

### Avoiding the Cost of Invisibility

Leaving no one behind as we attain 90-90-90

AMB Deborah L. Birx, MD | October, 2016



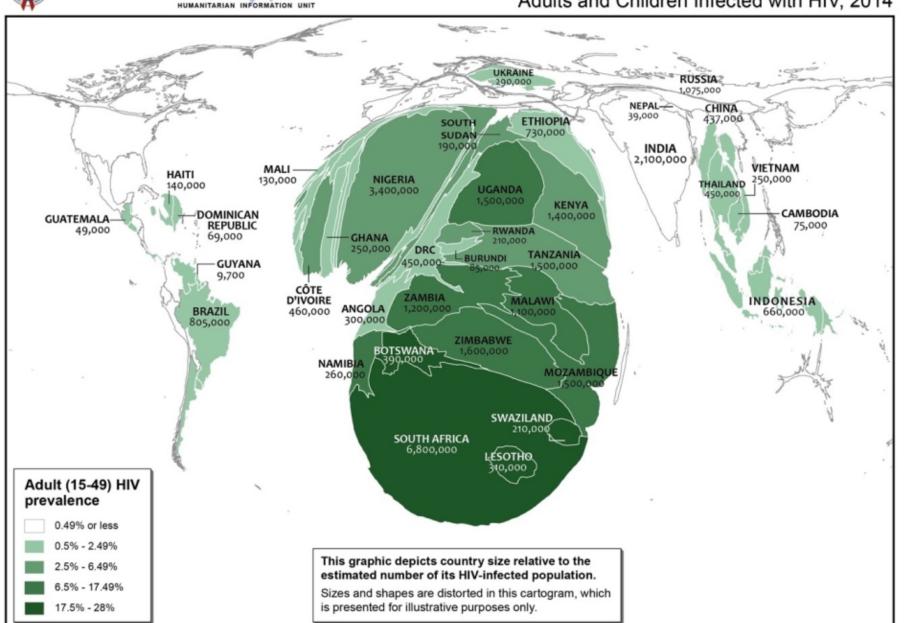
# The Global HIV epic today





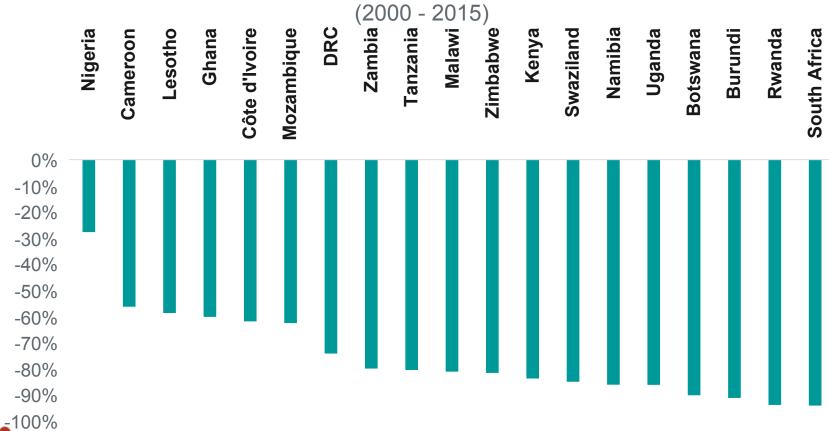


#### HIV Prevalence and Estimated Number of Adults and Children Infected with HIV, 2014



# Percent change in new **pediatric** HIV infections (2000 – 2015)

Percent change in number of new pediatric HIV infections

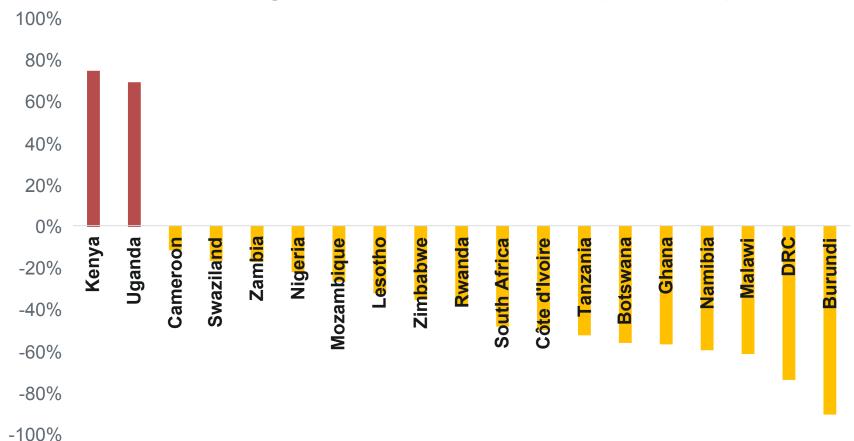




PEPFAR

# Percent change in new adult HIV infections (2000 – 2015)

Percent Change in New Adult HIV Infections (2000 - 2015)





Source: UNAIDS, 2016; Nigeria data under revision

# PEPFAR & the Sustainable Development Goals





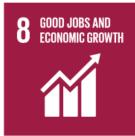


































# PEPFAR & the Sustainable Development Goals





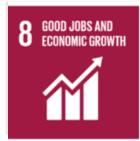




































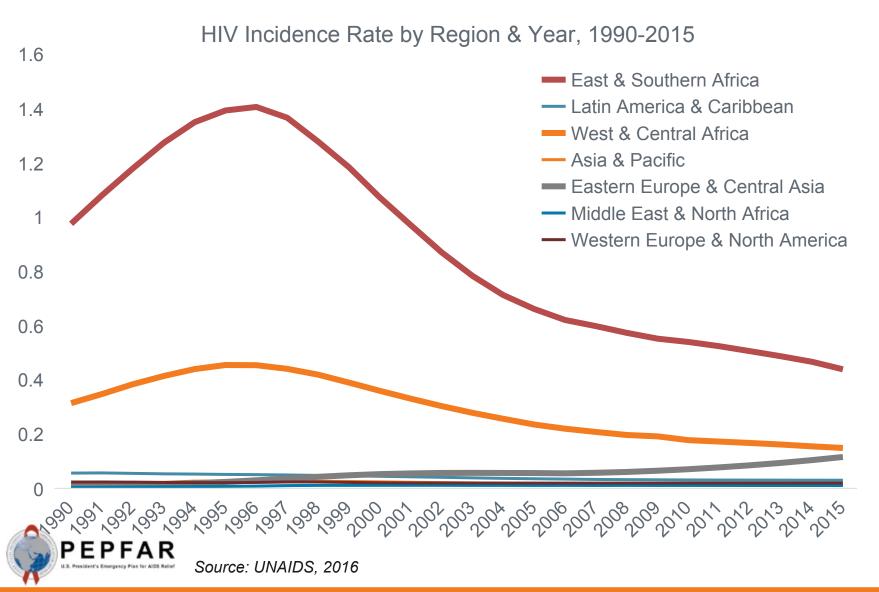
### The challenge:

Dramatic increase the number of adolescent girls & women in the highest HIV incident countries and invisible to the current health systems



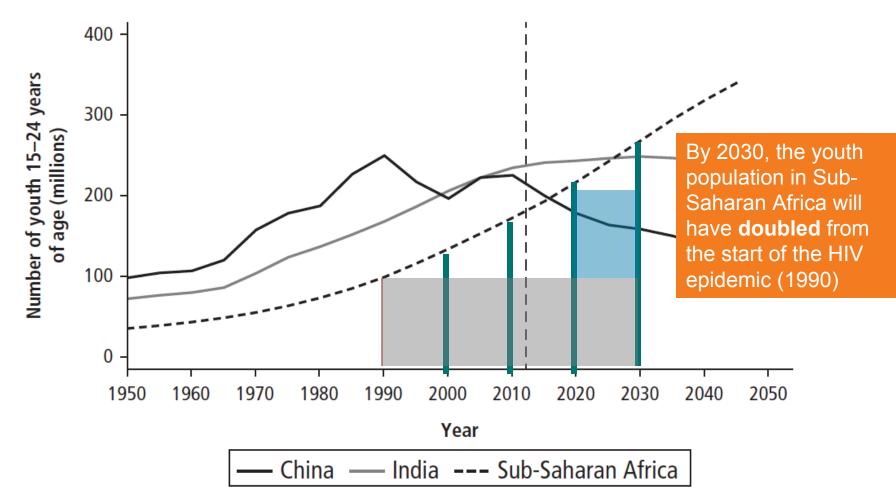
### Dramatic reductions in HIV Incidence Rates

Maintaining momentum is key to achieving epidemic control



### Youth Bulge in Sub-Saharan Africa: Larger than in China and India, with double the number of 15-24 youth compared the start of the epidemic

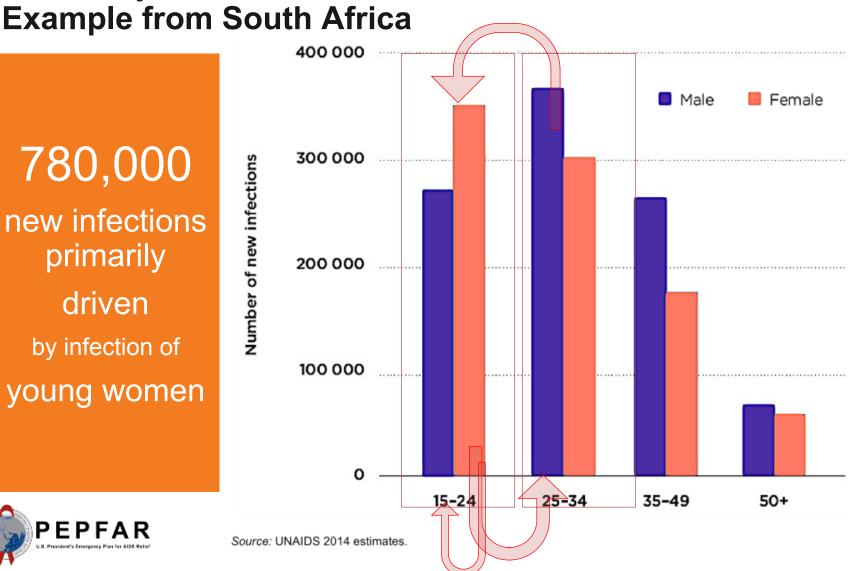
Figure 4.9 Projected Growth of Youth Population 15–24 Years of Age in Sub-Saharan Africa, China, and India, 1950–2050





### Age-Gender Disparity in New HIV Infections Globally, 2014:

780,000 new infections primarily driven by infection of young women

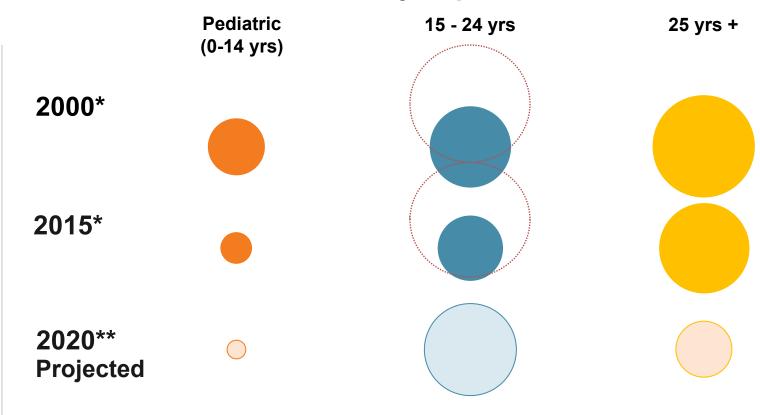




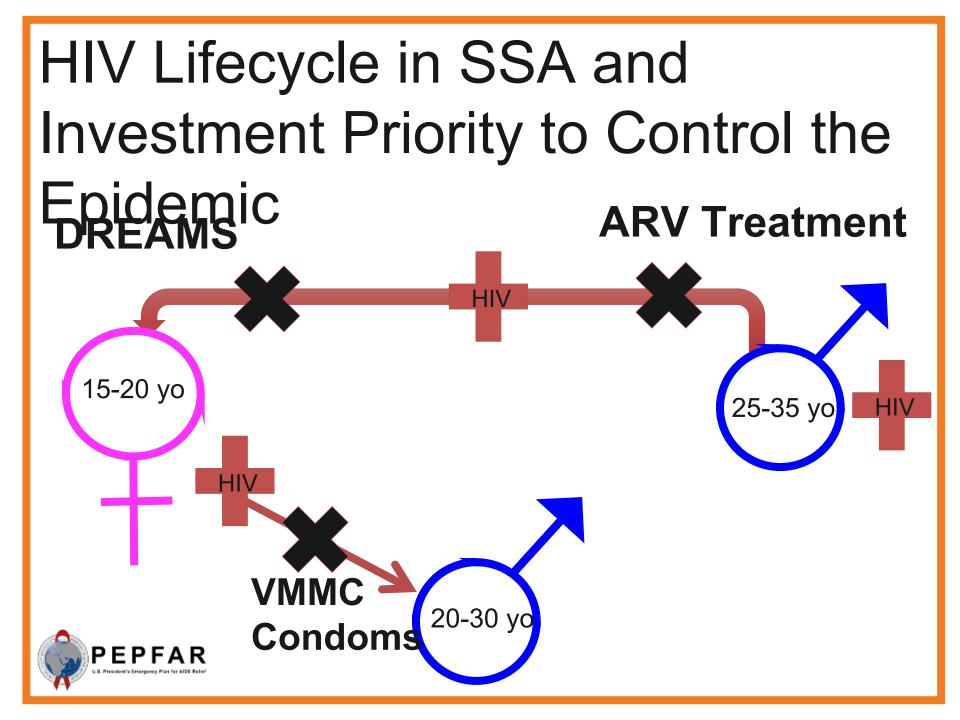
### Disproportionate Success by Age Group

In Reducing New HIV Infections Over the Course of the Response

#### **New HIV Infections by Population and Year**



Sources: \* UNAIDS AIDS info Online Database, 2016; \*\* 15-24 yrs age group projected based on Africa Development Forum / World Bank 2015, "Africa's Demographic Transition: Dividend or Disaster?"



# 3

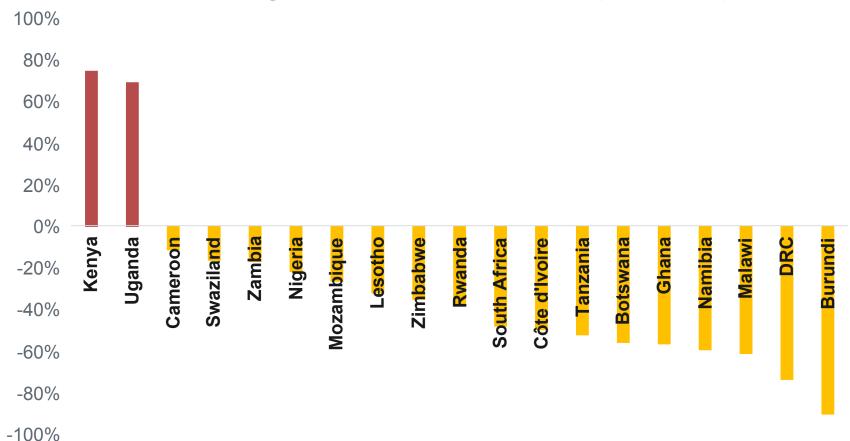
## The challenge

New infections in adults: invisible and expanding epidemics in populations under 25 yo



# Percent change in new adult HIV infections (2000 – 2015)

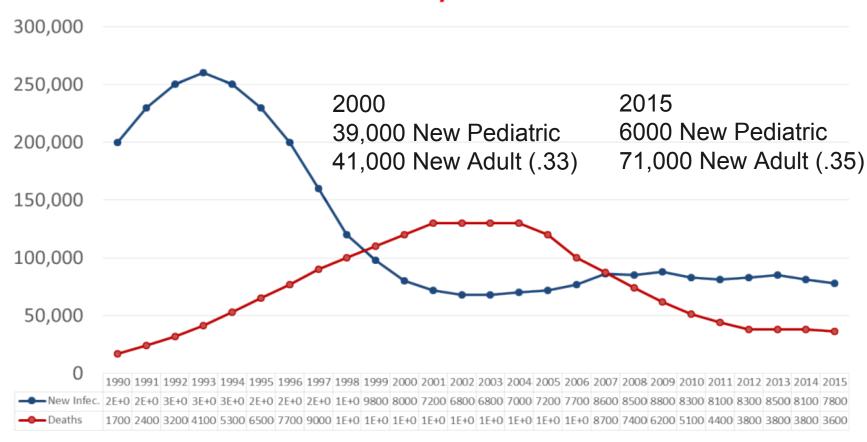
Percent Change in New Adult HIV Infections (2000 - 2015)





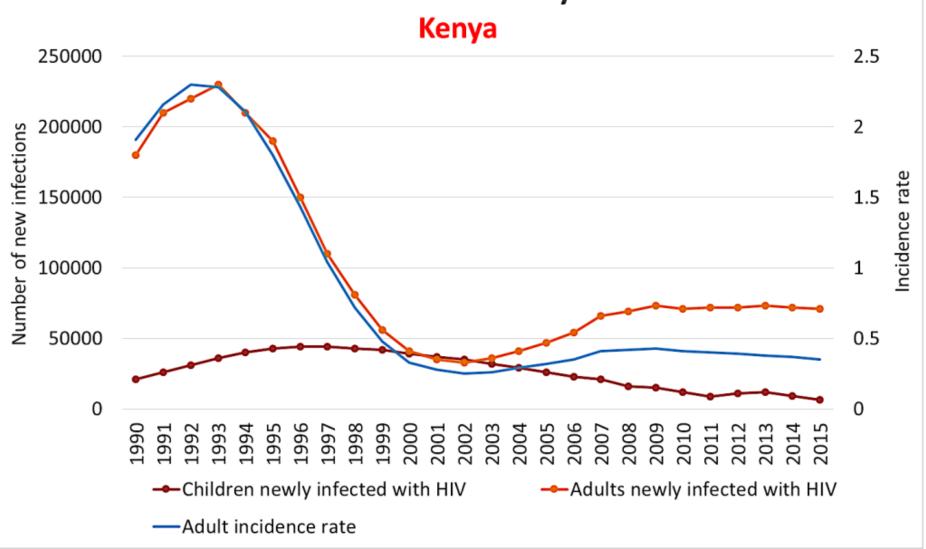
Source: UNAIDS, 2016

# Estimated Number of New HIV Infections and AIDS Deaths by Year Kenya

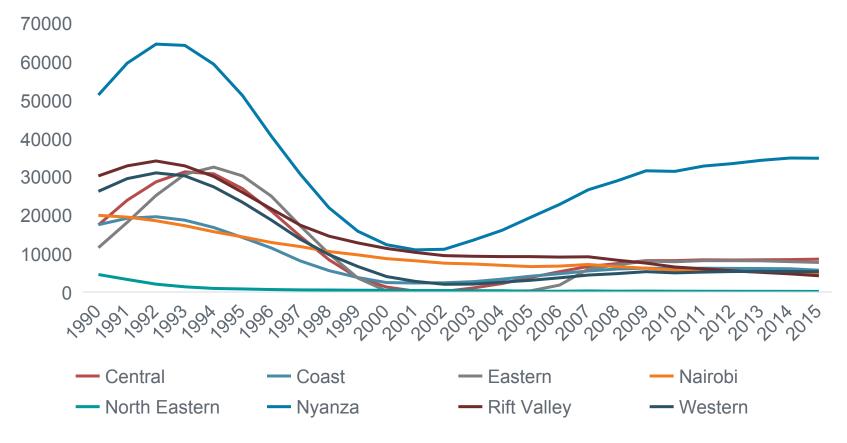


Source: UNAIDS Global AIDS Update 2016- http://aidsinfo.unaids.org/





### Number of New Adult (15+) HIV Infections in Kenya by Province (1990-2015)



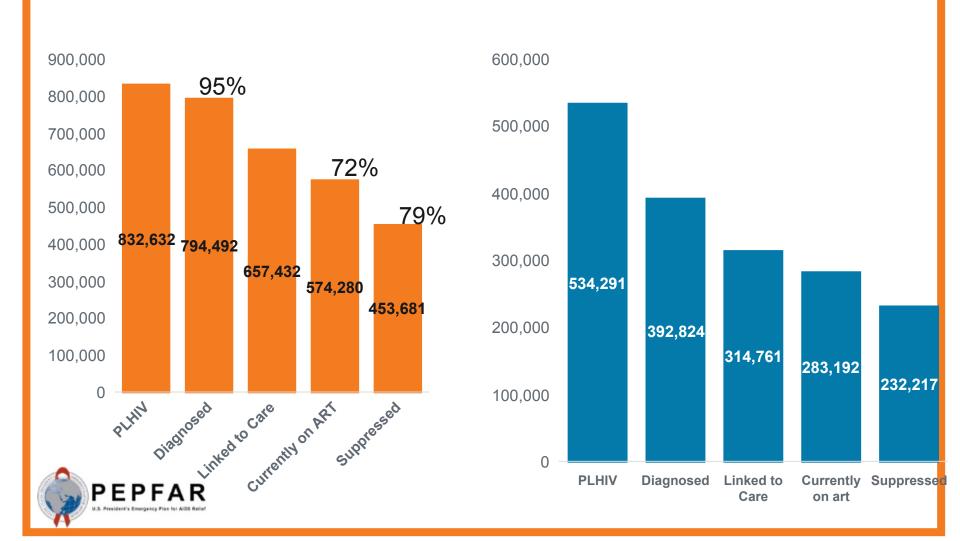


Source: UNAIDS, 2016

### Kenya Clinical Cascade, by Gender, FY15



### Male



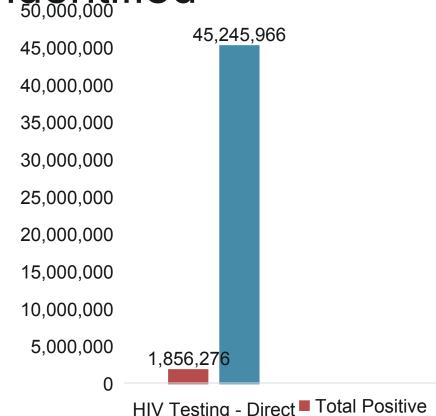


# The Challenge: Living with HIV & Unaware

Review of Preliminary HIV Testing Data From the AIDS Indicator Surveys



### **APR15: Total PEPFAR Direct Results** for HTC and HIV positive people identified



Direct PEPFAR program prevalence: 4.1%





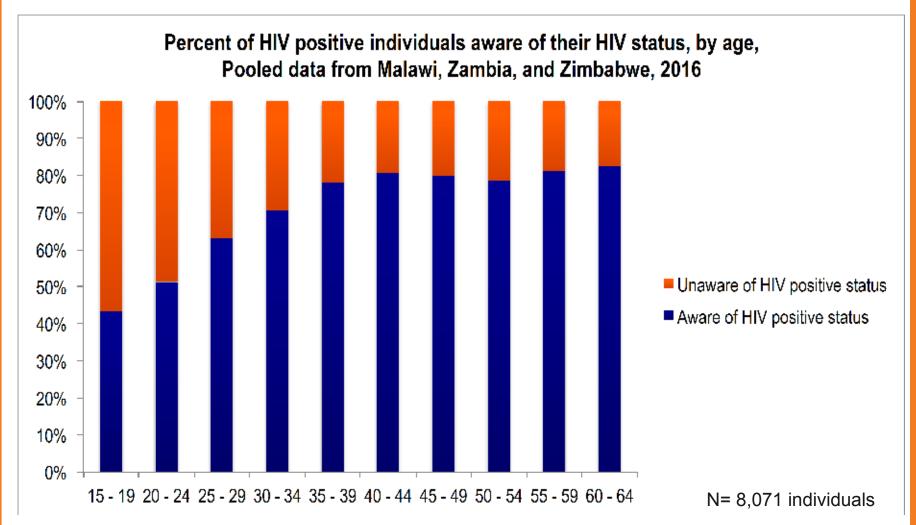
Source: PEPFAR, 2015

# Total — Combined country data



### Awareness of HIV positive status by age

Pooled data from Malawi, Zambia, & Zimbabwe





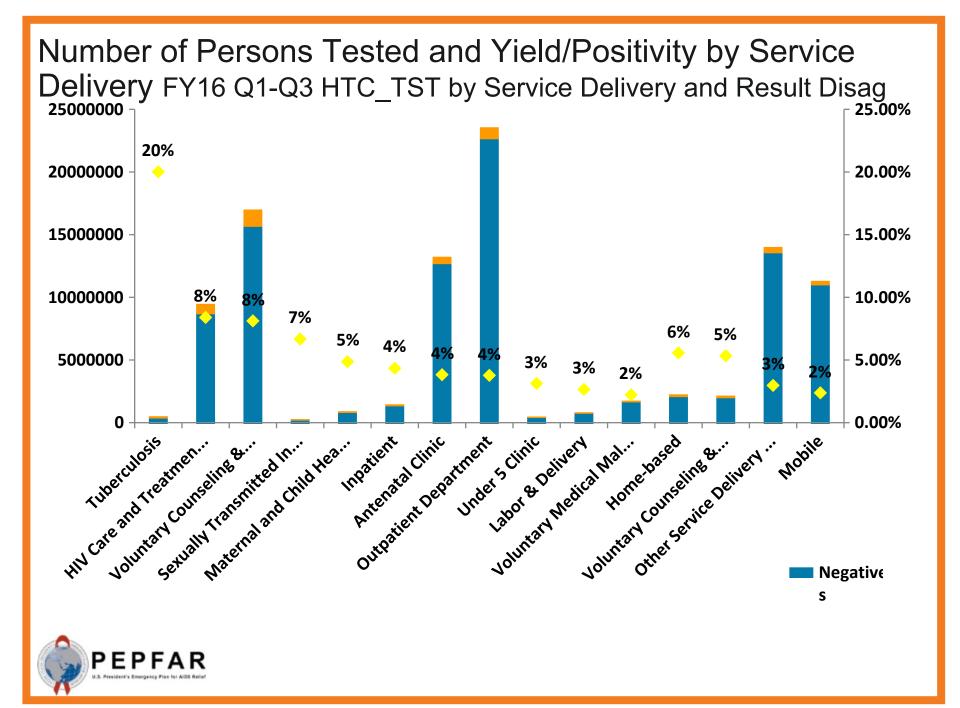
Prepared by ICAP on September 12, 2016 in response to request from OGAC Preliminary data, not cleaned, unweighted and subject to change



# Solution: Testing the right

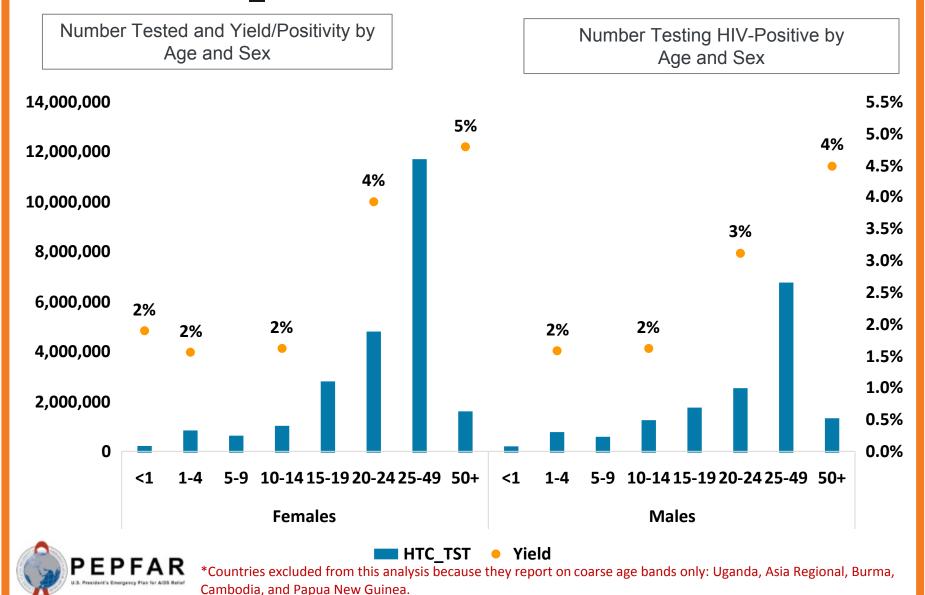
DEODIE MINIMULA MINIM





### PEPFAR Testing Results by Age and Sex

FY16 Q1-Q3 HTC TST PEPFAR Results



### **HTS** Priorities

- Focus on achieving first "90" through strategic programming with emphasis on data use and yield
- Ensure quality rapid HIV testing service delivery with accurate results
- Develop tools to support testing for partners and family of index patients as a high-yield approach
- Support social/peer-based network testing as a way of reaching undiagnosed key populations
- Explore innovative approaches for reaching young people, and men with HIV self-testing, multi-disease campaigns, and targeting male-friendly venues





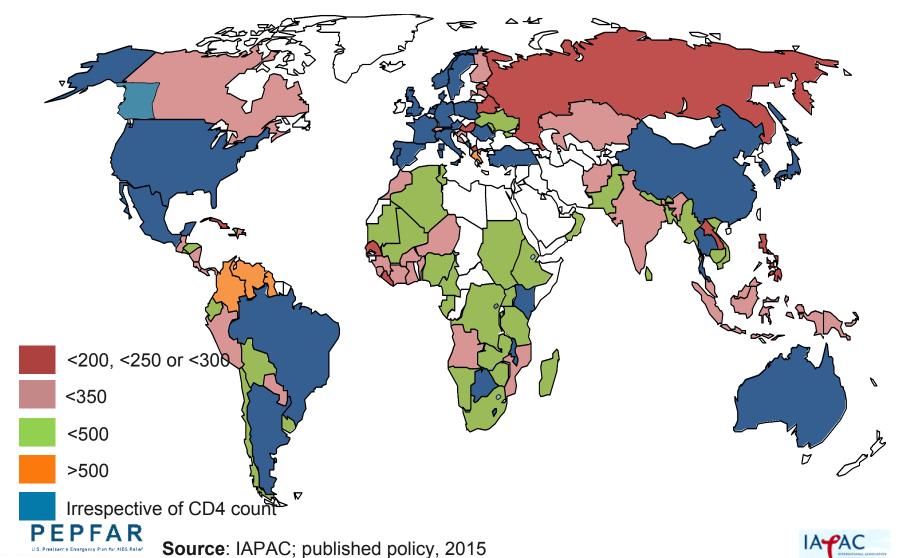
### Solution: Treat All

Translating science into policy & practice: single public health message:



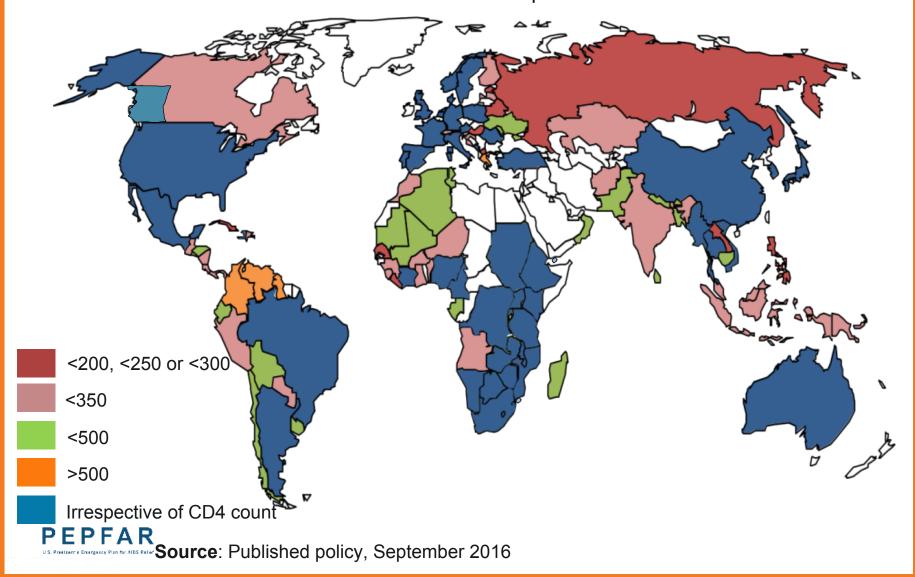
### ART initiation policy: 2015

2015 WHO Recommendation : Irrespective of CD4 count



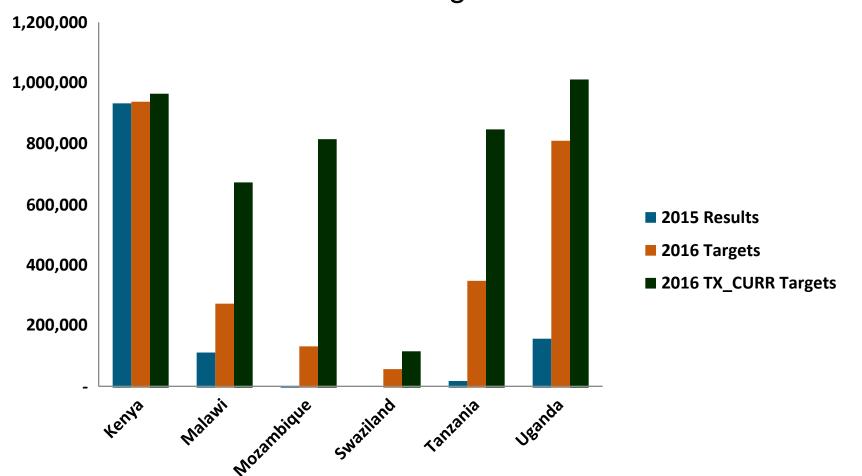
### ART initiation policy: 2016

2015 WHO Recommendation : Irrespective of CD4 count



### Viral Load Results for 2015 and Targets for 2016

Viral load and treatment targets from six countries with catalytic funding



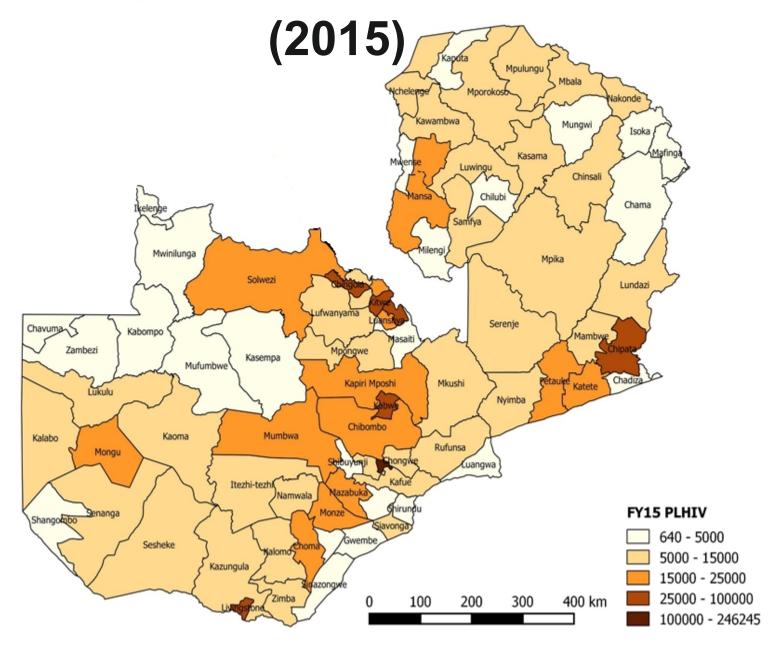


# Epidemic control:

Zambia

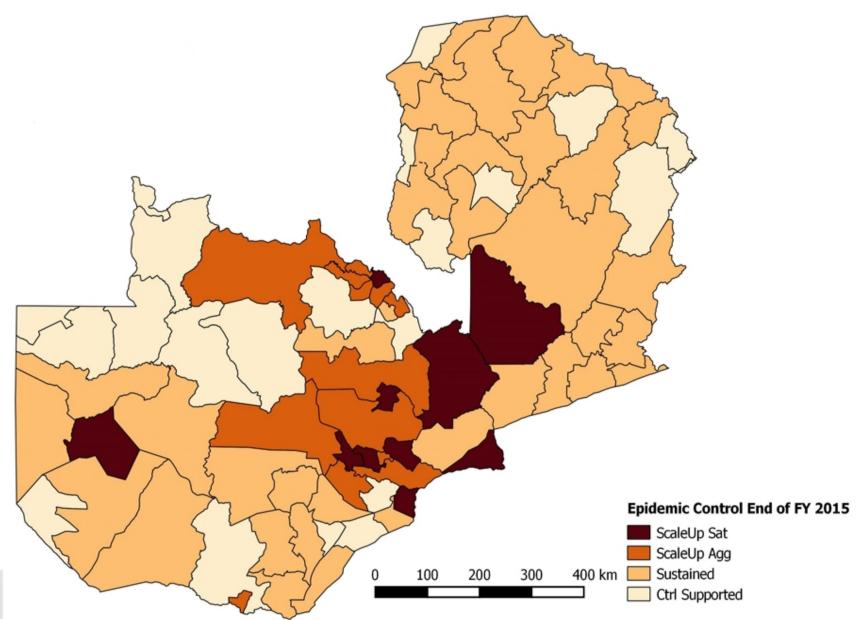


### **PLHIV Burden In Zambia**



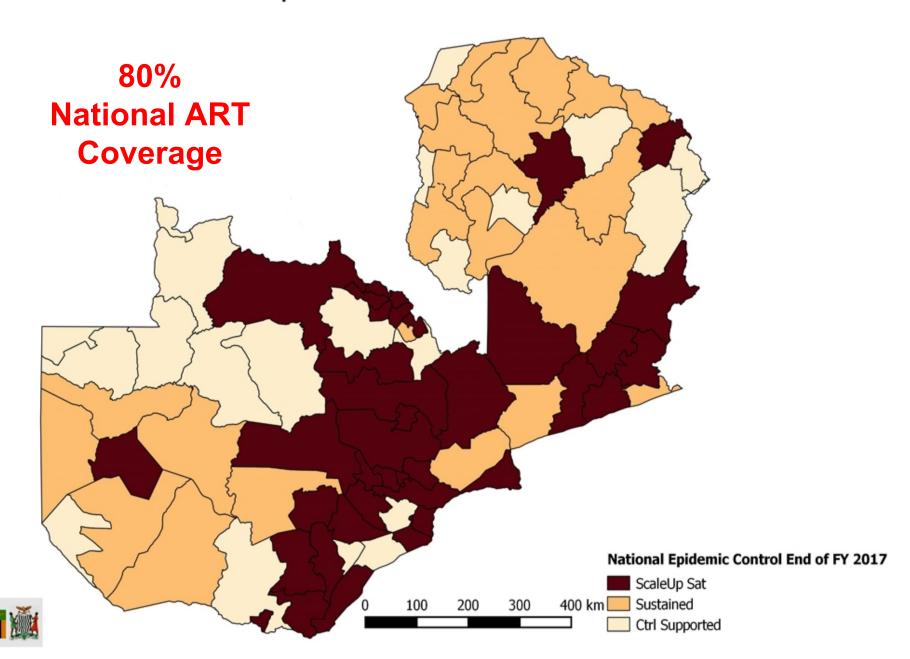


### Epidemic Control End of FY 2015





### National Epidemic Control End of FY 2017



### Success is possible

Countries with saturation of VMMC and 90/90 by WAD 2017

### Circumcision

South Africa

Kenya

Uganda

### 90/90 for Treatment

**Swaziland** 

Uganda

Zambia

Rwanda

Botswana

Namibia

Malawi





## Solutions: Preventing New Infections: DREAMS and

PEPFAR
US. Practicence Coungages Plan for AIDS Railw

VMMC

Young women and girls account for

**75%** 

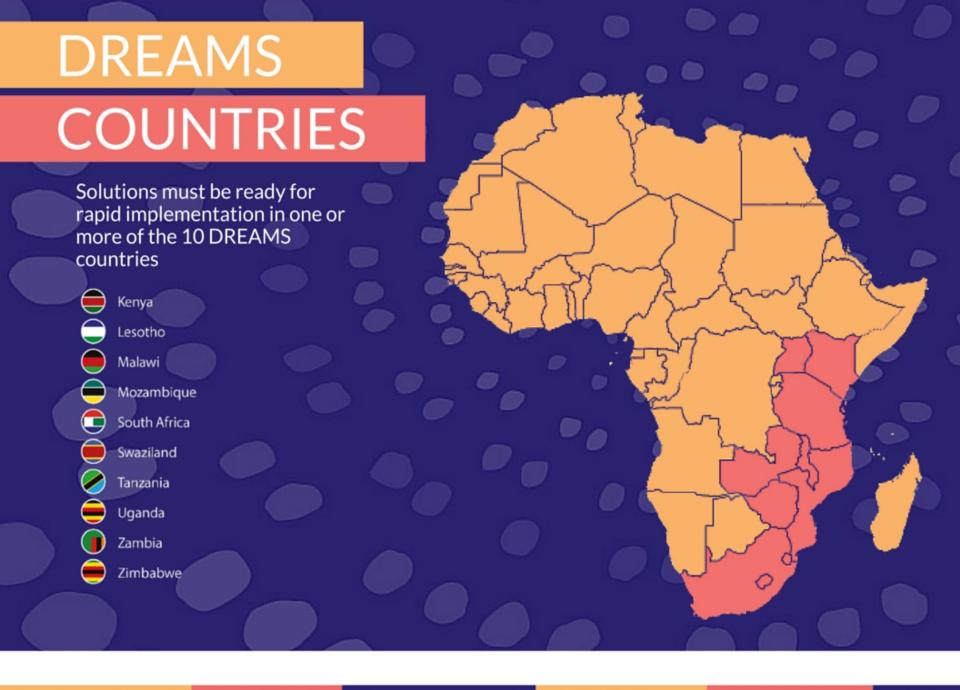
of new HIV infections among adolescents in sub-Saharan Africa

This must change.

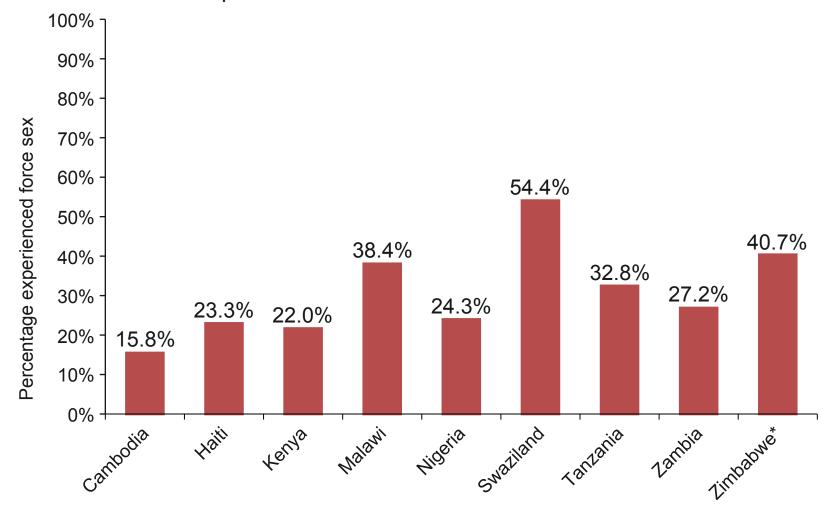


#### The DREAMS Partnership

- Launched on World AIDS Day 2014 for 10 countries
- Initial \$385 million partnership
  - 2014 Launch Partners PEPFAR, Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, and Girl Effect
  - In 2015 we added Johnson & Johnson, ViiV Healthcare and Gilead Sciences
- DREAMS countries received additional funding (above the \$385M) to scale up VMMC and treatment for men in DREAMS districts
- Innovation Challenge Fund winners announced in
   Խեթե Ձն 16
  - 800 ideas, 56 winners (60% small CBOs)



#### Percentage of 13-24 Year Old Female Respondents Who Reported First Sex as Forced/Coerced -RAPE

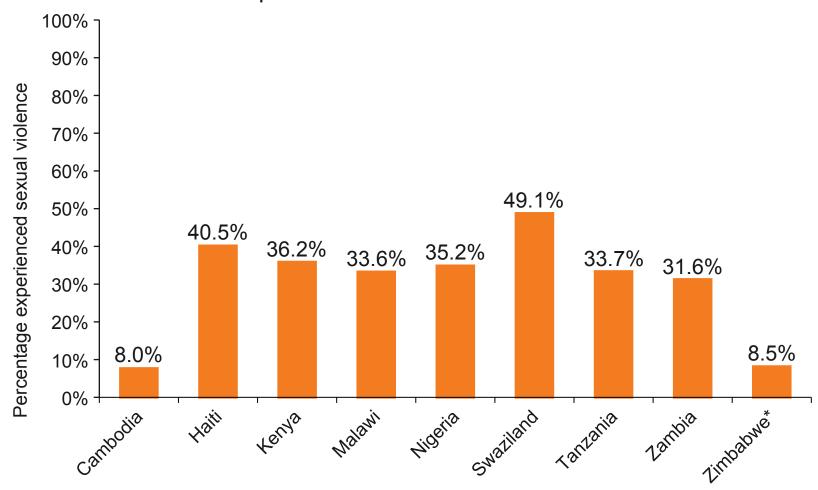




Country

\*Data for Zimbabwe only available for 18-24 year old female respondents.

#### Sexual Violence among 13-24 Year Old Female Respondents Within the Past 12 Months



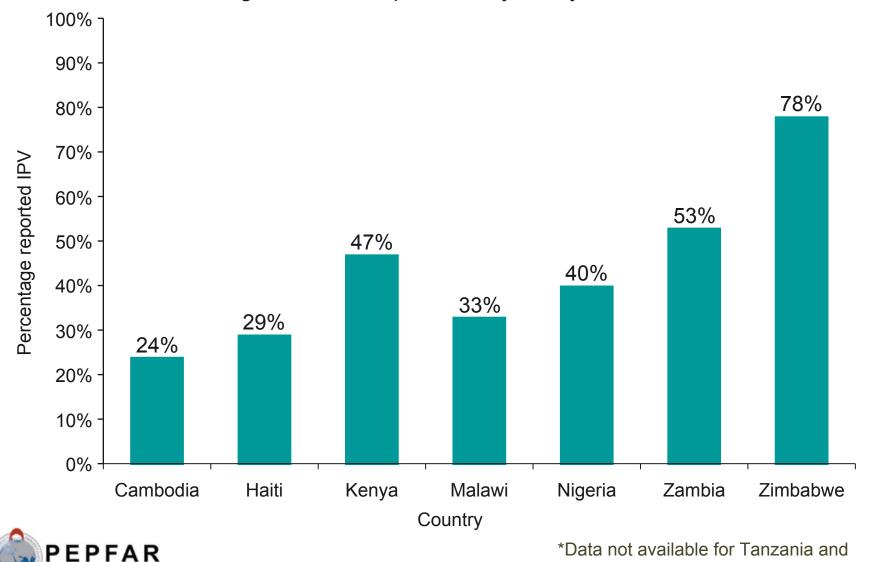


Country

\*Data for Zimbabwe only available for 13-17 year old female respondents.

Source: VACS, 2016

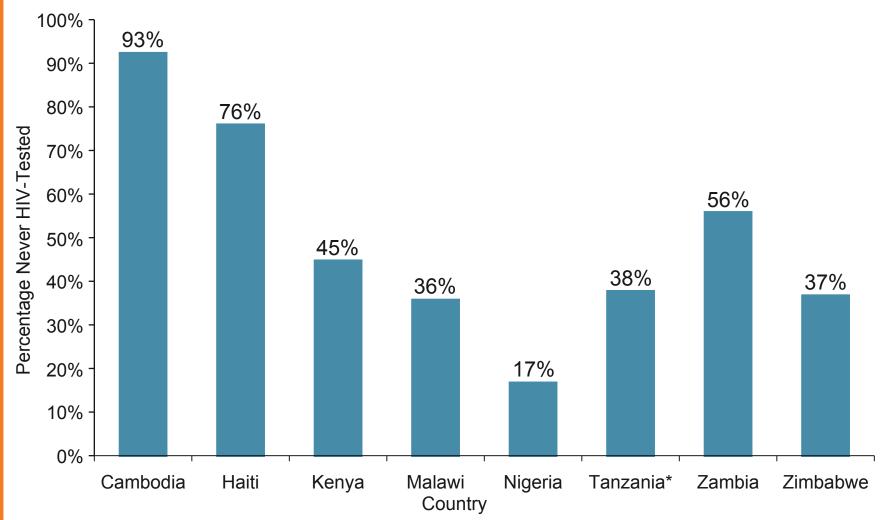
#### Percentage of Females Reporting First Sexual Violence Incident Prior to Age 18 was Perpetrated by a Boyfriend/Partner



Source: CDC VACS, 2016

Swaziland

#### VAC and HIV Testing: Prevalence of 'Never HIV-Tested' among 13-17 Year Olds Reporting Past-Year Sexual Violence

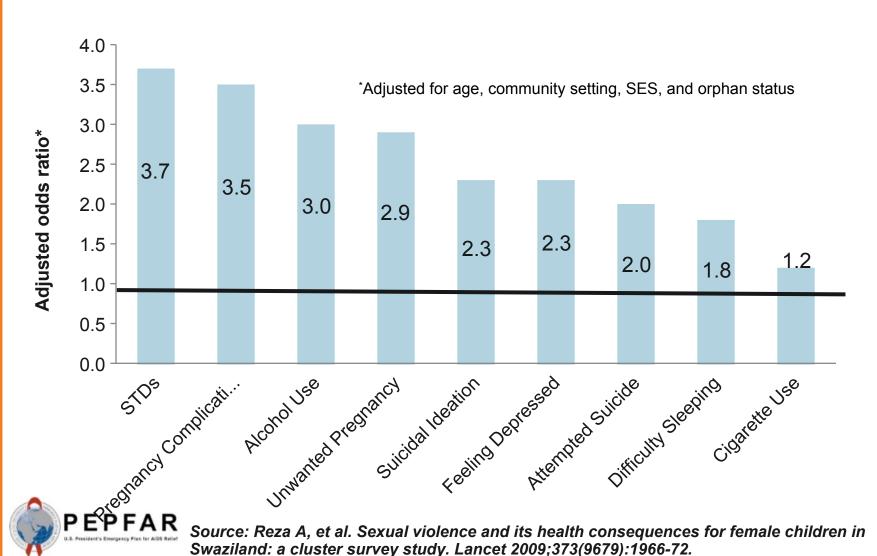


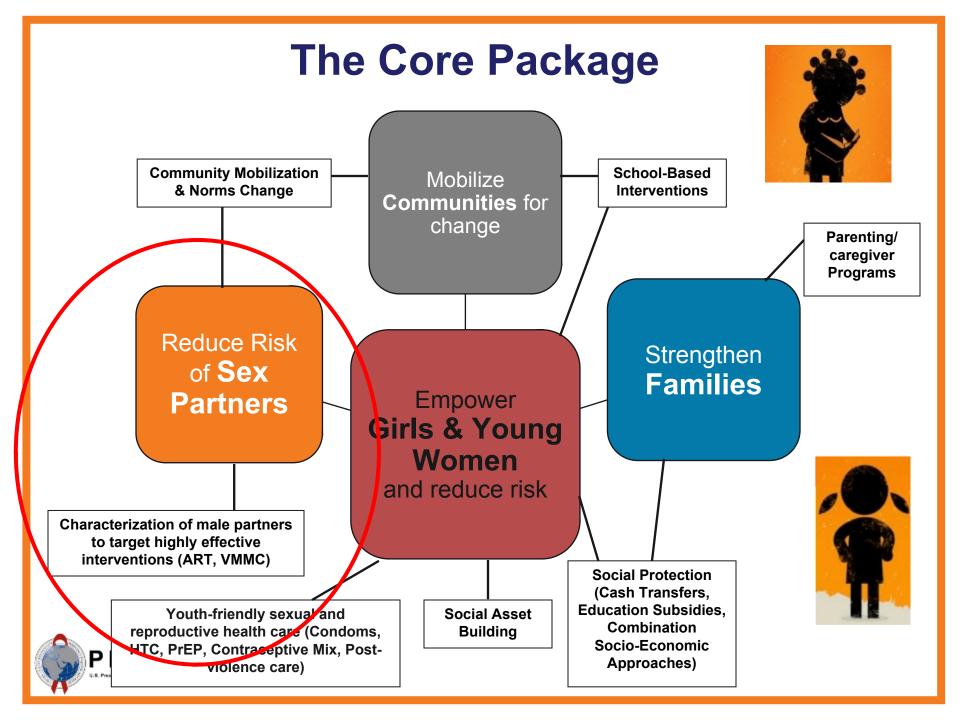


\*Tanzania is among 13-24 year old girls Note: Data not available for Swaziland

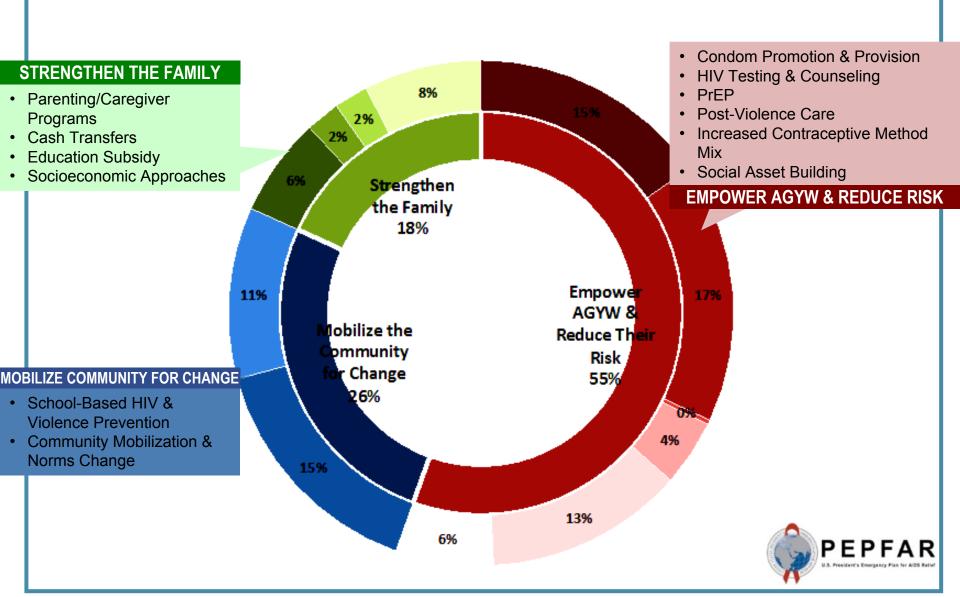
Source: VACS, 2016

## Association Between Childhood Sexual Violence and Selected Health Conditions, Females 13 to 24 Years of Age, Swaziland, 2007



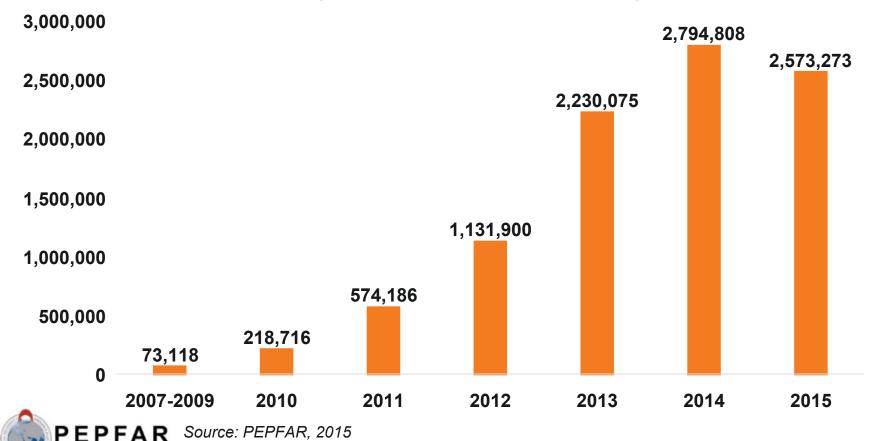


#### **DREAMS** Programming

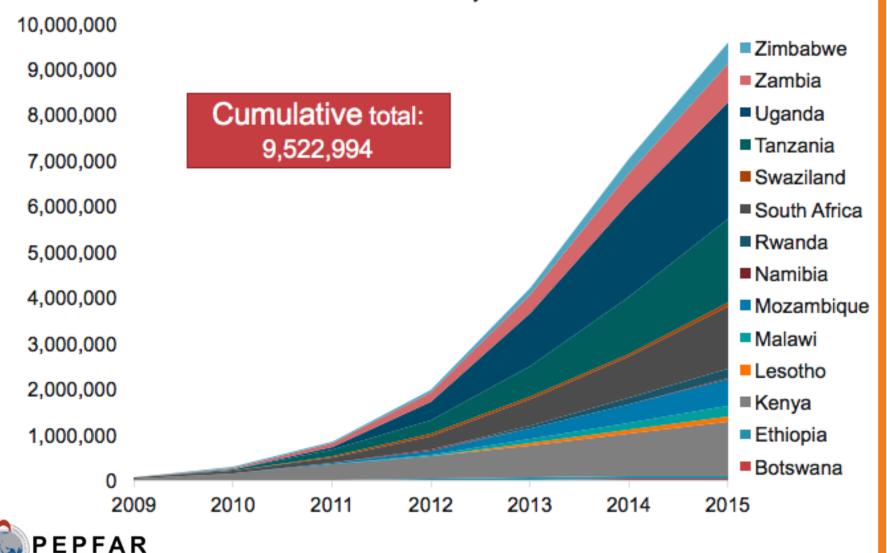


# Annual Number of PEPFAR-Supported Voluntary Medical Male Circumcisions, through 2015 – Impact of Tetanus Vaccination in 2015 Uganda VMMC down by 500K

2015 Decline Primarily Single Country Uganda and Tetanus



#### PEPFAR-Supported Voluntary Medical Male Circumcisions, 2009-2015

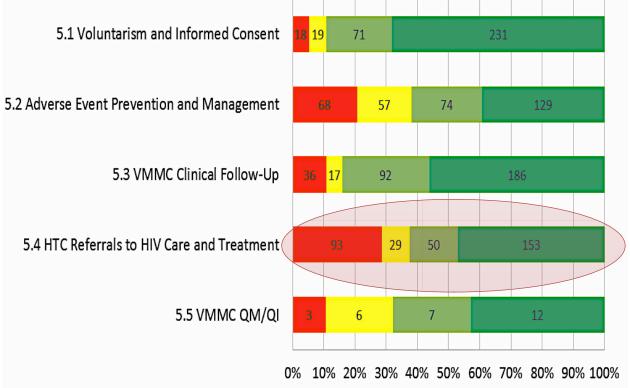


Source: PEPFAR, 2015

## Site Improvement Through Monitoring System (SIMS) Data for Program Quality

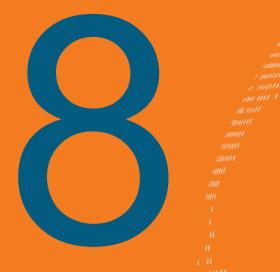
Distribution of SIMS Scores by VMMC CEE October 2014-September 2015

379 assessment, 339 facility and 28 above site





Source: PEPFAR, 2015



# Solution: Preventing New Infections: Preference Presentation Presentat



#### **Prep in Dreams**

#### **Countries implementing PrEP with PEPFAR support**

- Kenya
- South Africa
- Swaziland
- Uganda
- Zimbabwe
- Other 5 countries continuing conversations with government

#### **Target Populations**

- Sex workers
- Young women engaged in transactional sex
- Young women in serodiscordant couples
- Young women in fishing villages

#### Implementation Science

 What are potentially effective strategies for introducing PrEP for AGYW (e.g., acceptance, feasibility)? Different for various subgroups?



#### PEPFAR and PrEP

- PEPFAR supporting country teams to
  - Add PrEP as a component of evidence-based combination prevention
  - Work with partner country governments, civil society, and other stakeholders to address issues that are critical to the rapid scale-up of PrEP among populations at substantial risk
- PEPFAR funding may be used for procurement of PrEP commodities in countries where policies include
  - Test and START for all PLHIV,
  - Routine use of at least annual VL testing, and
  - Service delivery models allowing 3-6 months of ARV provision to PLHIV
- PEPFAR supports PrEP programs beyond DREAMS countries and other African countries



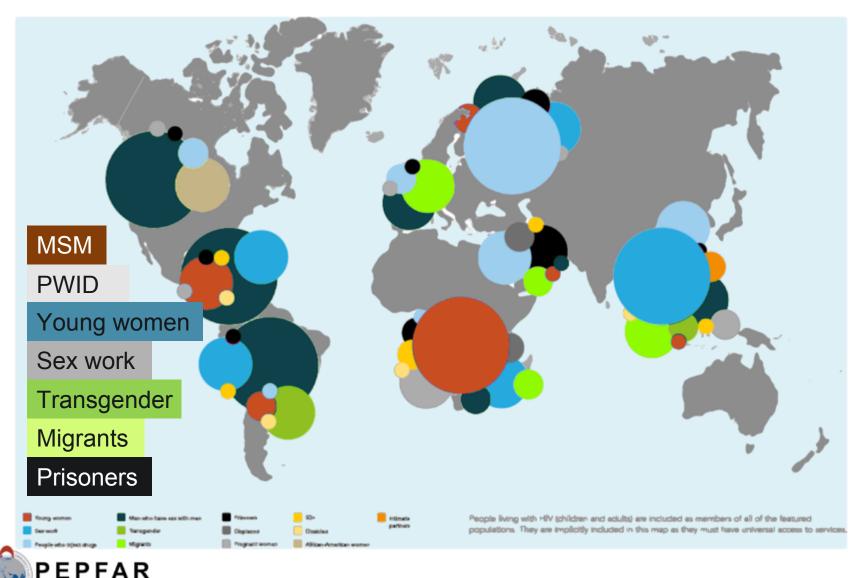


## Key Populations

Addressing stigma and leaving no one behind



#### Key Populations Vary by Location



Source: UNAIDS, 2014

Tanzania threatens to ban groups supporting gay rights

C) REUTERS September 8, 2016

By Kizito Makoye

DAR ES SALAAM (Thomson Reuters Foundation) - Tanz governmental groups that "promote" the rights of lesbia and intersex (LGBTI) people in the first public statement against the minority group.

Gay sex is illegal in Tanzania and punishable by up to 30

The East African country has a reputation for being mor than its neighbor Uganda but recent comments attackir and condemnation from activists.

In a statement late on Wednesday, the deputy minister f development and gender, Hamisi Kigwangala, said the traditional values seriously and would "always protect the statement of the statement

Uganda says police will arrest planners of gay pride parade

Published September 21, 2016 - Associated Press







Q SEARCH

The New York Times

AFRICA

#### Nigeria Tries to 'Sanitize' Itself of Gays

By ADAM NOSSITER FEB. 8, 2014

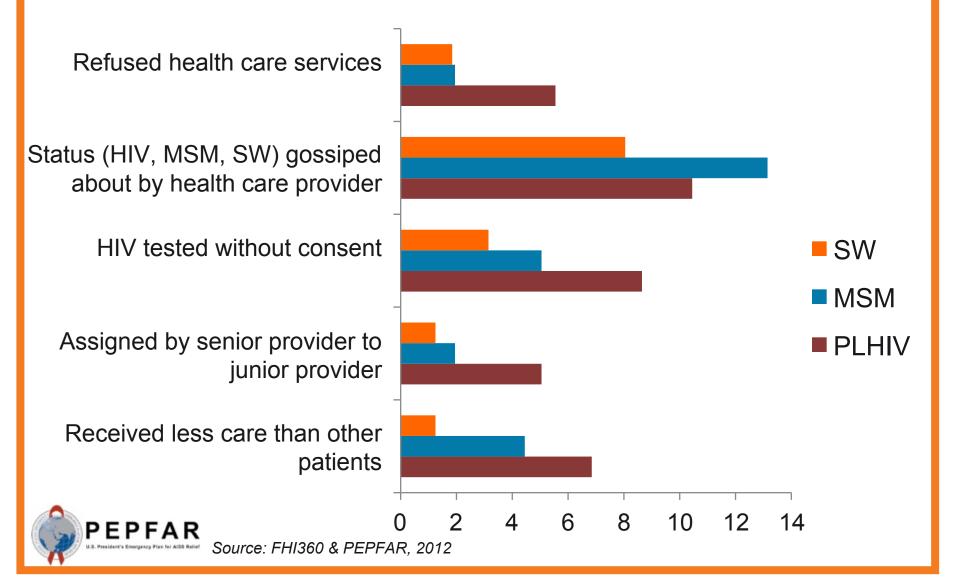






Sources: Reuters, 2016; The New York Times, 2014; Associated Press, 2016; All Africa, 2016

## Stigma in Jamaica – Reported by Health Care Staff



#### **Key Populations**

Key populations supported by PEPFAR include:

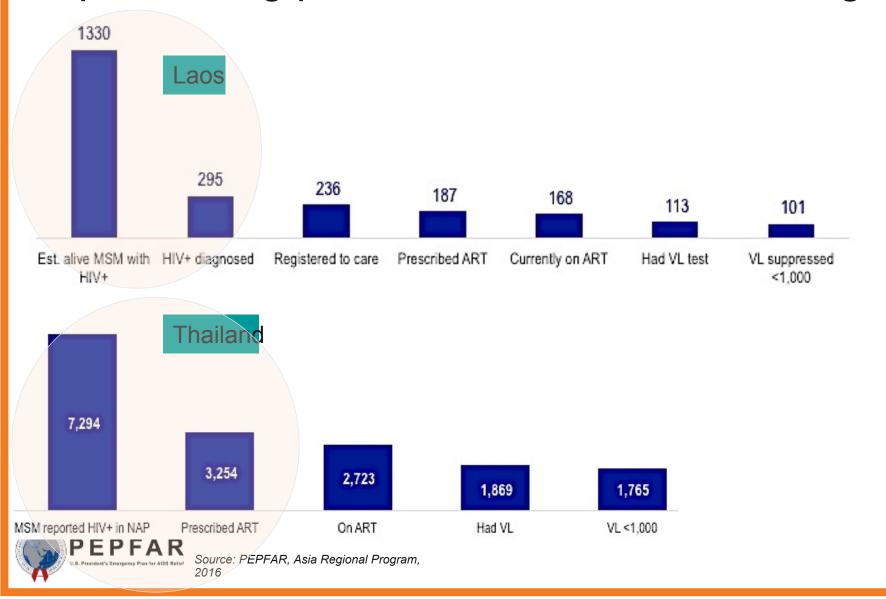
- Sex workers (SW),
- People who inject drugs (and other people who use drugs) (PWID),
- Men who have sex with men (MSM),
- Transgender persons, and
- People in prisons and other closed settings



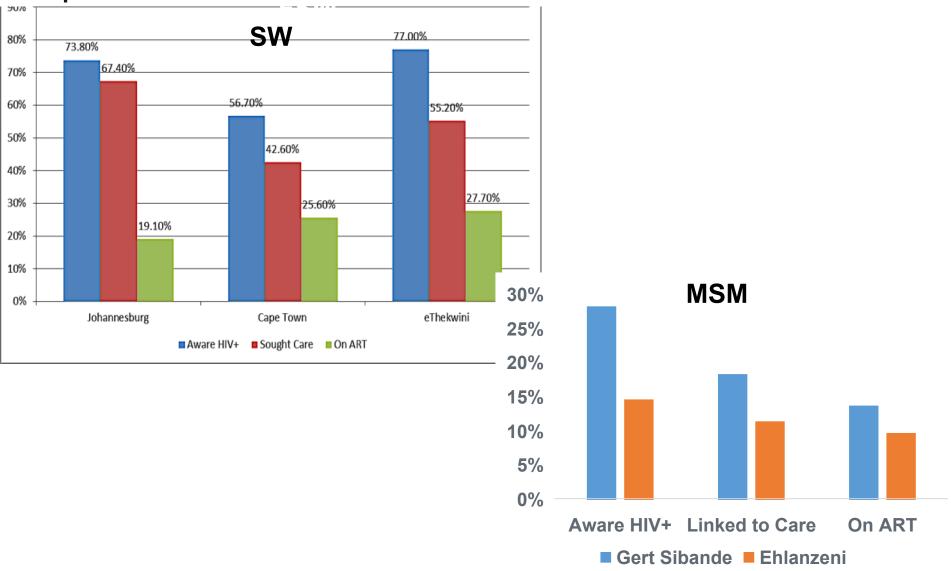
# THAILAND LAOS SOUTH AFRICA



## MSM Clinical Cascades in Laos & Thailand: Gap in testing part of the cascade not linking



South Africa: Different clinical cascade issues with different key populations – data allowing teams to focus on precise issues



#### **Key Populations**

- Overall greater PEPFAR engagement on stigma, human rights, and legal barriers, and engagement of civil society that includes and benefits key populations
- Geographic pivots must also include ensuring coverage for key populations, and can include urban settings and hotspots as priority sites outside of areas with HIV prevalence in the general population
- Special Initiatives that support Key Populations in addition to regular annual country or regional program funds:
  - Key Populations Challenge Fund (5 countries & 6 regional programs) for additional program support and expansion of successful KP service delivery models
  - Key Populations Implementation Science Initiative (9 countries)
  - Local Capacity Initiative with a KP component (6 countries & 2 regional programs)
  - Support to Robert Carr Foundation
  - PEPEAMS included focus on young FSW (7 countries)
    - New collaboration with Elton John Foundation
    - Key Population Investment Fund \$100 million

#### **Key Population Initiatives**



#### Key Populations Investment Fund

## PEPFAR launched \$100M Key Populations Investment Fund at the UN High Level Meeting in June, 2016

- Supports multi-year and comprehensive approaches with direct funding to key population-led community based organizations to develop and improve their capacity for sustainable HIV responses at the local level driven by data and accountability.
- Supports innovative, tailored, community-led approaches to address critical issues and gaps that exist for key populations in the HIV/AIDS response
- PEPFAR is committed to engaging civil society in planning and implementation of the Investment Fund



Complex factors driving stigma & discrimination that must be measured and addressed

Identify

Measure

Change



## Key Populations Investment Fund: Addressing Specific Barriers

In order to ensure **nobody is left behind**, we must address the lack of:

- Acceptance of human rights of all persons, without distinction;
- Systematic and rigorous measurement and monitoring of stigma and discrimination and clear actions to mitigate;
- Access to quality services for key populations;
- Availability of disaggregated data by key populations; and
- Focus on improving the capacity of key populations-led community based organizations not only to advocate for changes in policies but also directly implement services.







### The World Was Slow to Recognize the AIDS Crisis





## Civil Society Plays Critical Role in HIV Response

- We would not have a global HIV response if not for civil society groups that demanded it
- People living with HIV should play a meaningful role in shaping HIV programs & have powerful voices within their countries
- Support from donors has been inadequate
- We can all do more to support efforts of networks of PLHIV and civil society groups



## Engaging Civil Society in PEPFAR

- Civil Society is actively engaged in quarterly PEPFAR Oversight and Accountability Response Team (POART) meetings; country teams are charged with soliciting input and providing feedback to CSOs on quarterly data and POART meetings
- PEPFAR HQ conducted regional webinars, in conjunction with UNAIDS, to outline COP 16 guidance, solicit input on the draft guidance, and highlight best practices in CSO engagement
- Most PEPFAR country teams debriefed community and CSOs on outcomes of DCMM and proposed changes from COP15 SDS including goals, budgets, targets, and current performance







## Core PEPFAR Issues Moving Forward Need Prevention Cascade for DREAMS and VMMC

Clear **denominator**: Number needed to be reached at the district or county level disaggregated by age and gender

Clear **numerator**: Number reached with DREAMS, OVC adolescent prevention, VMMC

Gap and plan to close the gap

Mobilizing resources, addressing core policy and implementation issues

Importance of a community engagement plan for both advocacy as well as community led program implementation

#### Key population Cascades for each risk group

**Accurate denominator**: Number needed to be reached at the district or county level disaggregated by **age** 

Gap and plan to close the gap

Mobilizing resources, addressing core policy and implementation issues



#### **Need for Continuous Assessment of The Epidemic in Real Time**

- Recency assay in ANC
- Rapid an interim utilization of PHIA data as it maybe regionally applicable and extend beyond the specific country to provide critical insights
  - Treatment coverage and viral suppression in the <30yrs is most likely less than 25% with status awareness less than 50%
- Improved partner performance using quarterly data and cost analysis
- Clear measurement of stigma and holding all of us accountable for progress

#### **Going forward**

PEPFAR

- It is not enough to know there are areas of higher transmission but need to understand the primary transmission zones by age group and population
- More aggressive prevention for young women 15-19 utilizing any successful elements out of the DREAMS districts and expansion of PrEP in the highest transmission zones
- Continued expansion of VMMC
  - Expanding to under 14 in high preforming countries
- PrEP for men found to be negative in the 20-30 age range in high transmission zones and ensure all men under 30 have been tested

## Human rights remain central to a successful HIV response

- History has shown that both in the US and globally, we cannot fight the HIV/AIDS epidemic without prioritizing protection of basic human rights for all.
- Key populations including sex workers, men who have sex with men, and people who inject drugs tend to be particularly vulnerable to human rights abuses and we must work together to protect and promote rights for all people.



#### Our work is far from done.



Over 2,000 children died this week from HIV

Over 19,200 adults died this week from HIV

Over 2,800 babies were infected with HIV

Over 37,000 adults were infected with HIV, of which more than 7,500 were young women





## Thank You!

