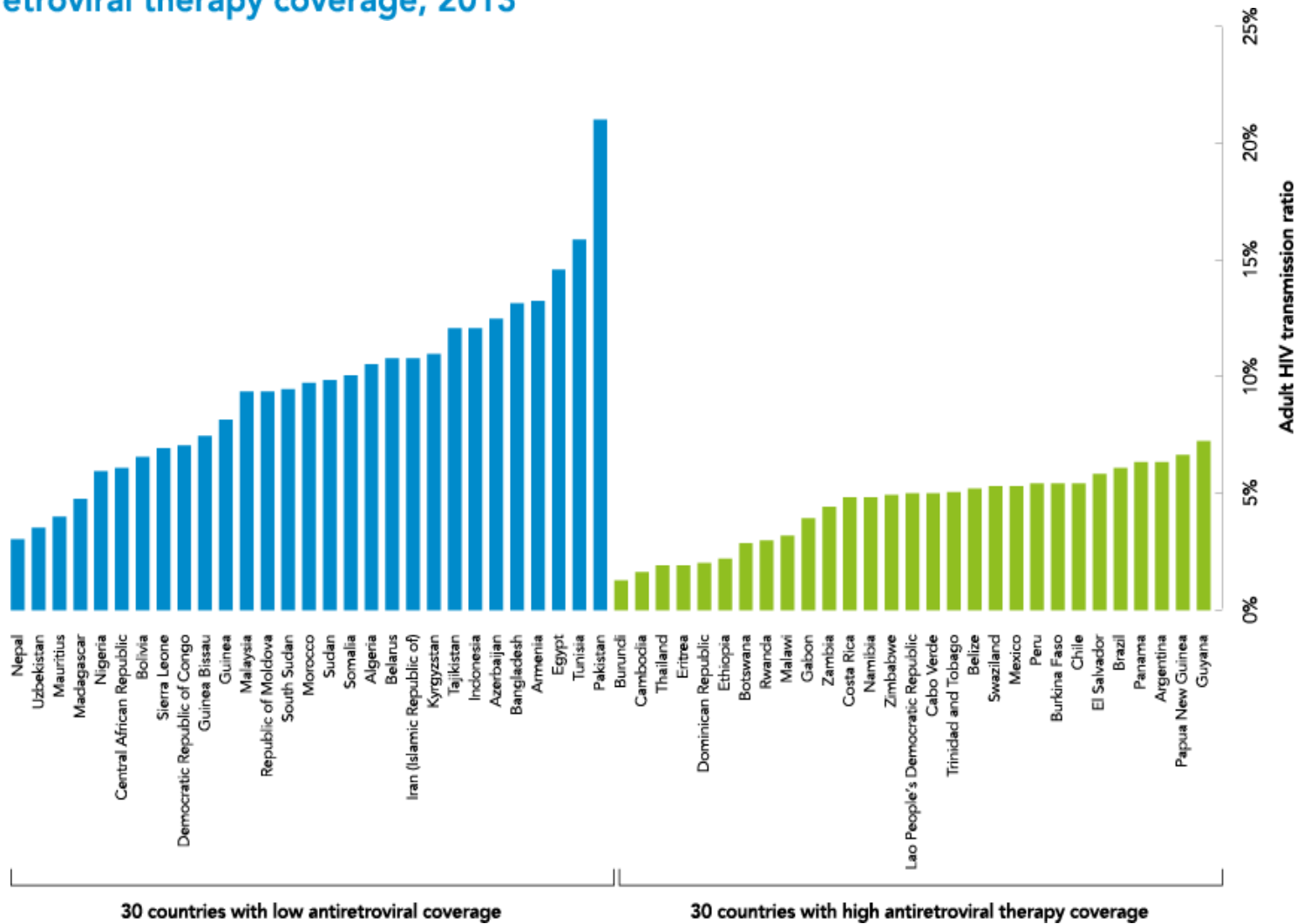
New infections

38%
decrease

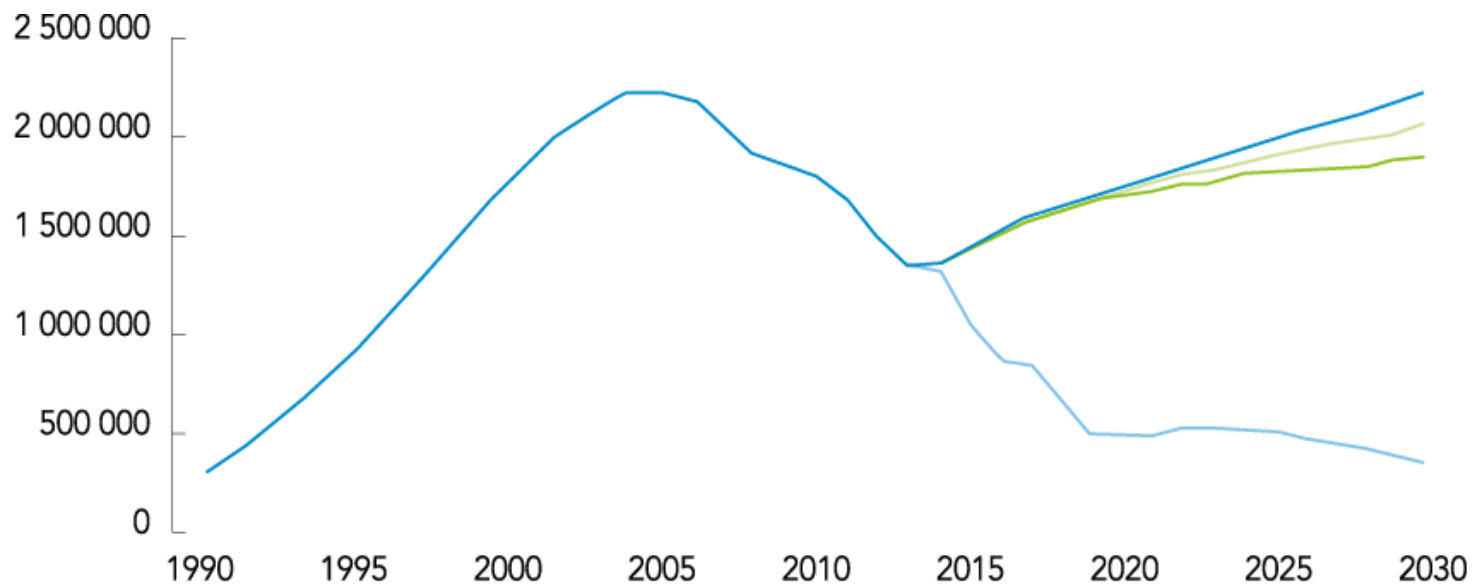
Deaths due to AIDS

35%
decrease
1

Adult HIV transmission rate in low- and middle-income countries with high and low antiretroviral therapy coverage, 2013



Cost of inaction: number of AIDS-related deaths (2010–2030, various scenarios)



Constant coverage of prevention programmes

Key population programmes only

No key population programmes after 2013

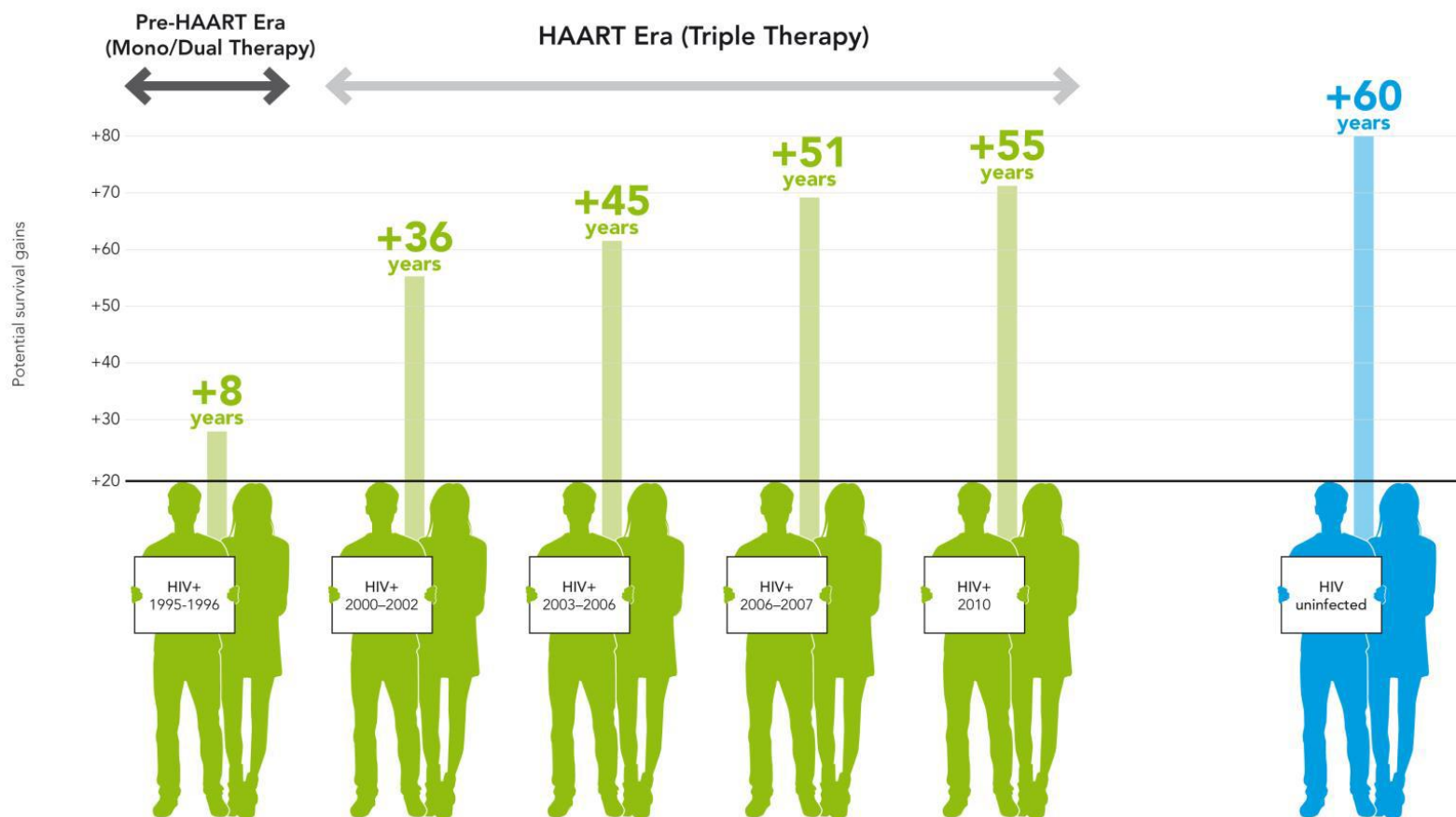
All prevention and treatment programmes

Rapid Treatment Scale up ...

- Prevents death
- Prevents new HIV infection
- Saves money

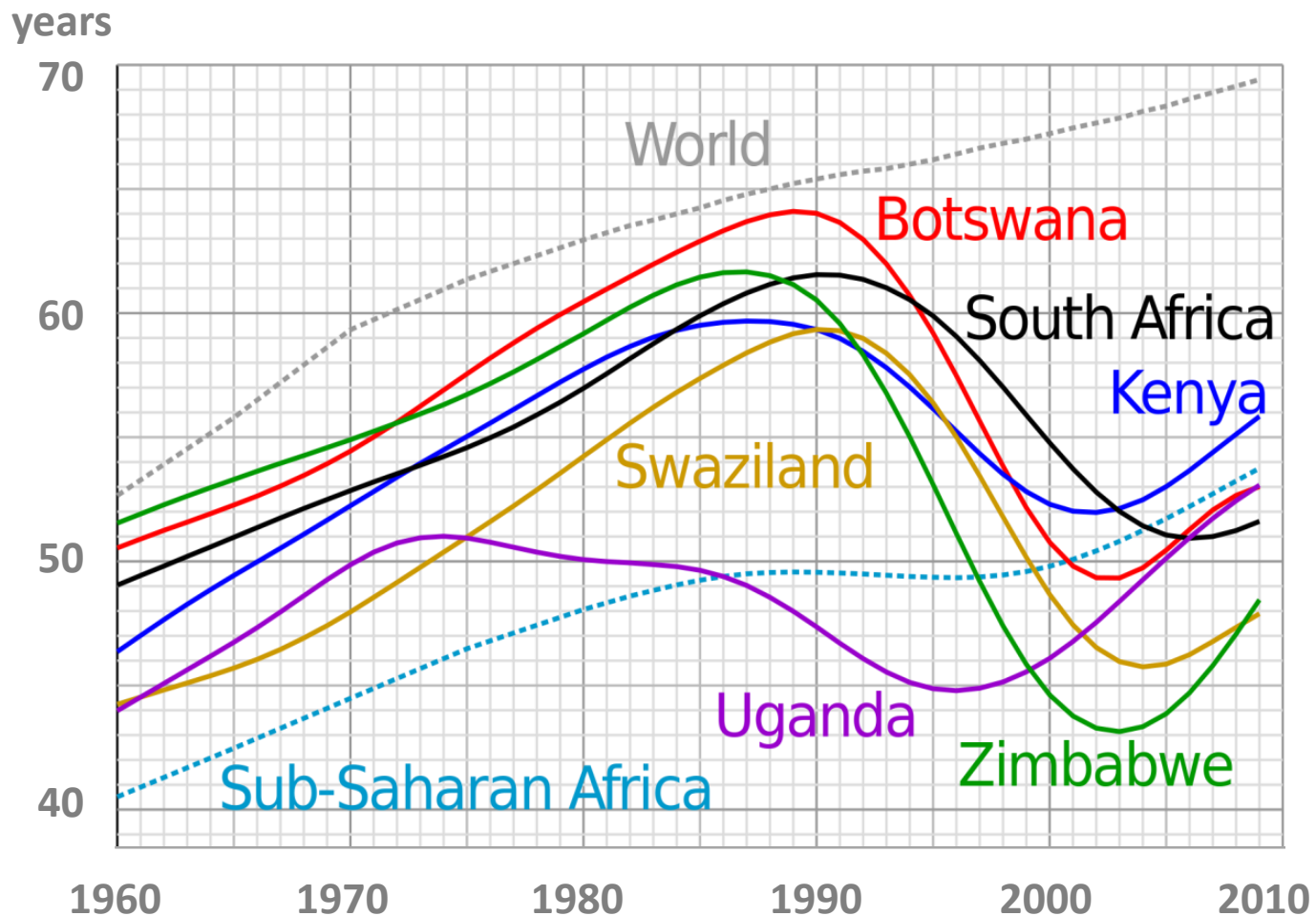


HIV treatment can normalize survival



Expected impact of HIV treatment in survival of a 20 years old person living with HIV in a high income setting (different periods)

Dramatic impact of HIV response on life expectancy



Source: World Bank life expectancy data

PARTNER study:

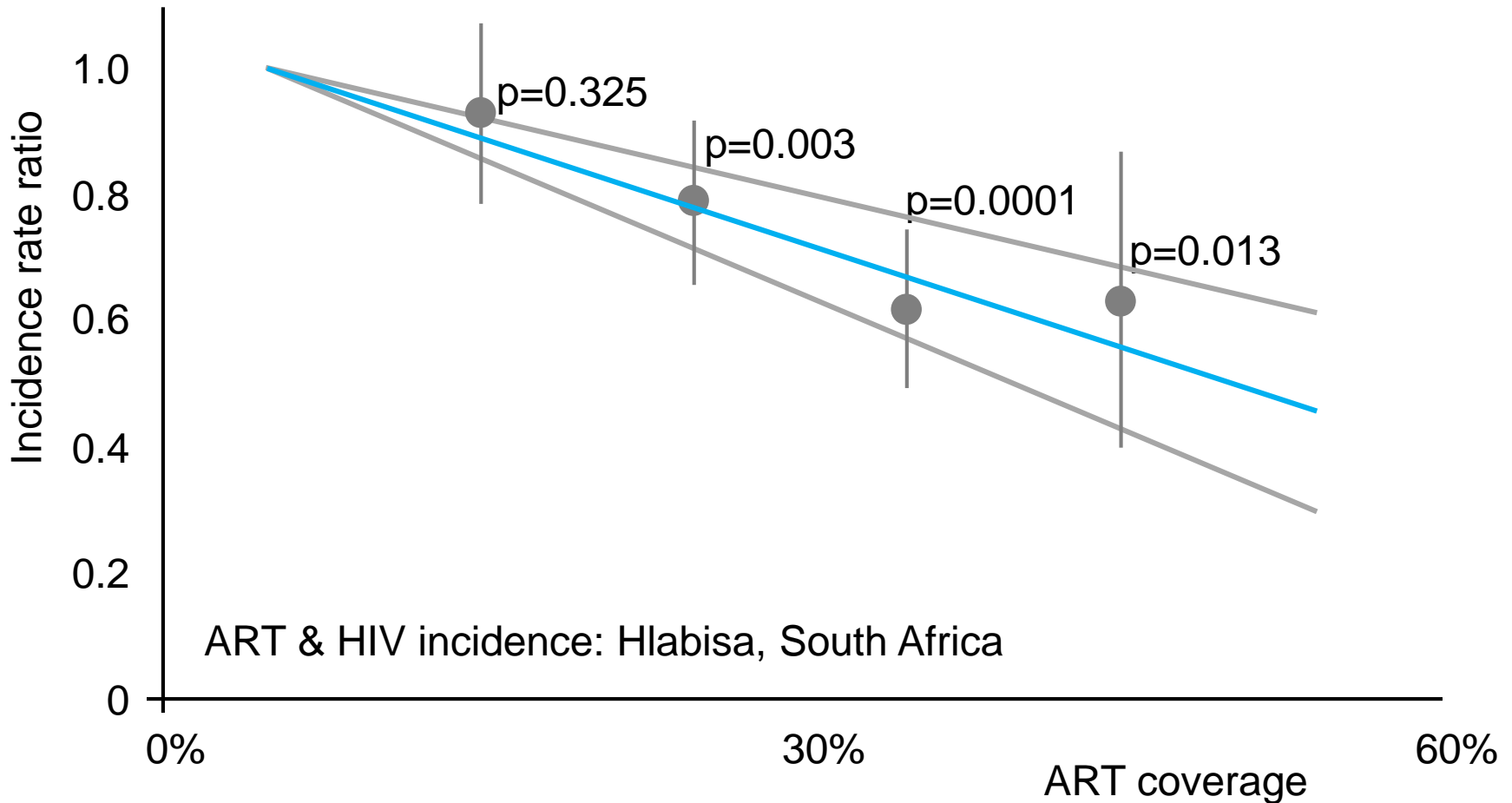
No transmission when viral load undetectable



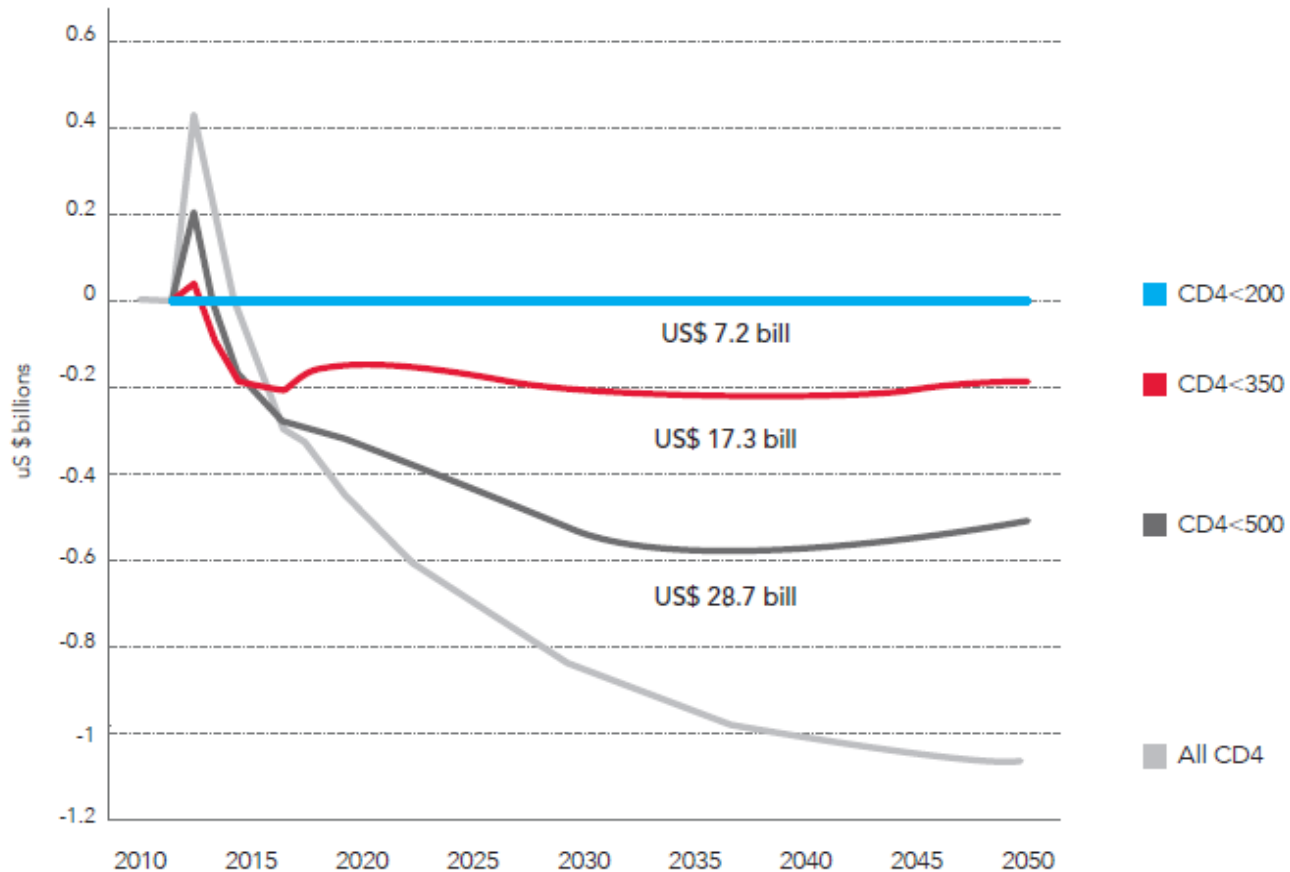
- 1110 serodiscordant couples
- Two-year interim analysis shows no cases where someone with a viral load under 200 copies/ml transmitted HIV

A clear correlation between HIV treatment and incidence

1.1% (0.8%-1.4%) reduction in HIV incidence, for each 1.0% increase in treatment coverage.

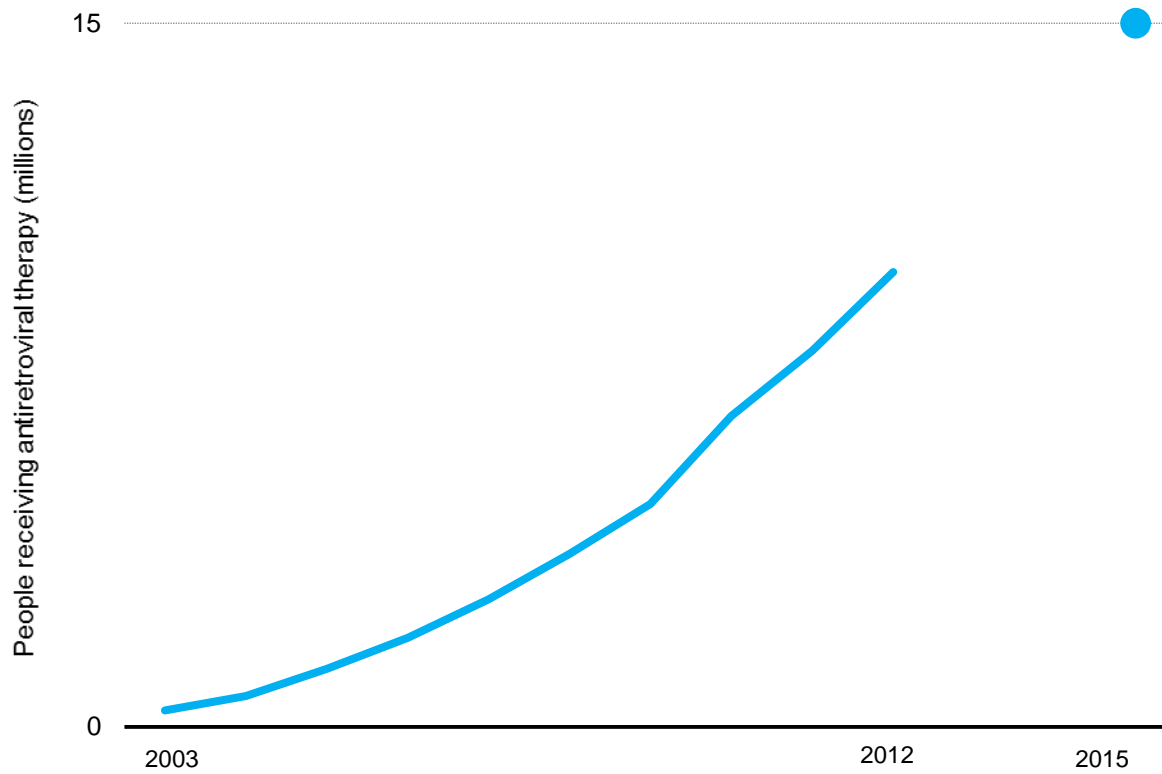


Expanding access to ART is a smart investment: Case of South Africa

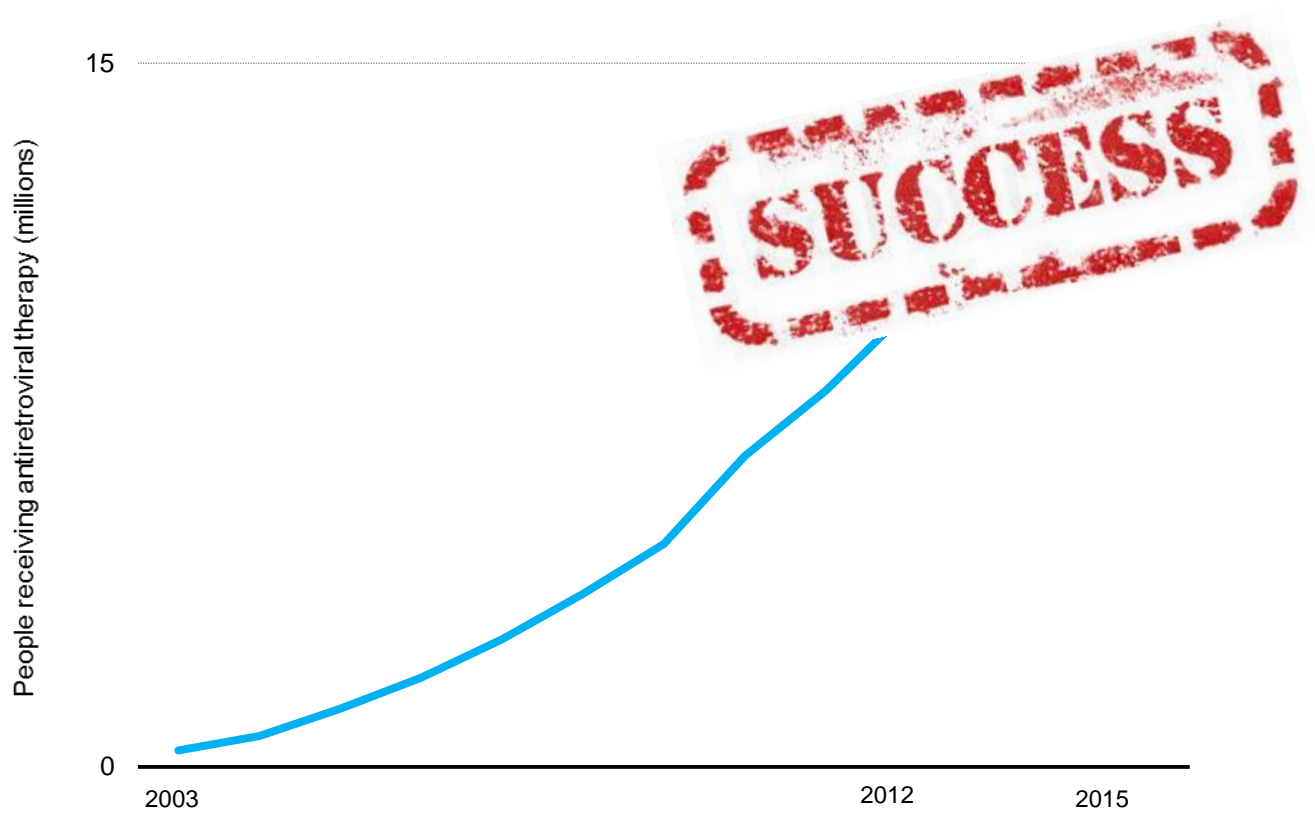


Source: Expanding ART for Treatment and Prevention of HIV in South Africa:
Estimated Cost and Cost-Effectiveness 2011-2050. PLoS ONE 7(2):e30216

Treatment continues to expand



Treatment continues to expand



UNAIDS PCB calls for new targets

- Targets drive progress
- New scientific evidence
- Post 2015
- Accountability
- A winnable challenge



The choices

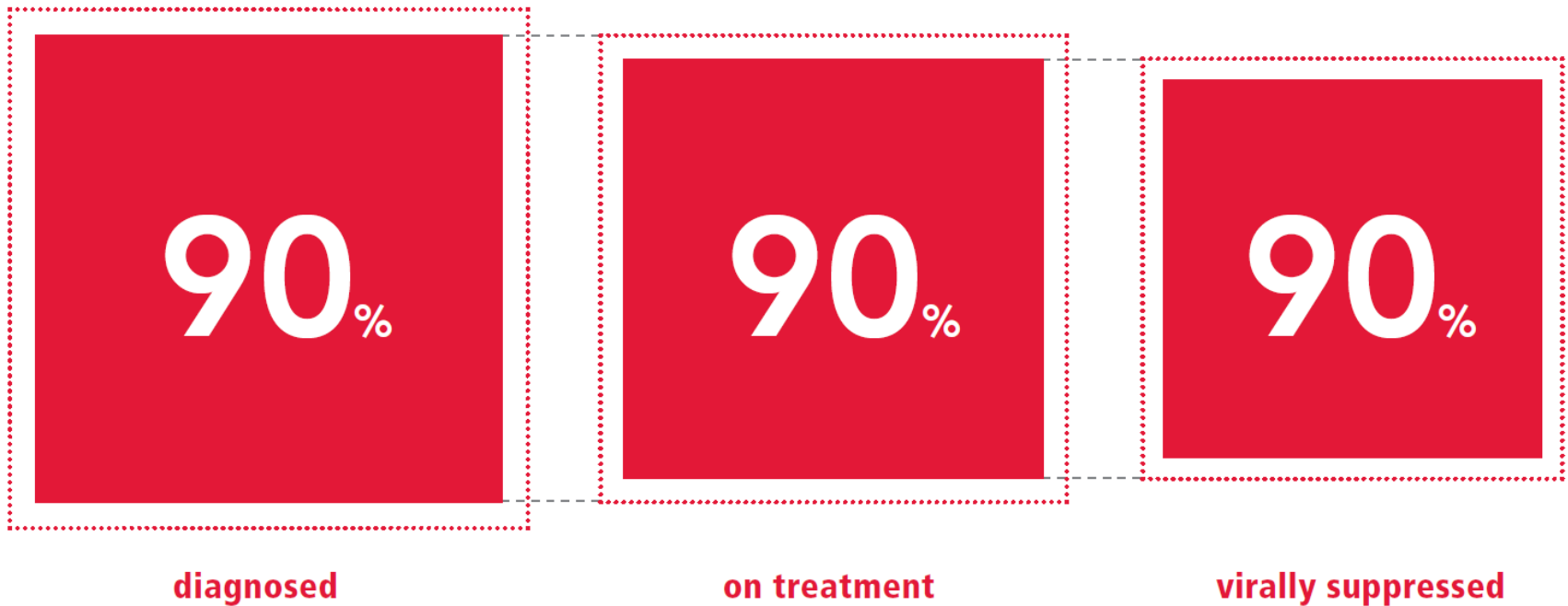
Status quo

Continue the
current pace

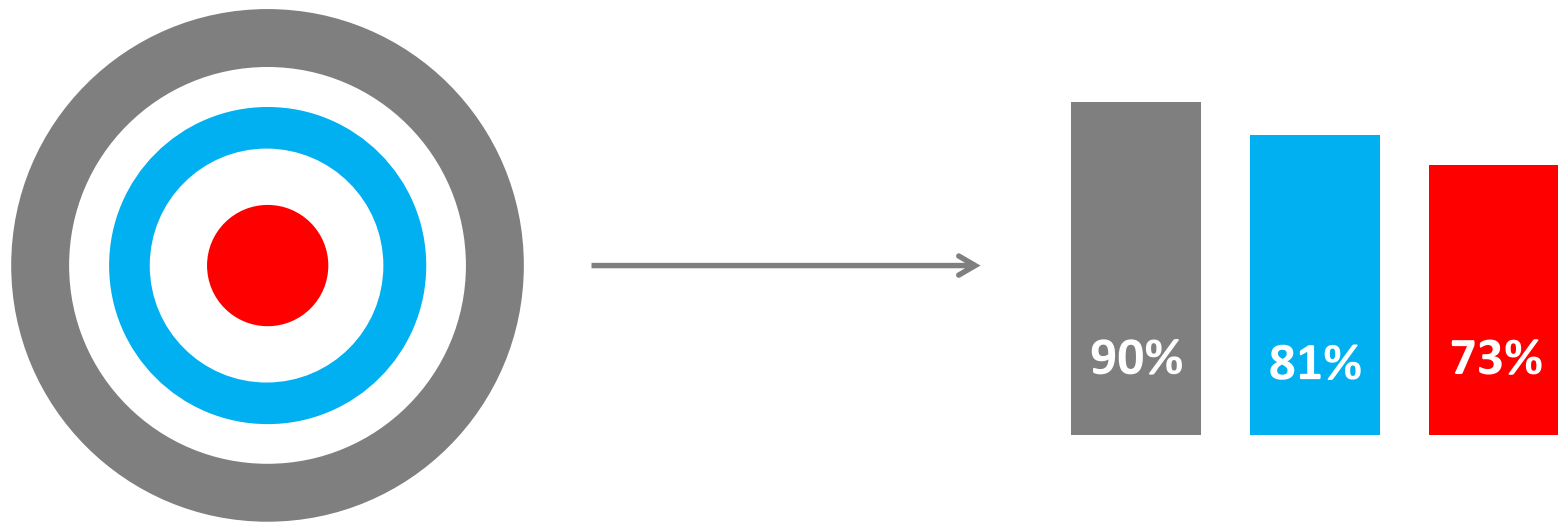
WHO 2013
guidelines

Rapid scale-up to
universal access

The treatment target



The new treatment paradigm



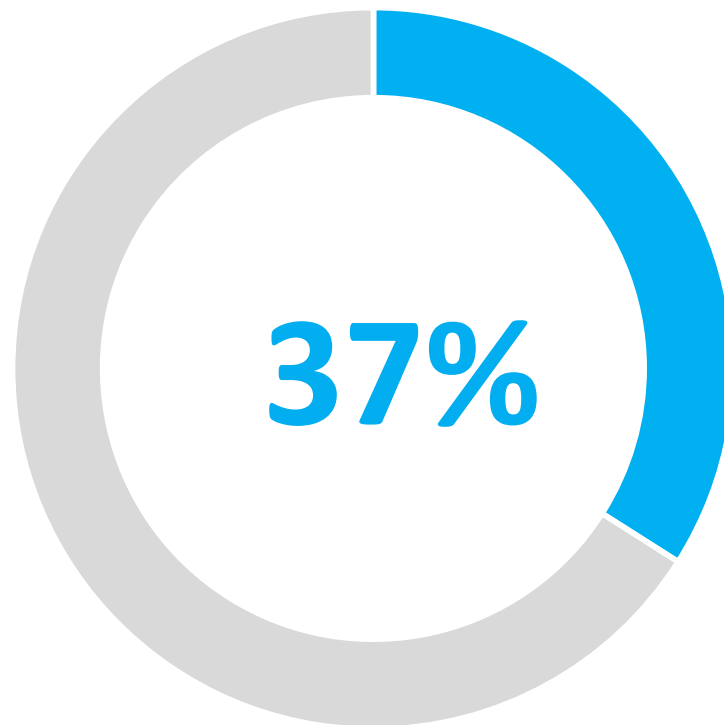
Single target → **Cascade target**

Death → **Death and transmission**

Number → **Equity**

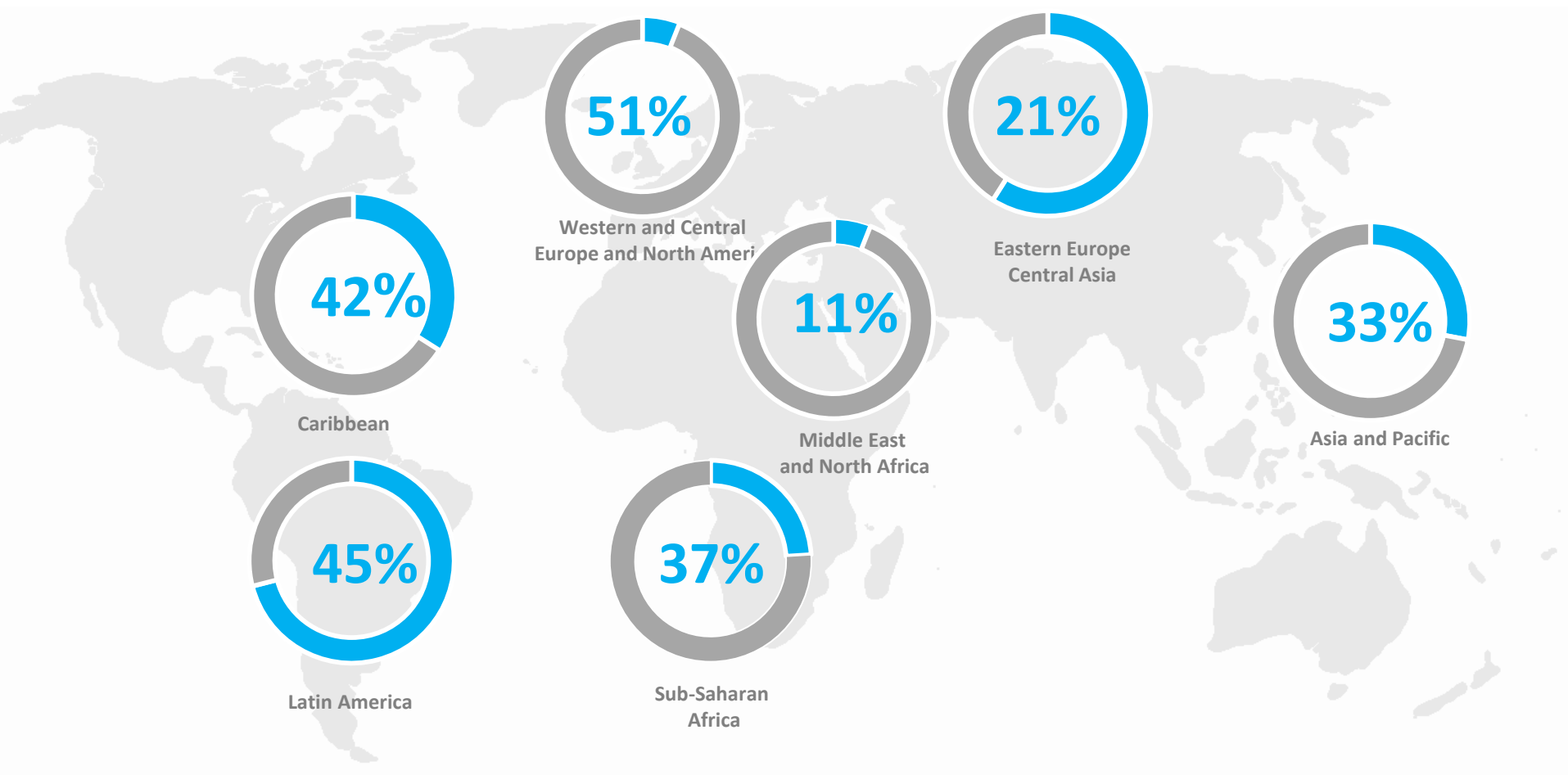
Incremental funding → **Frontload Investments**

Global ART coverage



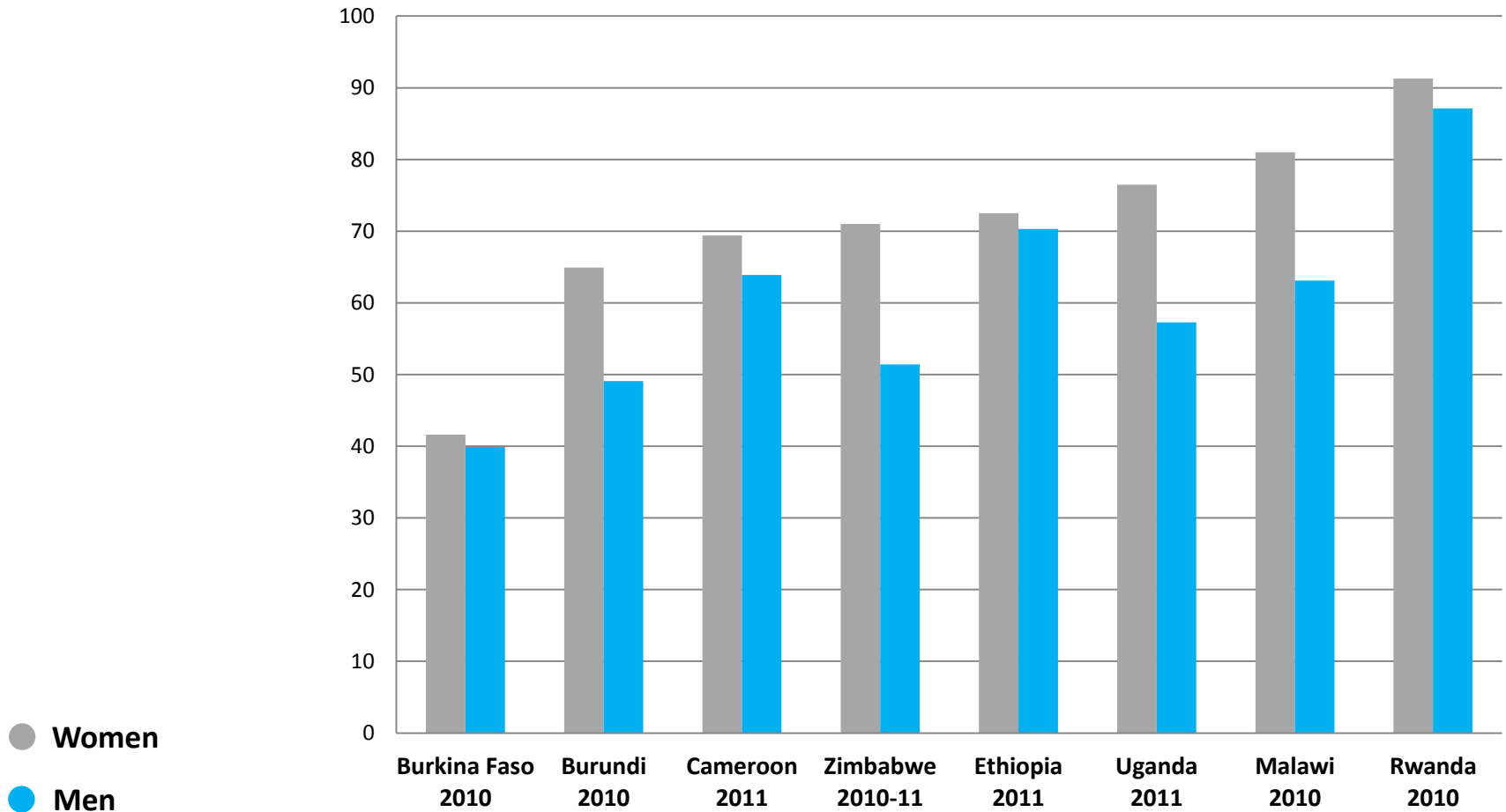
Adults and children

Antiretroviral coverage varies by region



90%
of HIV+
people tested
is possible

HIV+ population tested at least once



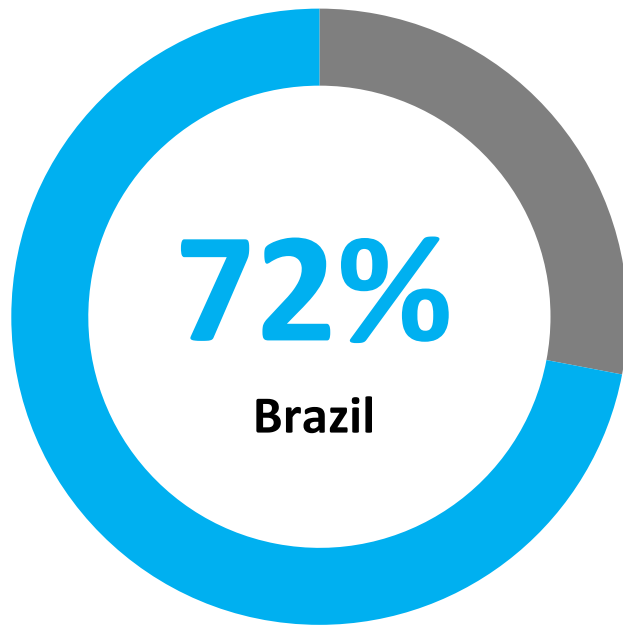
● Women
● Men

Source: Demographic and Health Surveys

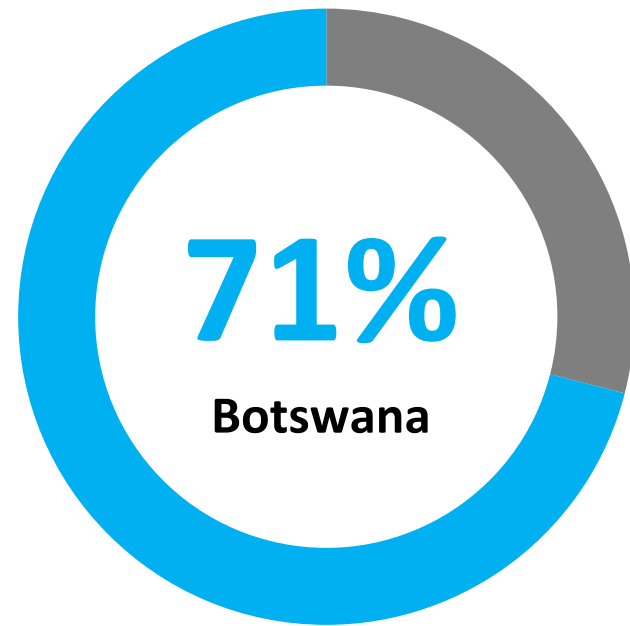


90%
of eligible people
on treatment
is possible

high coverage in several countries

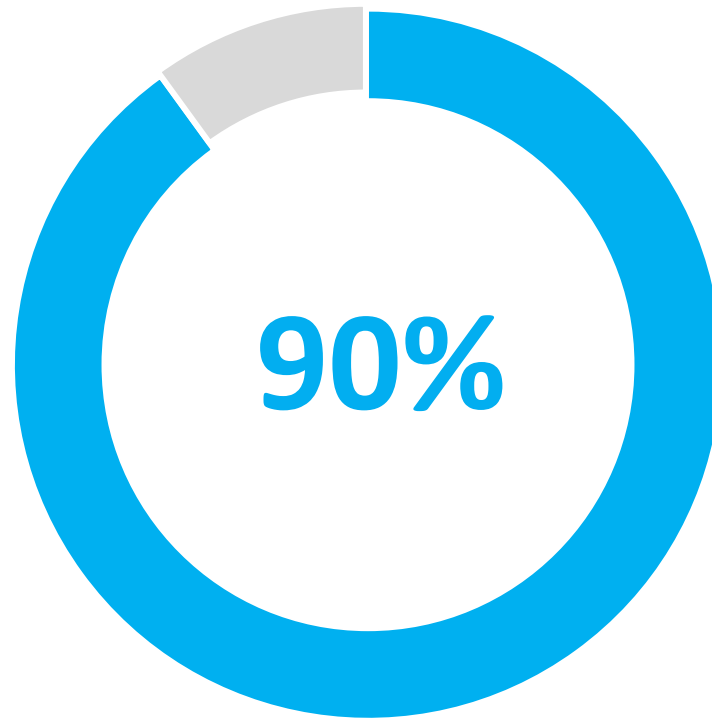


Brazil UNGASS Country Progress Report (2012)



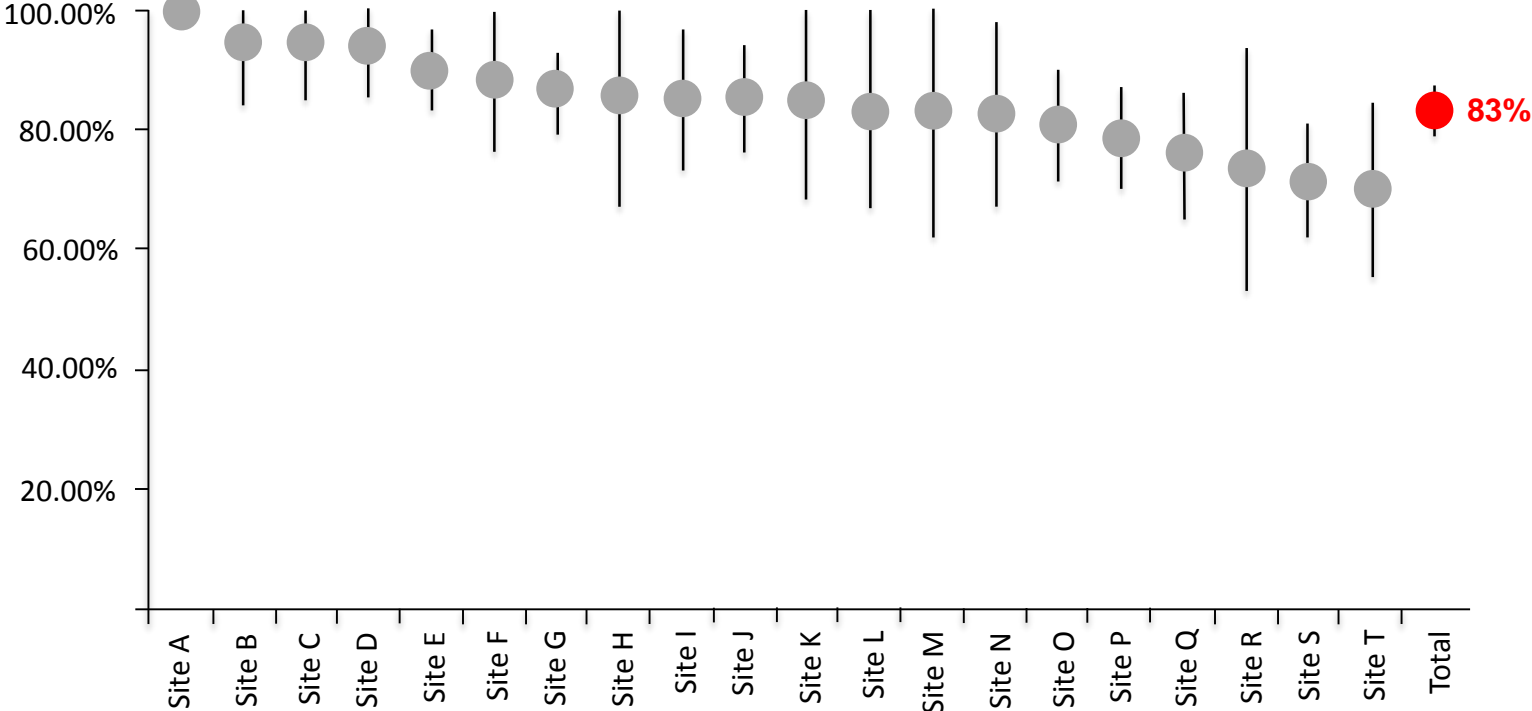
UNAIDS Situation Room

Record number of people who tested positive for HIV went on to access ARV HIV, Sub-Saharan Africa



90%
virally suppressed
is possible

Proportion (95% CI) of patients with undetectable VL in a nationally representative sample of HIV-infected adults on ART in Rwanda



Source: Basinga P et al. (2013) PLoS



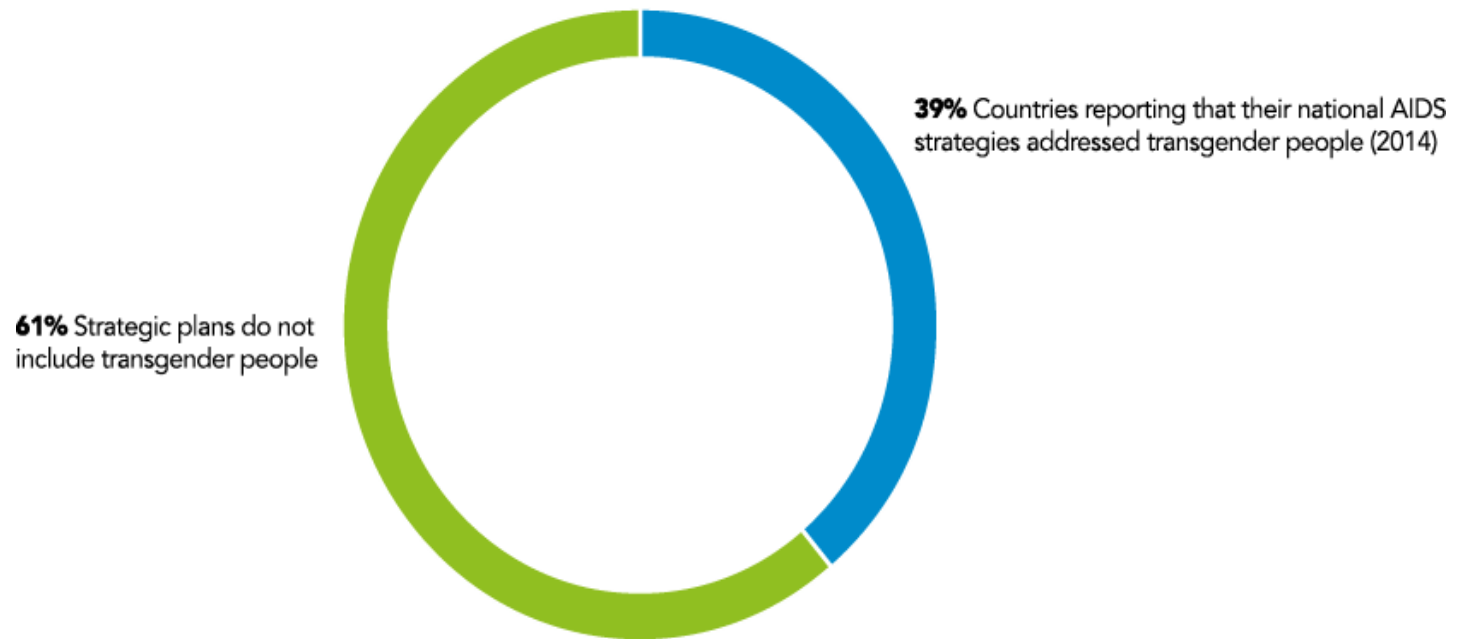
Preparedness is key

Challenges ahead: 1- Societal

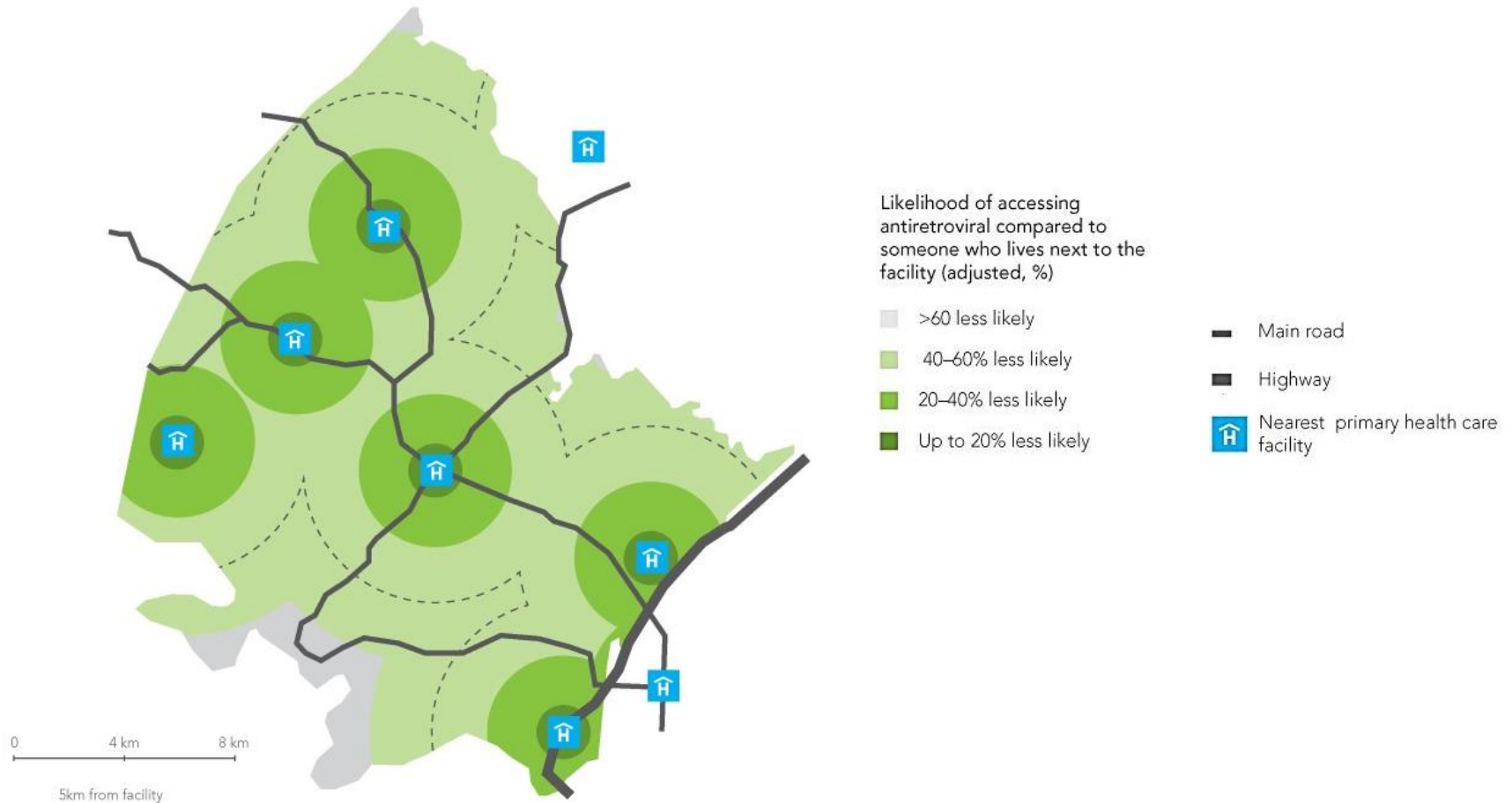
- Lack of knowledge of HIV status
- Punitive policies and laws
- Stigma and discrimination



Countries reporting that their national AIDS strategies addressed transgender people (2014)



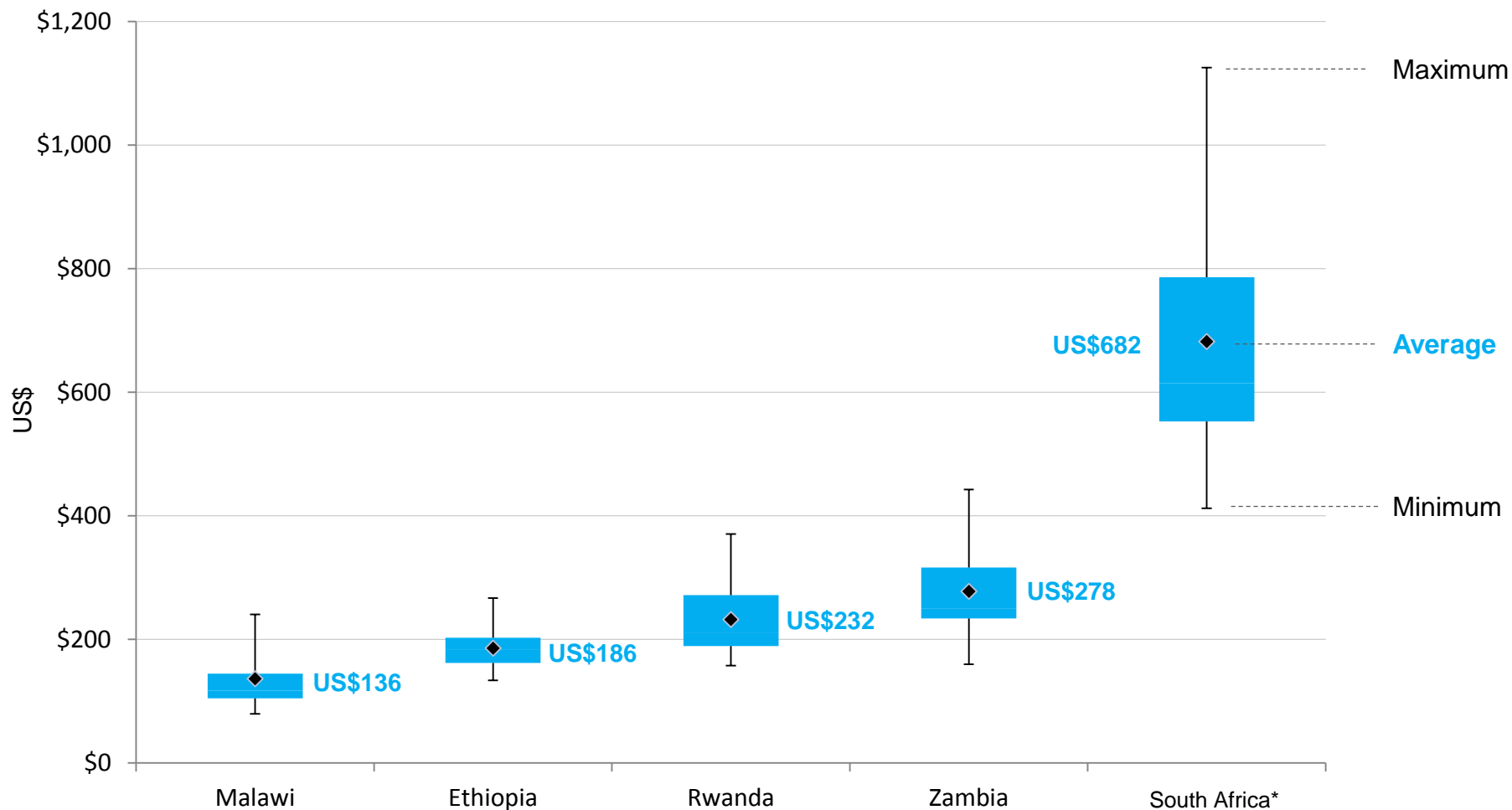
Challenges ahead: 2- delivery systems



Relative likelihood of HIV-positive adults (15–49 years) accessing antiretroviral therapy due to the distance from their nearest primary healthcare facility.

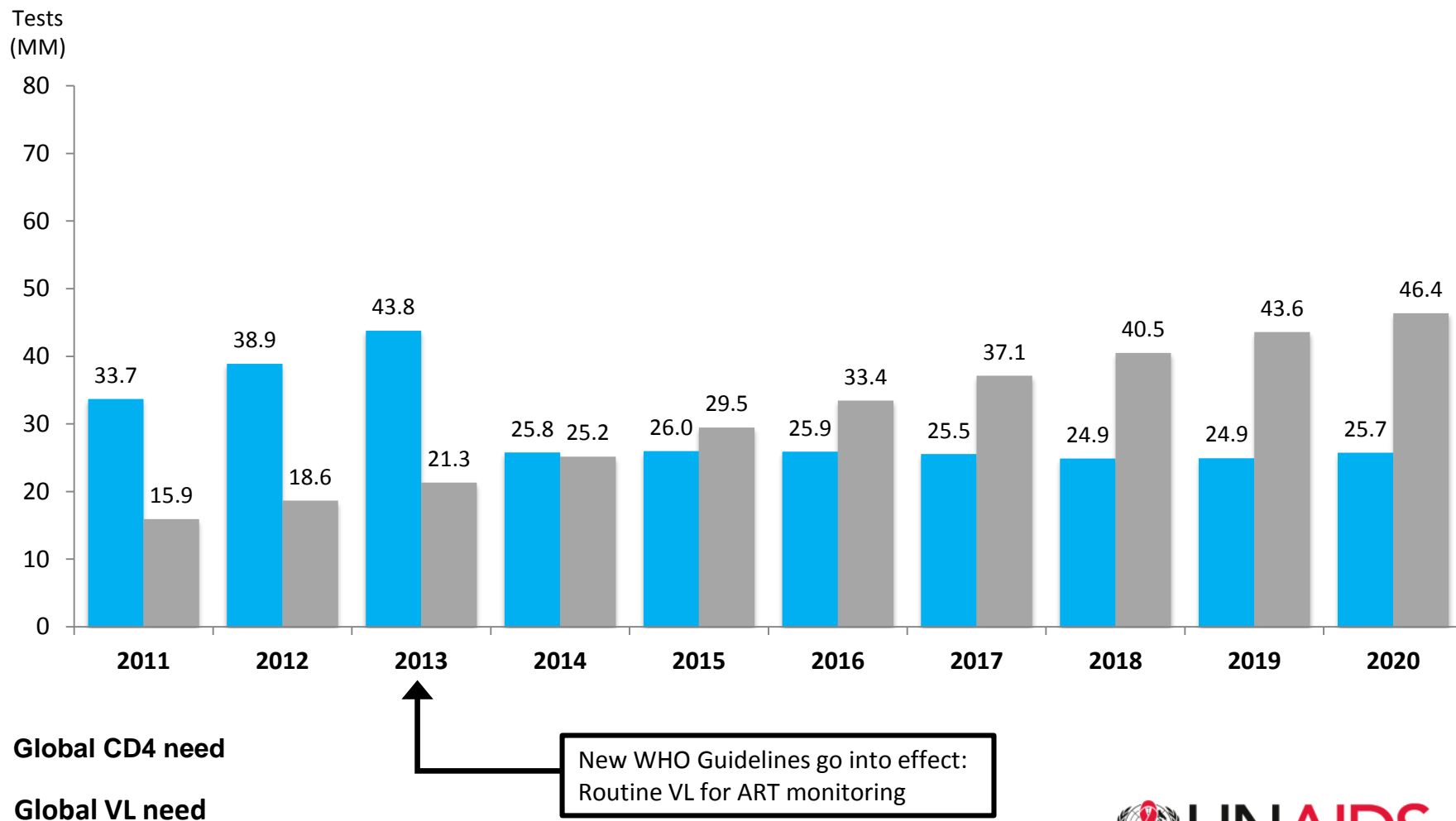
Source: Location, Location: Connecting people faster to HIV services, UNAIDS; Geneva, 2013

Challenges ahead: 3- diverse facility level costs



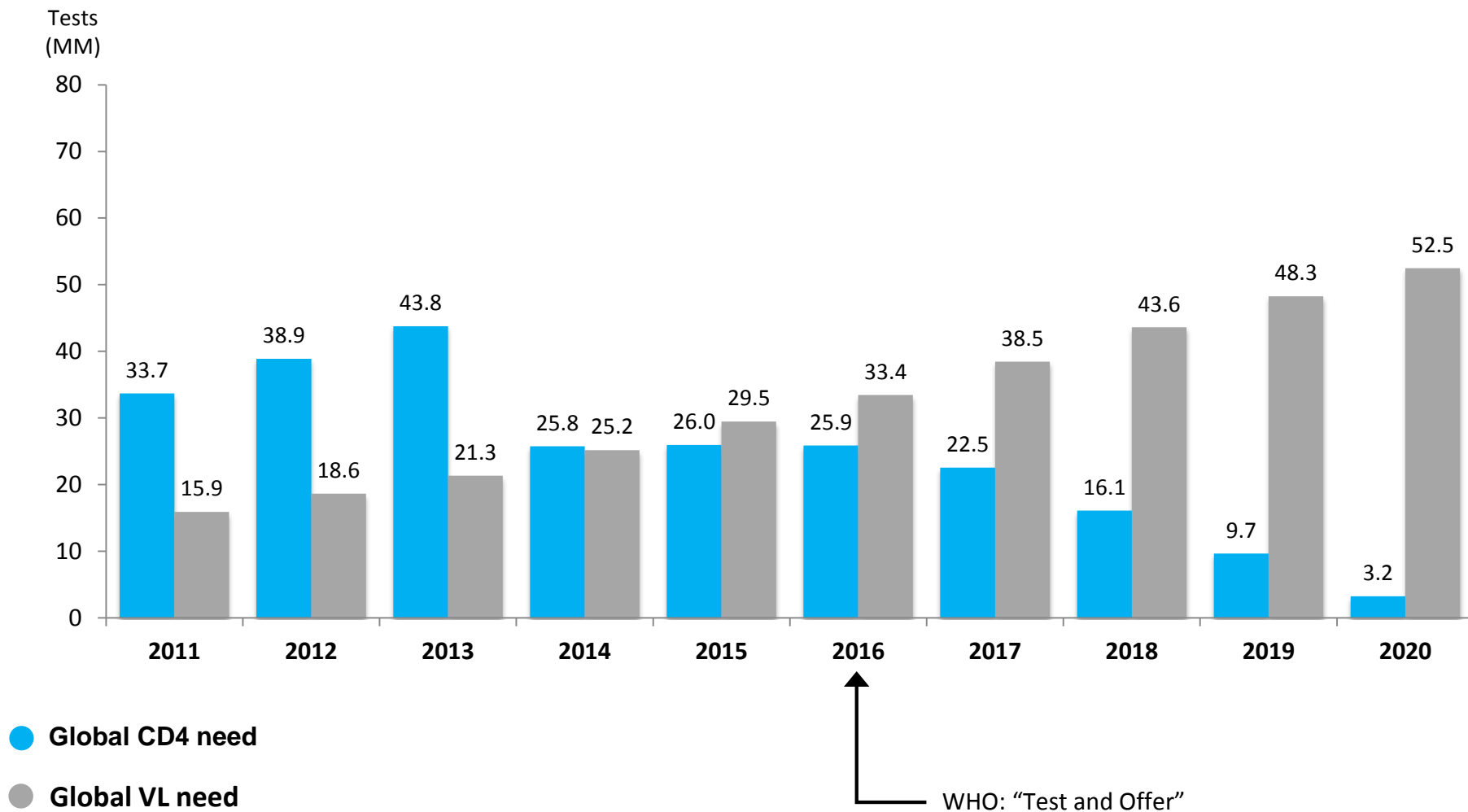
*Republic of South Africa: costs include updated antiretroviral prices, which were renegotiated by the RSA government in early 2010 and are 53% lower than those observed during the costing period.

Scenario 1: Countries adopt new guidelines for both VL and CD4



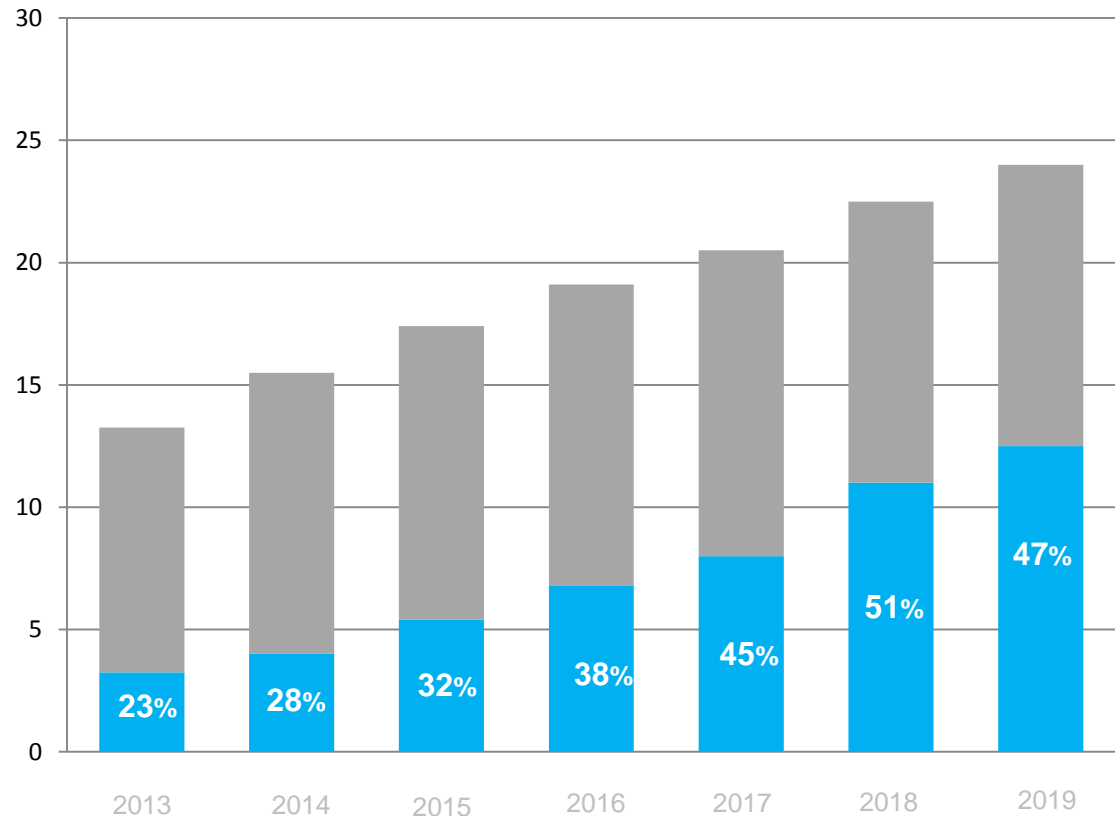
Source: Clinton Health Access Initiative, 2013

Scenario 2: WHO recommends a universal “Test and Offer” approach



Source: Clinton Health Access Initiative, 2013

Predicted VL scale up will not meet the need



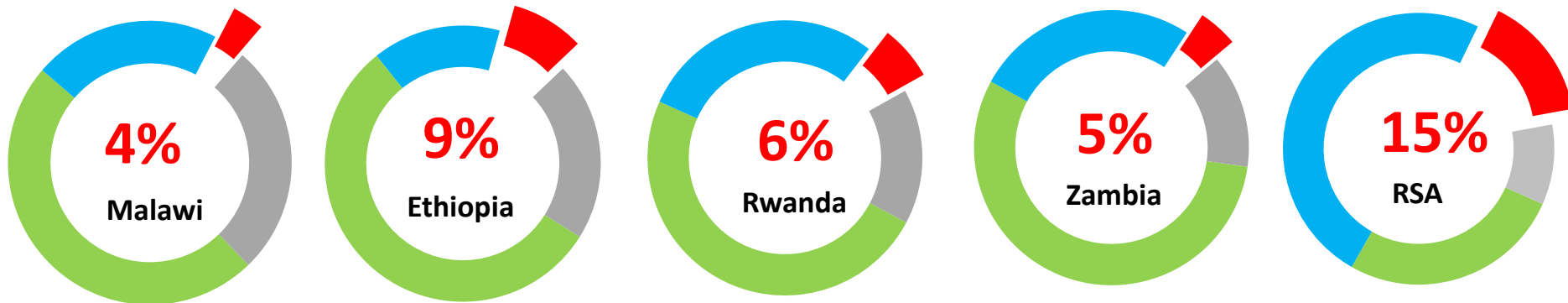
● Global VLforecast

● Global VL need

Source: Clinton Health Access Initiative, 2013



The share of Lab portfolio varies by country



- ARVs
- Personnel
- Lab
- Other

Source: ASLM

DIAGNOSTICS ACCESS INITIATIVE

to achieve final HIV
treatment targets

