



# Going Beyond a Global Epidemic

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Sanjay Bhagani

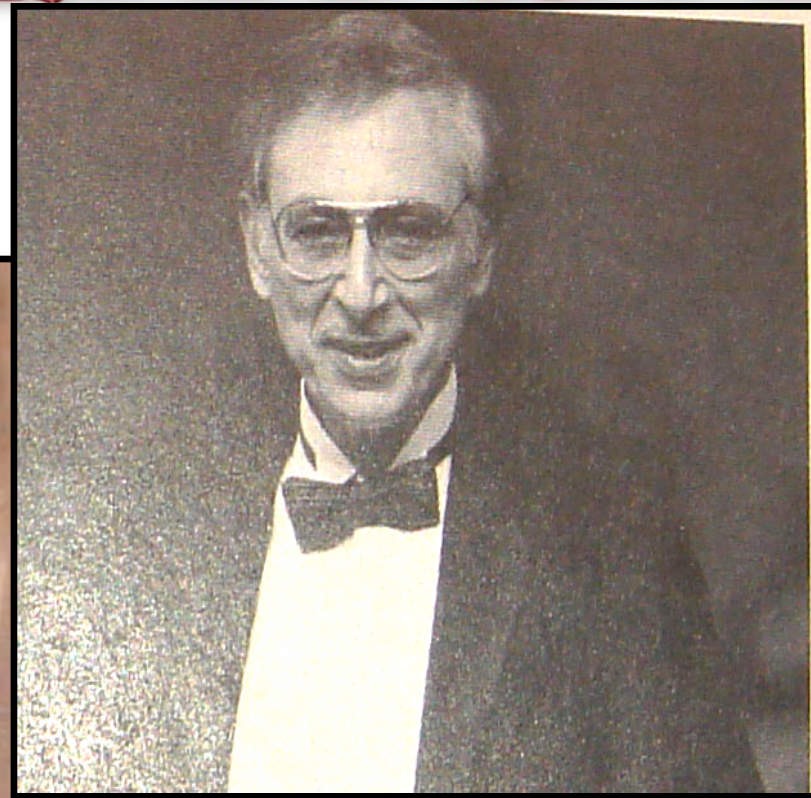
**GreenShoots**  
FOUNDATION



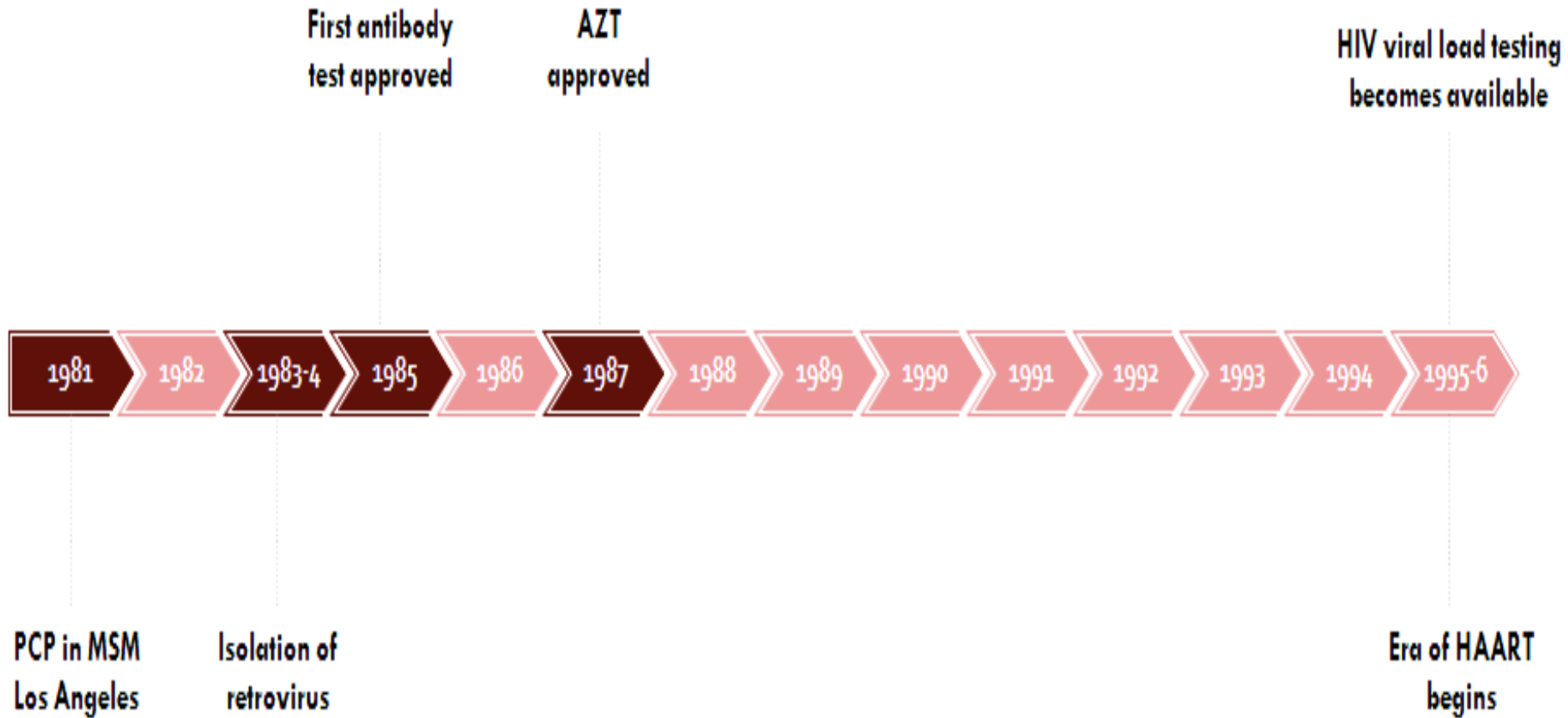
1981 - First reports of Kaposi's Sarcoma and *Pneumocystis pneumonia* in gay men in New York and San Francisco



# A 'new' virus is discovered



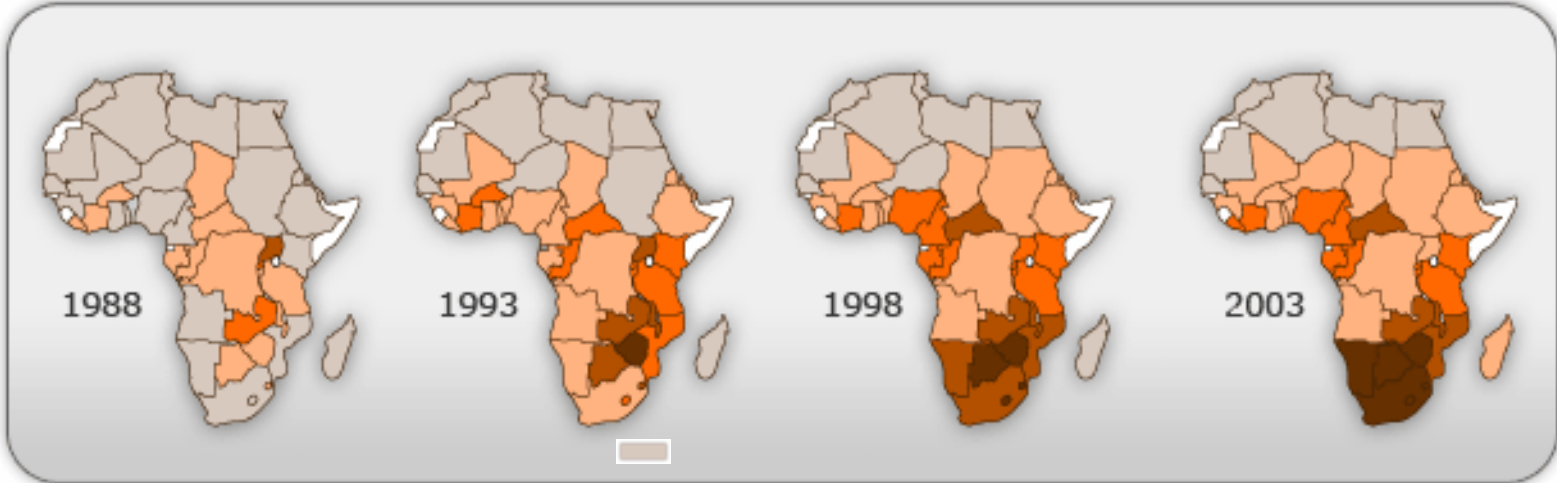
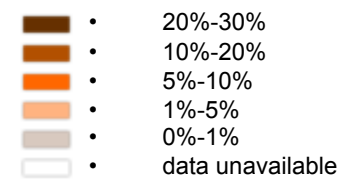
# Key events in the medical history of HIV



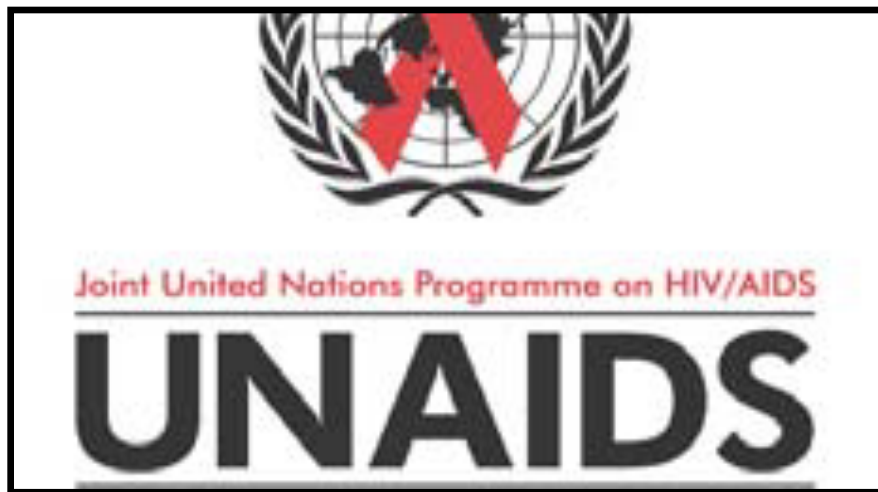
# Harrowing statistics.

- 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





1996



# 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’

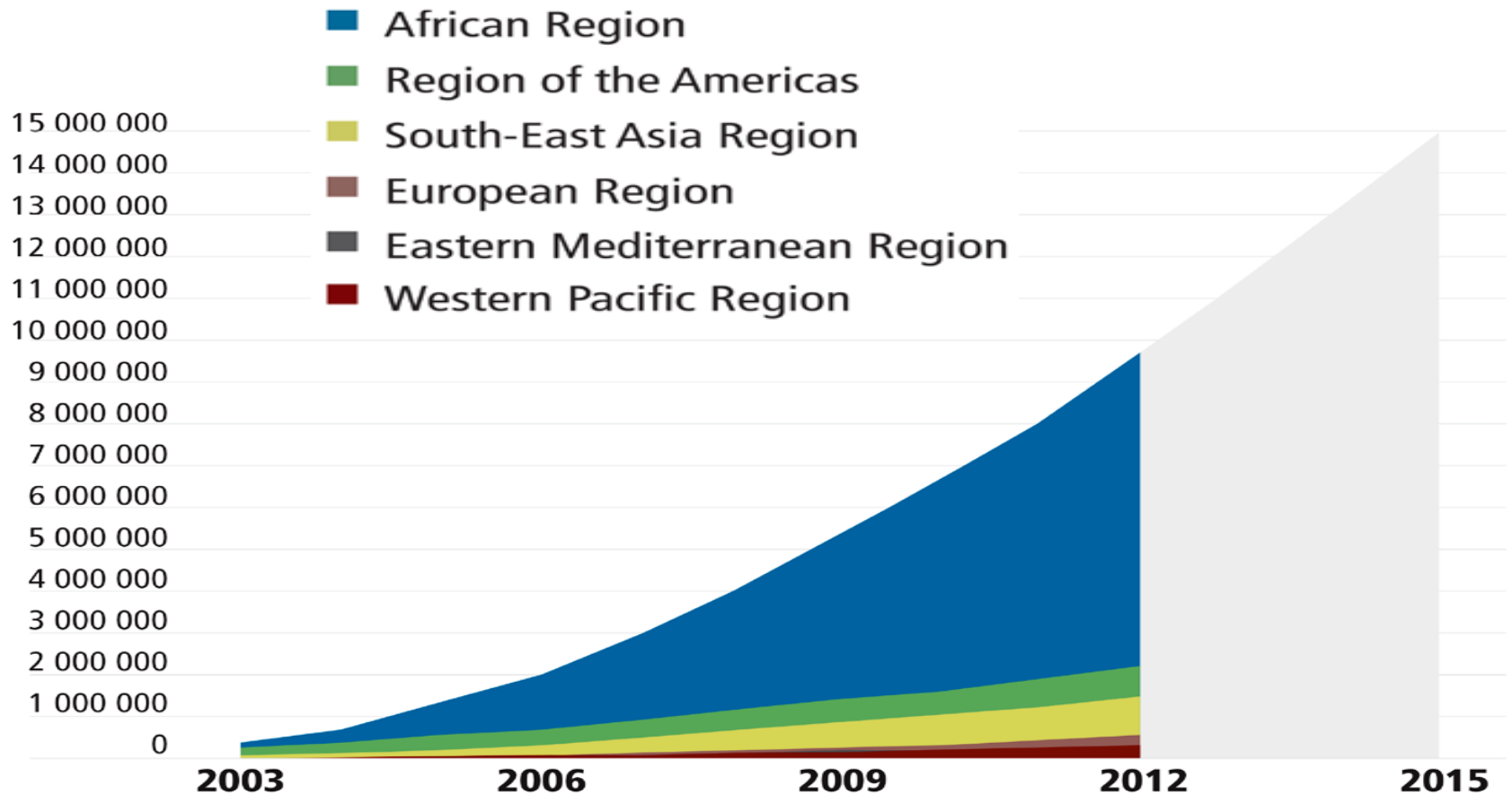


# HIV Treatment and Care Partnerships for the world

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

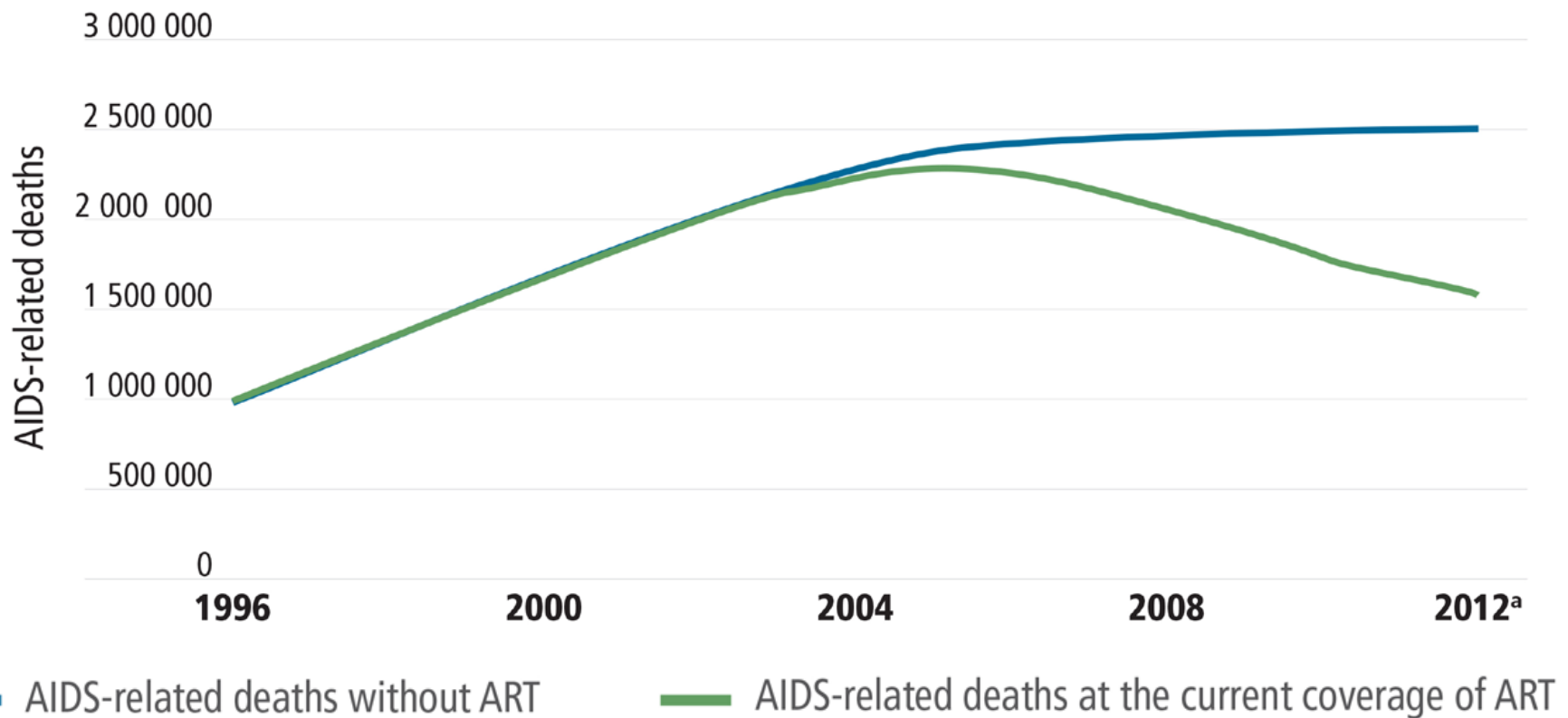


# Great Strides



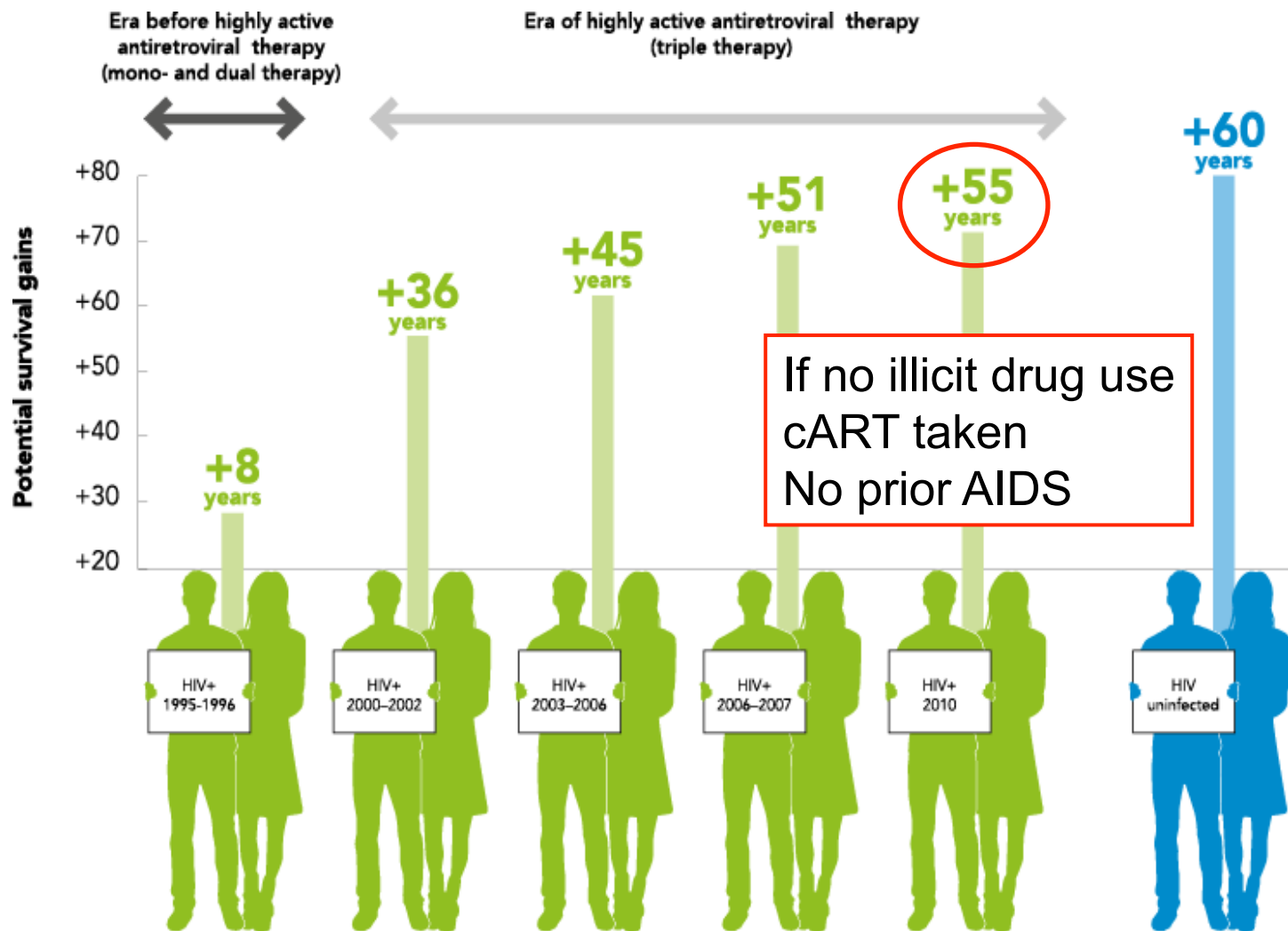
Source: 2013 Global AIDS Response Progress Reporting (WHO/UNICEF/UNAIDS).

# cART averted 4.2 million deaths



Source: 2013 Global AIDS Response Progress Reporting (WHO/UNICEF/UNAIDS).

# Success of cART; Closing the Gap in Life Expectancy



# 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**

In 2012, **PLWHIV** accounted for **13% (1.1 million)** of global **TB cases**

**3 of 4** HIV-infected children are **not receiving ARVs**

Global HIV prevalence in sex workers is **12x higher** than in the general population

**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

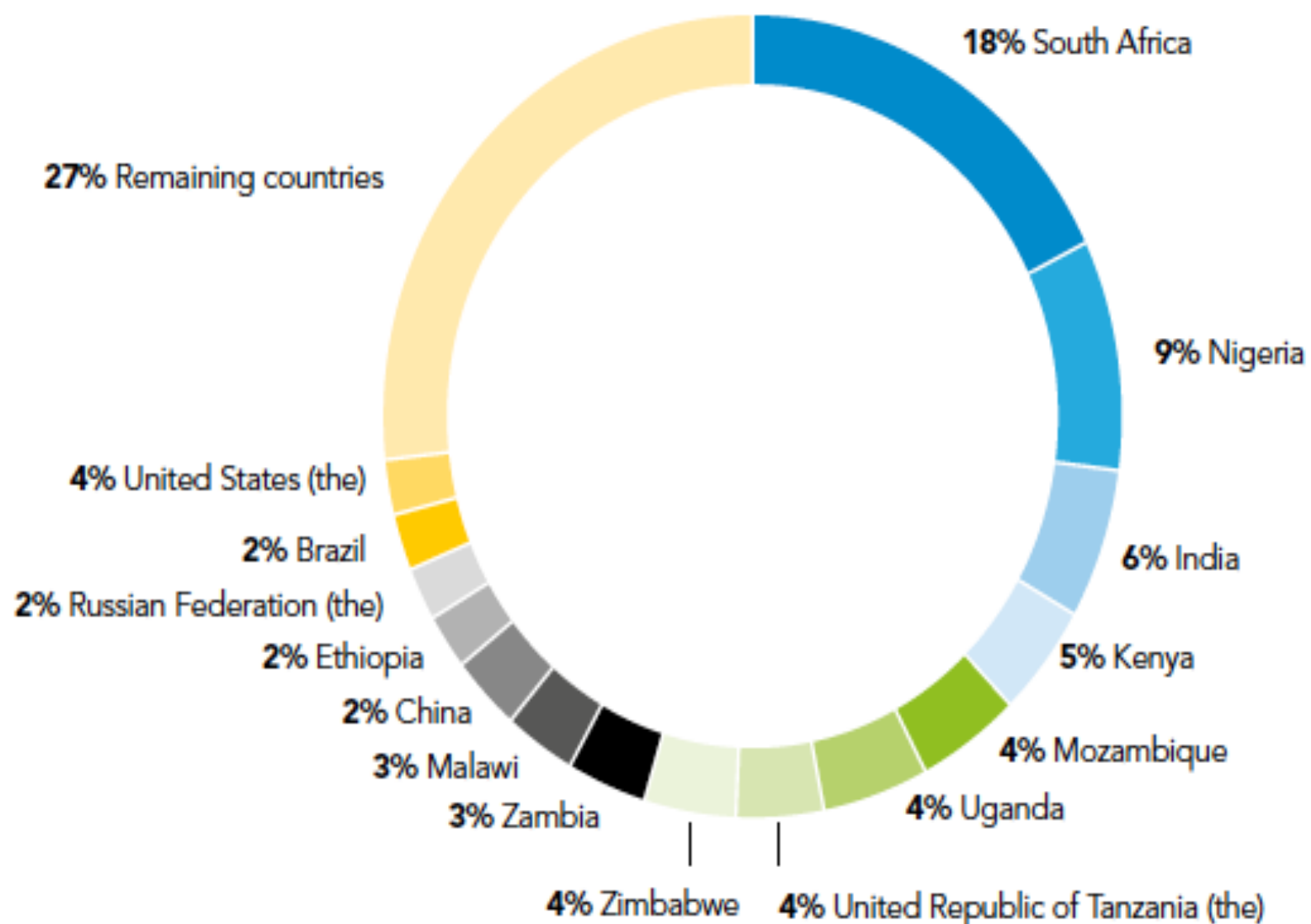
PLWHIV, people living with HIV, TB, tuberculosis

UNAIDS. The Gap report. 2014

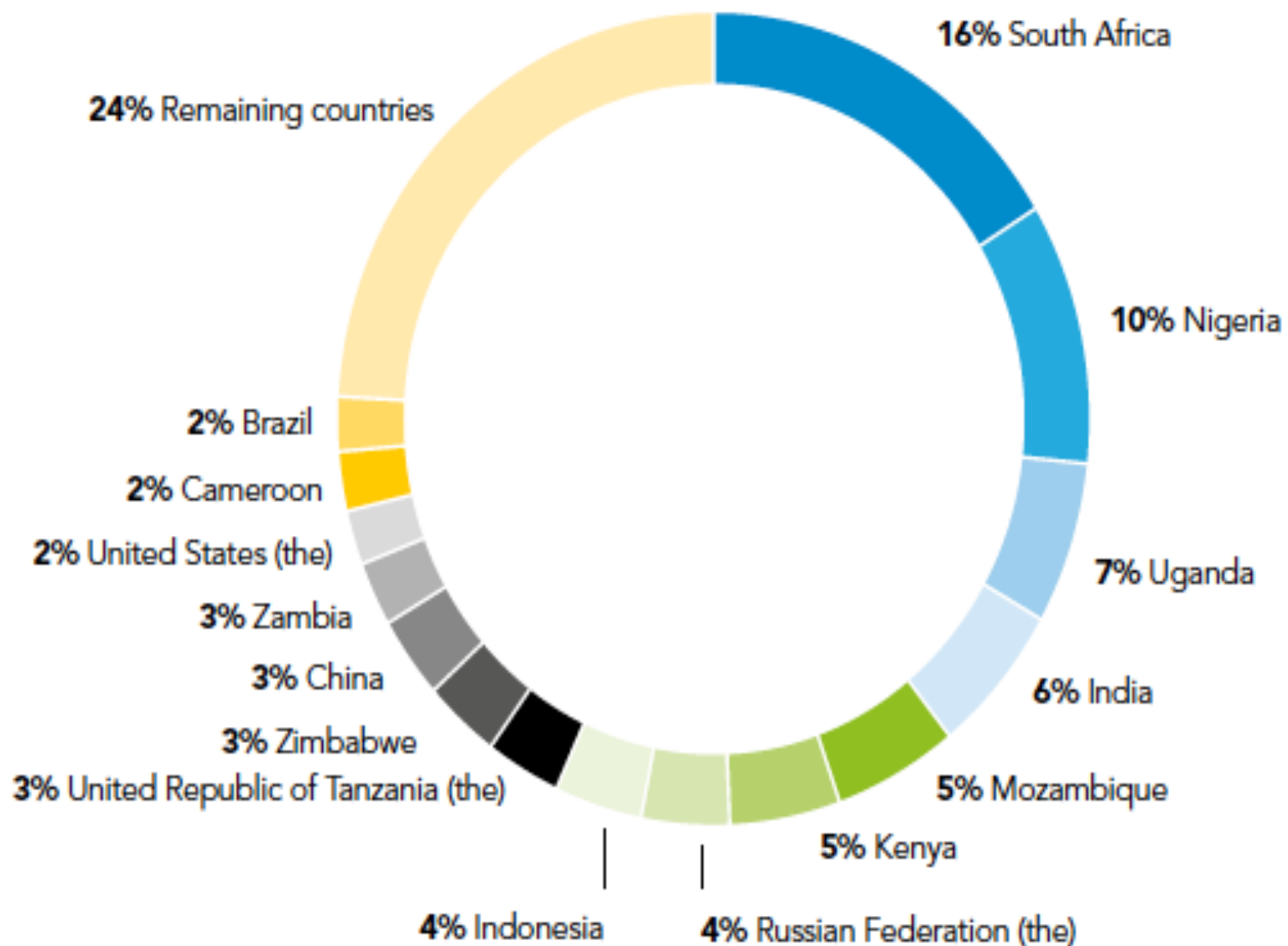
[http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media\\_asset/UNAIDS\\_Gap\\_report\\_en.pdf](http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/UNAIDS_Gap_report_en.pdf)



# People living with HIV by country, 2013

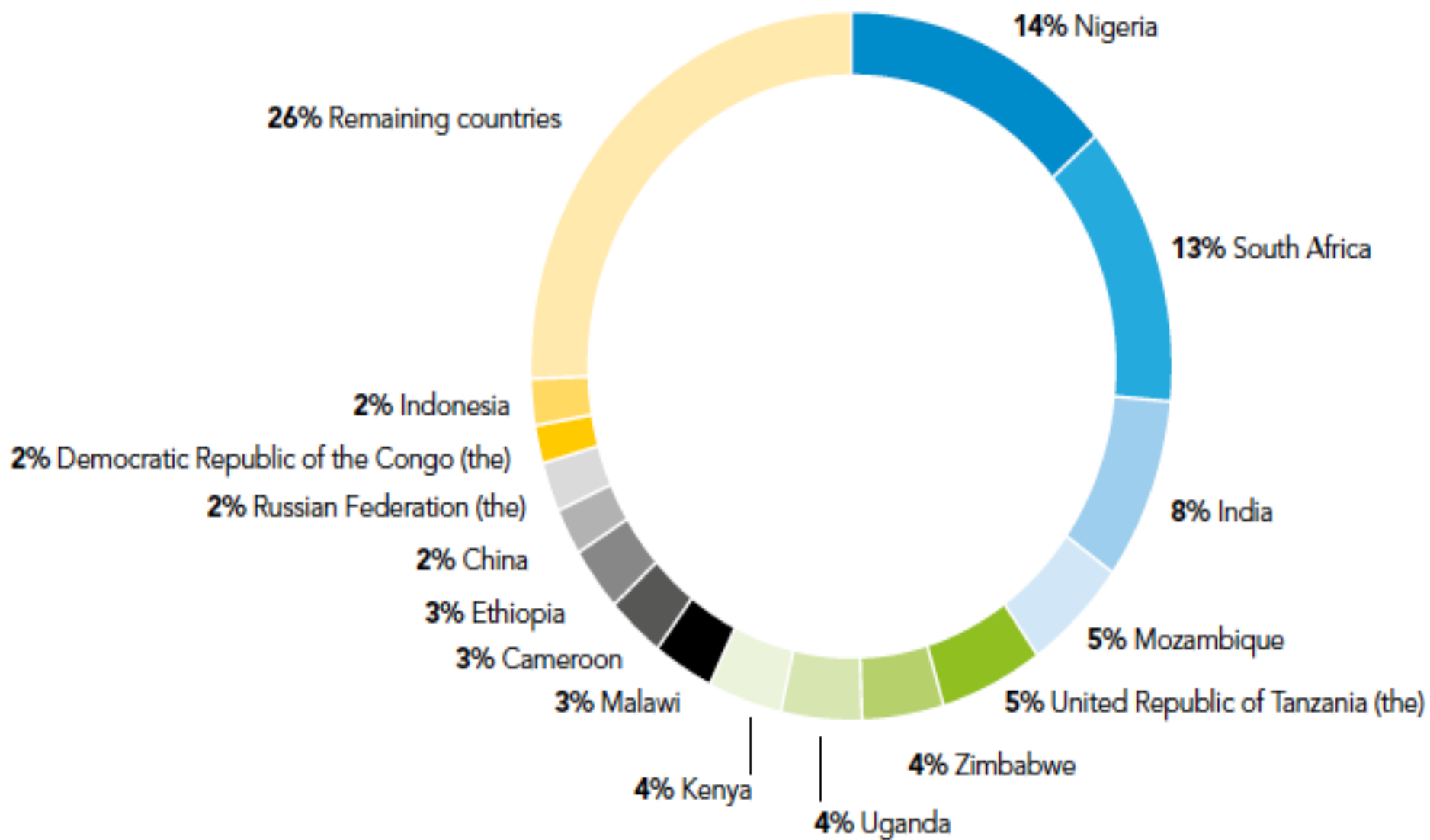


## Proportion of new HIV infections by country, 2013



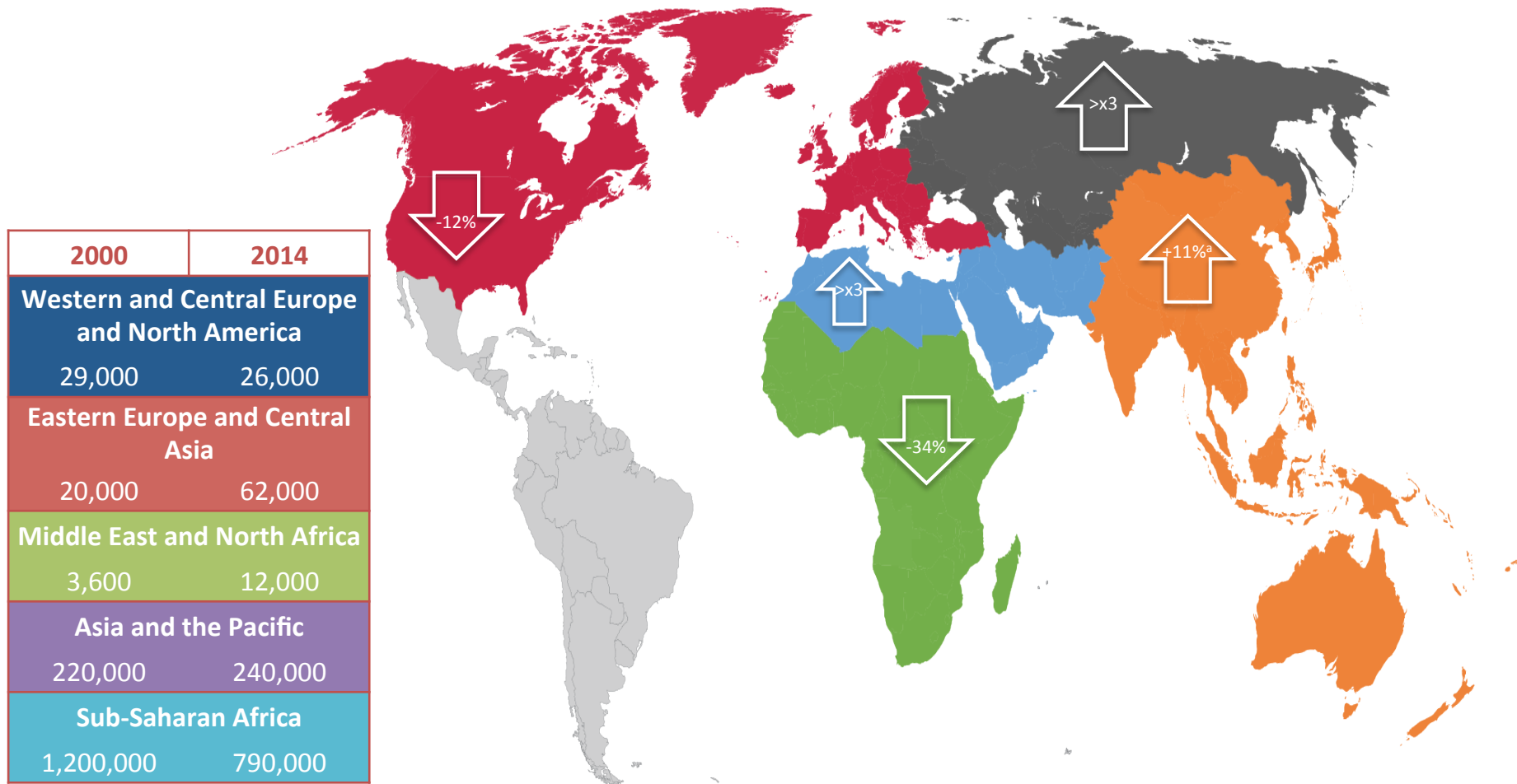


# AIDS deaths, globally, 2013



Source: UNAIDS 2013 estimates.

# AIDS-related deaths are still escalating in Eastern Europe, the Middle East, and Asia (2000-2014)

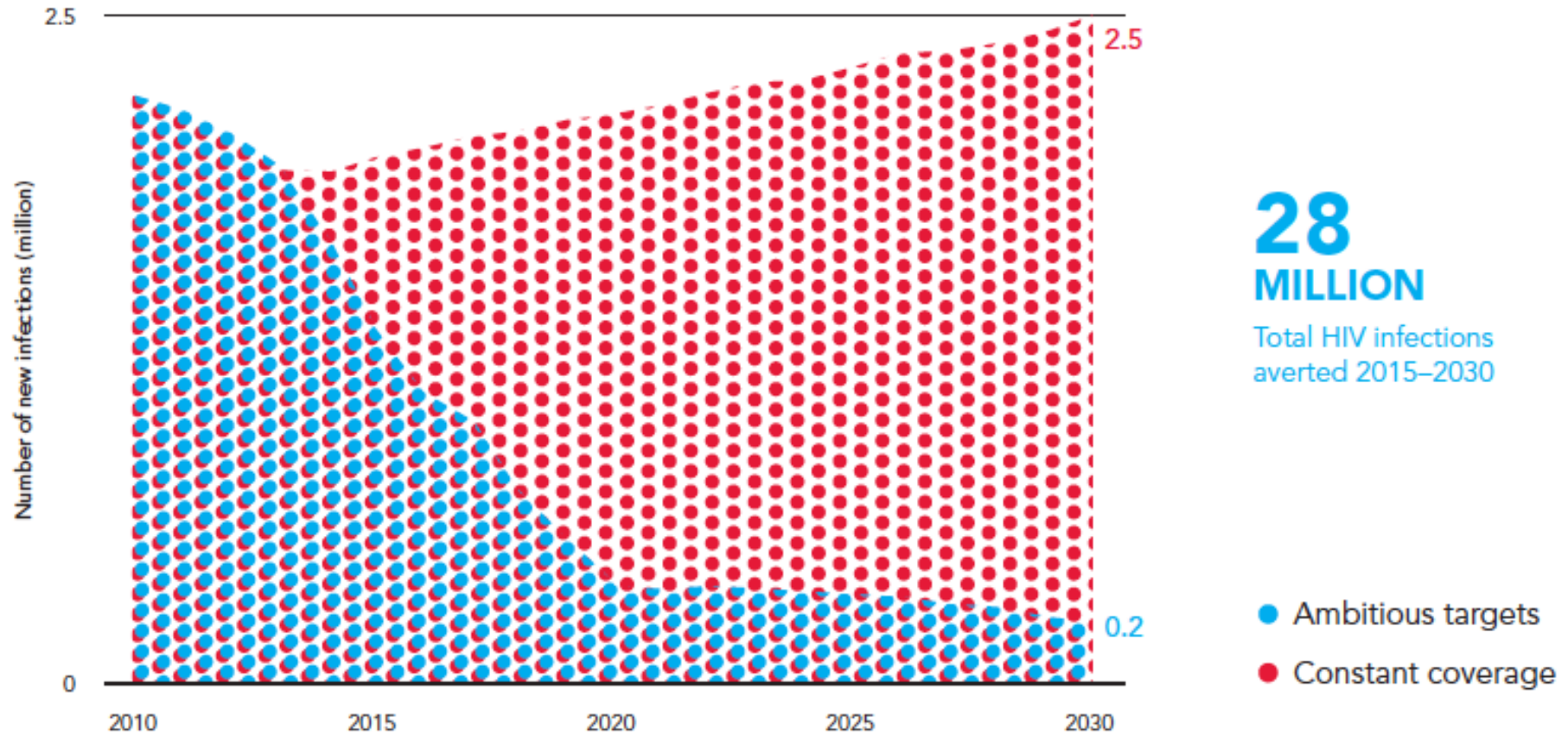


<sup>a</sup>A downward trend started in 2005 totalling a 30% drop

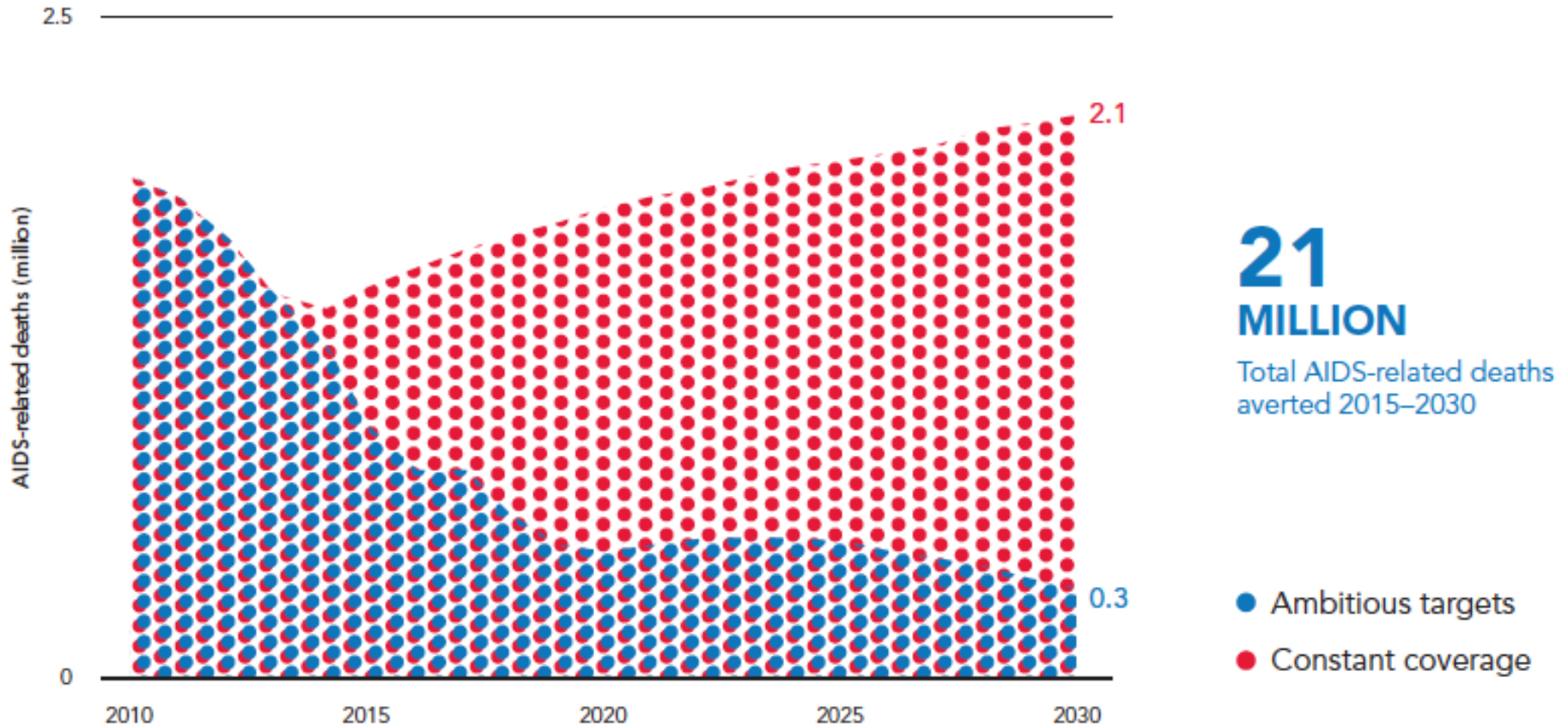
UNAIDS. AIDS by the numbers, 2015. [http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media\\_asset/AIDS\\_by\\_the\\_numbers\\_2015\\_en.pdf](http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/AIDS_by_the_numbers_2015_en.pdf)



# 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  
[http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/  
media\\_asset/UNAIDS\\_Gap\\_report\\_en.pdf](http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/UNAIDS_Gap_report_en.pdf)

# UNAIDS



## 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**

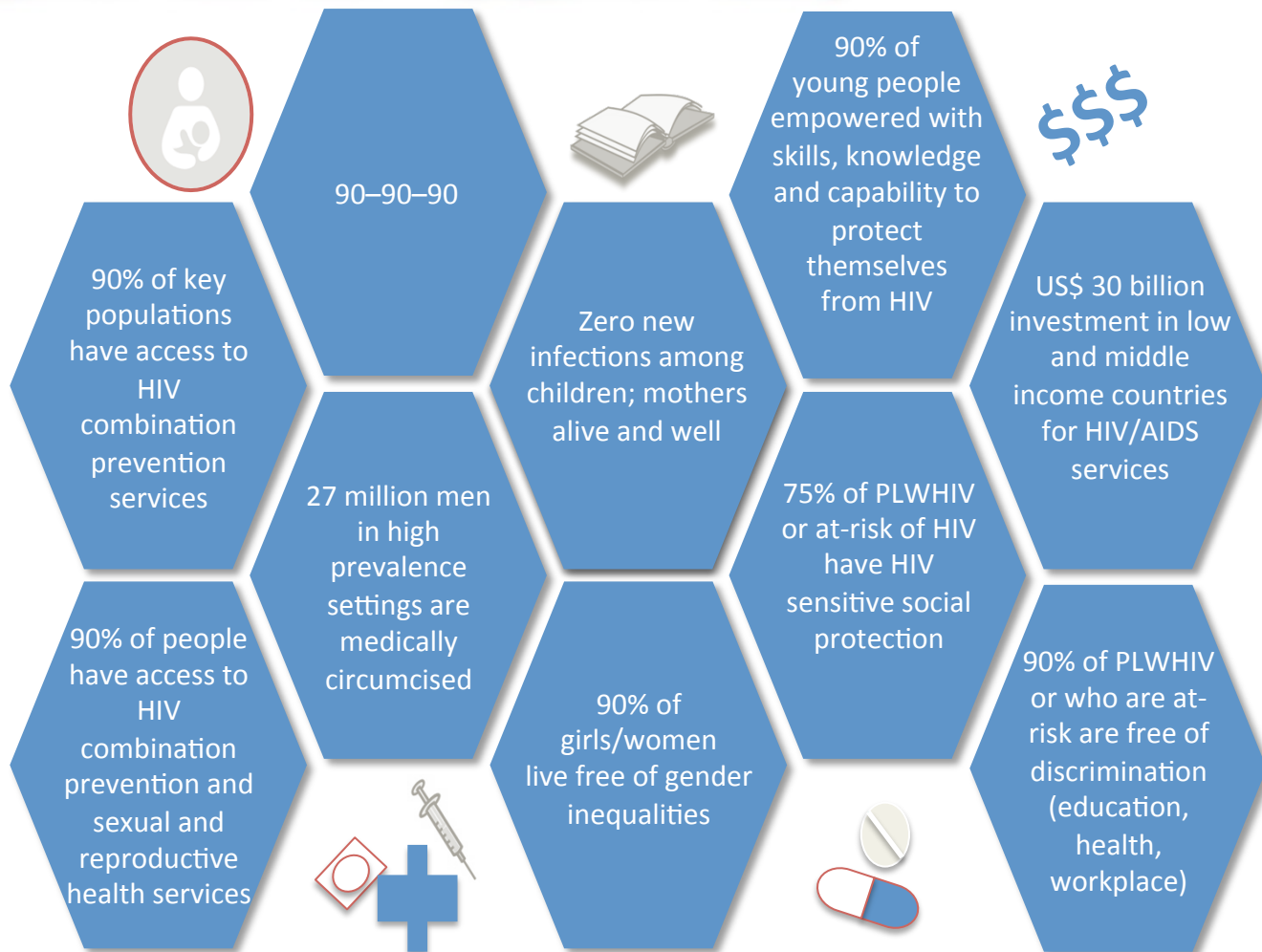
Discrimination

# Fast Track Targets embedded within UN SDGs for 2030



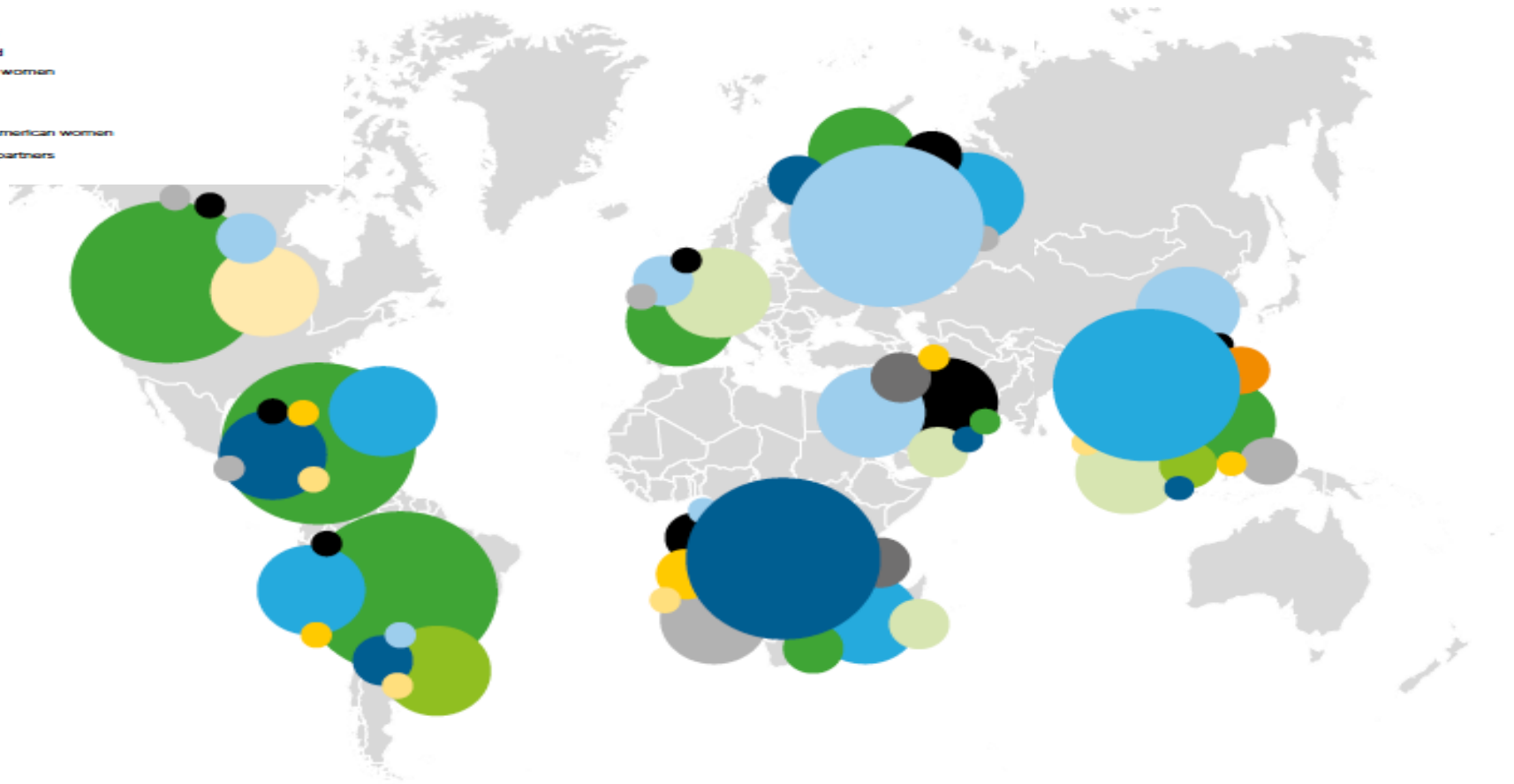
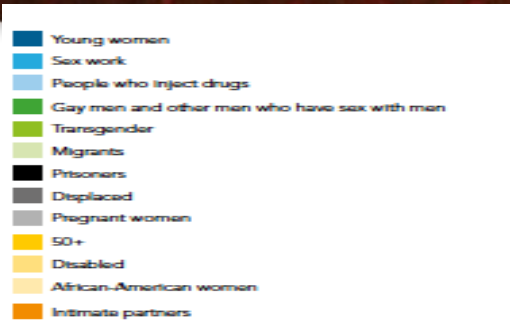
On September 25th, countries will have the opportunity to adopt a set of goals to **end poverty**, **protect the planet**, and **ensure prosperity for all** as part of a **new sustainable development agenda**. Each goal has specific targets to be achieved over the next 15 years.

# The UNAIDS strategy for 2020 includes targets for medical and social awareness

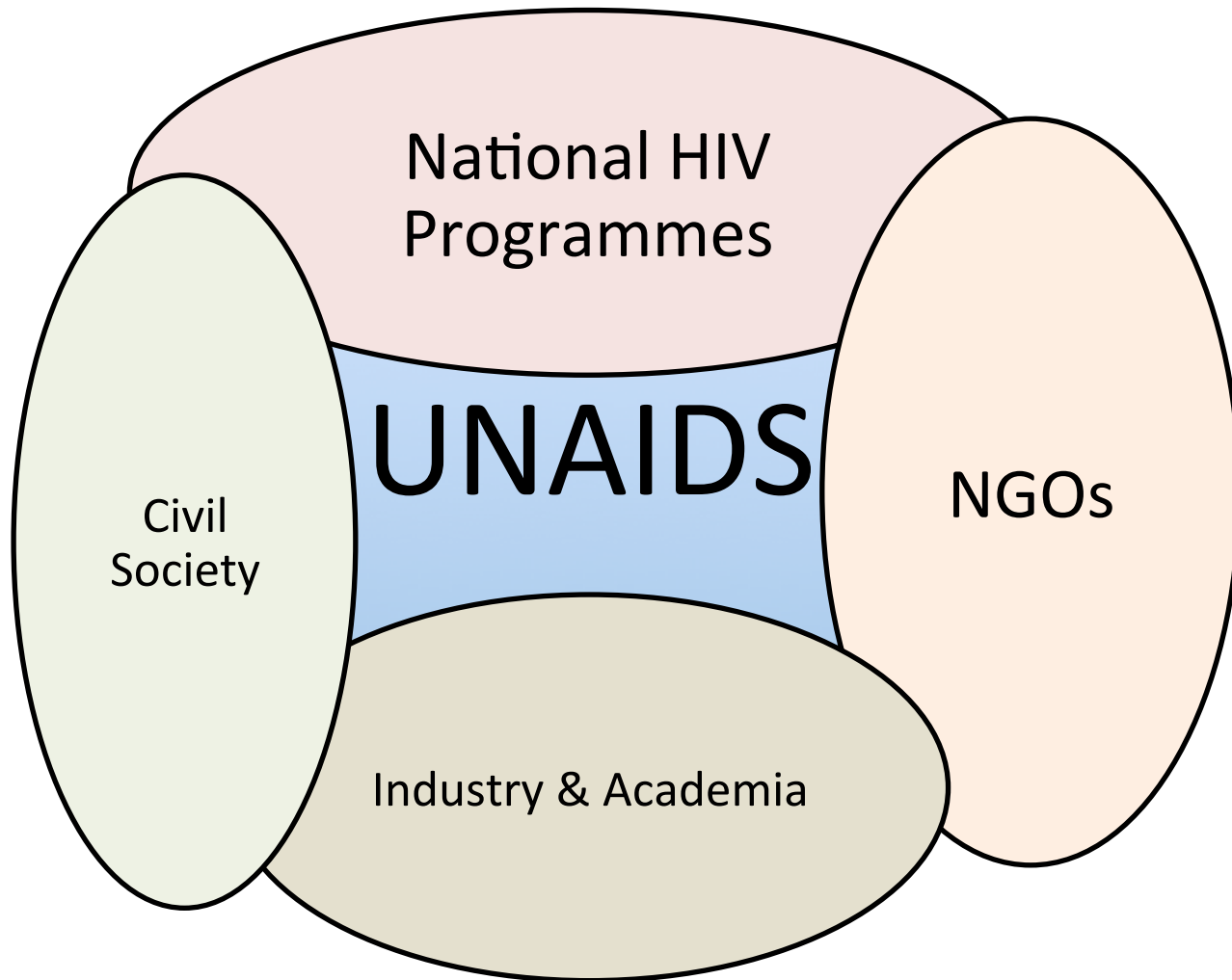




# Different regions, different issues/key populations



# Targets can only be achieved by multiple overlapping partnerships





WORLD  
AIDS DAY  
2015

On the Fast-Track to end AIDS by 2030

# Focus on location and population

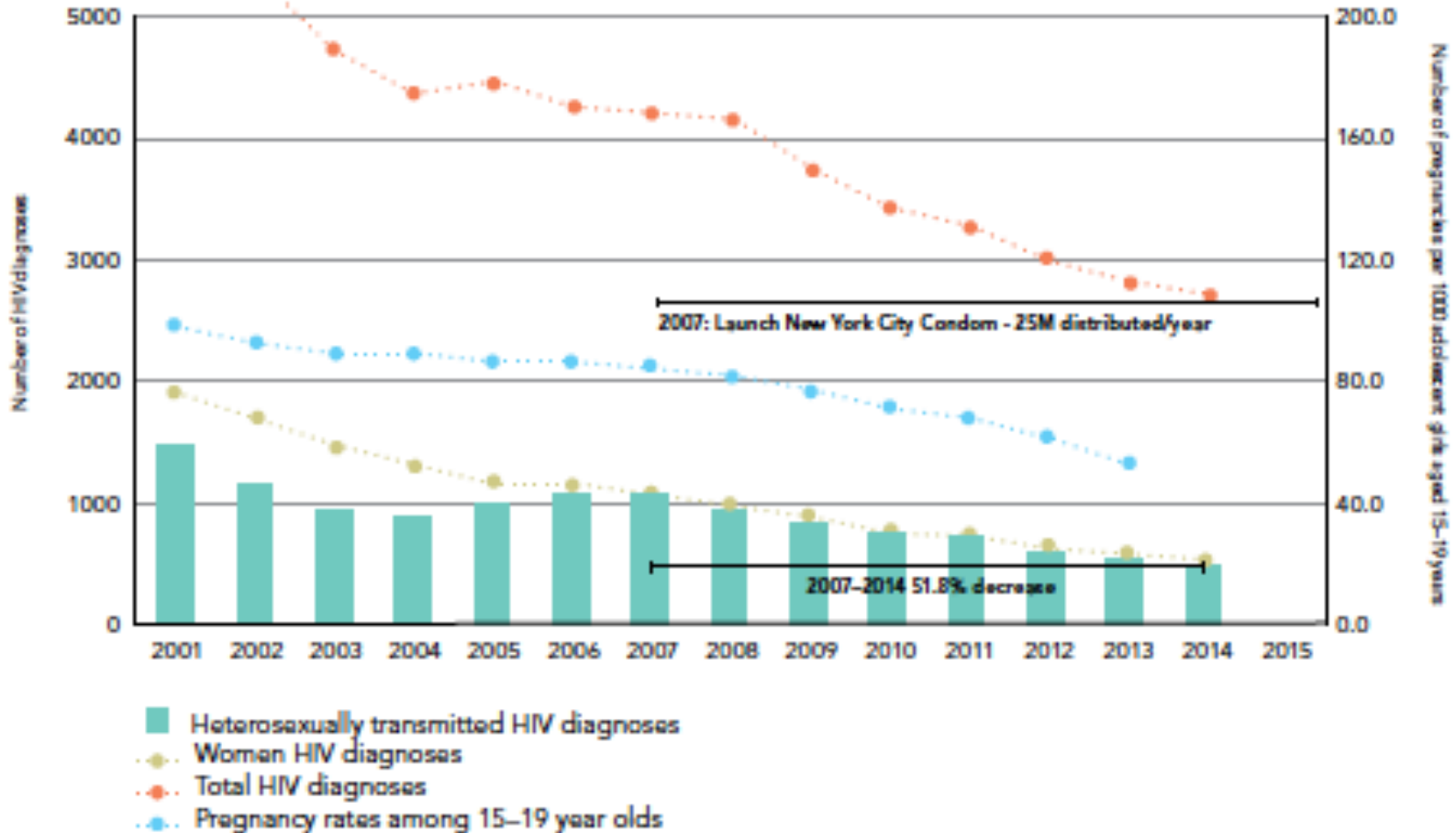


# Targeting key populations – some innovative solutions and partnerships

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# NYC – Own Branded Condom Distribution

**New HIV diagnoses in New York City, 2001–2014**



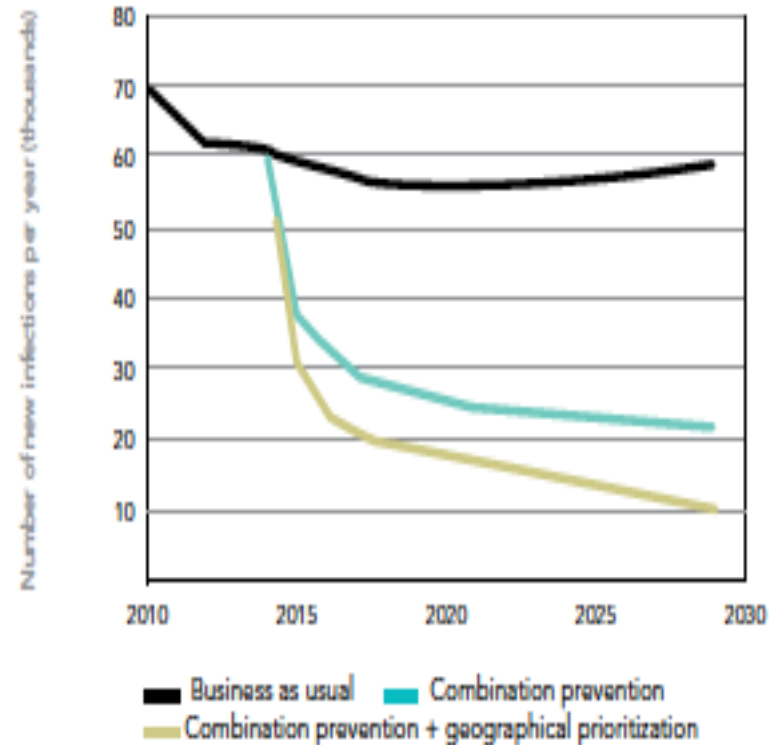
Source: New York City Health Department.

# Kenya – Mapping the Epidemic – Targeting Combination Prevention



Sources: UNAIDS estimates; Kenya Ministry of Health.

### Projected rate of new HIV infections over time nationally



# PEPFAR, Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation and Girl Effect



**Determined**

**Resilient**

**Empowered**

**AIDS-Free**

**Mentored**

**Safe**

# HIV Epidemic in Eastern Europe: problems and solutions from Ukrainian perspective

**Andriy Klepikov**  
**Alliance for Public Health**  
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[www.aph.org.ua](http://www.aph.org.ua)



**A new era: redefining the response to HIV in  
Europe 9 - 11 December 2015 | Wilton Park**

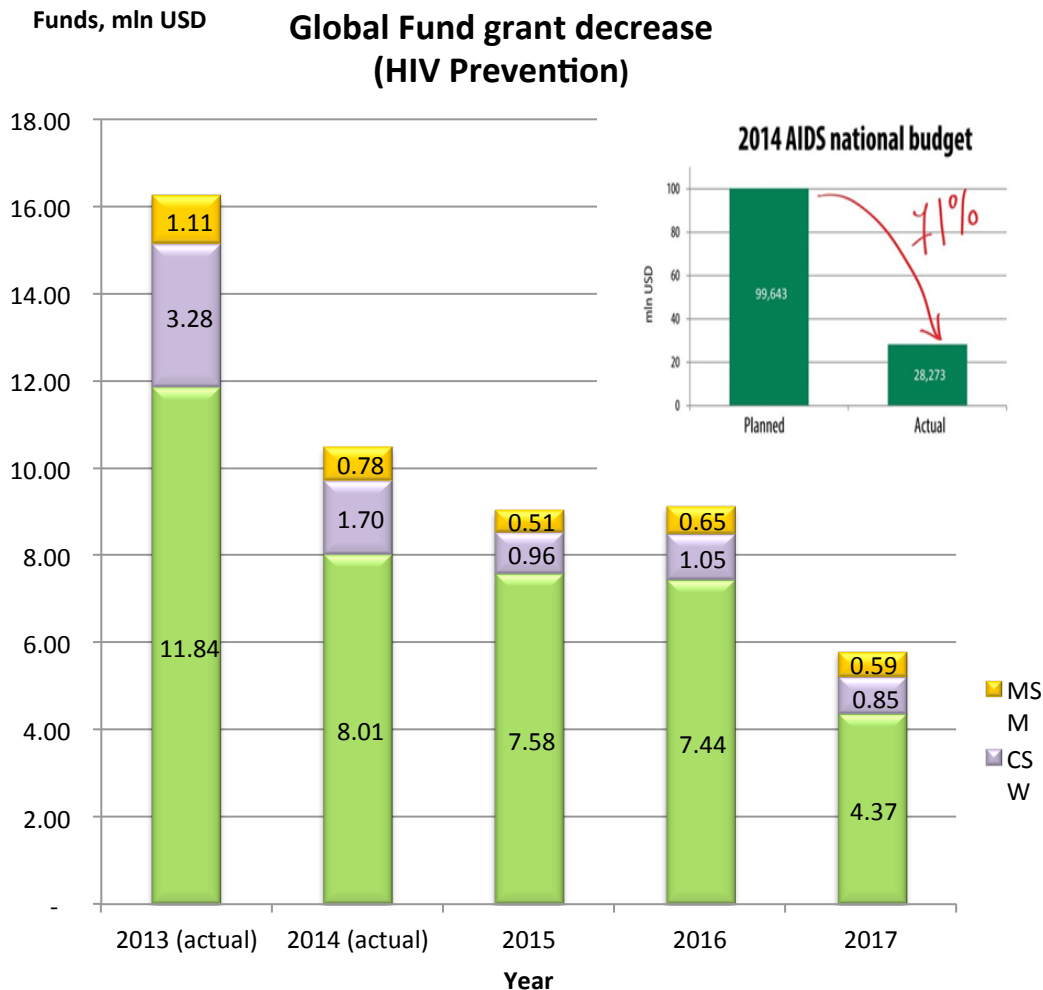




# International funding targeting key populations is reducing, domestic funding has no allocations for PWID, CSW and MSM

## 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

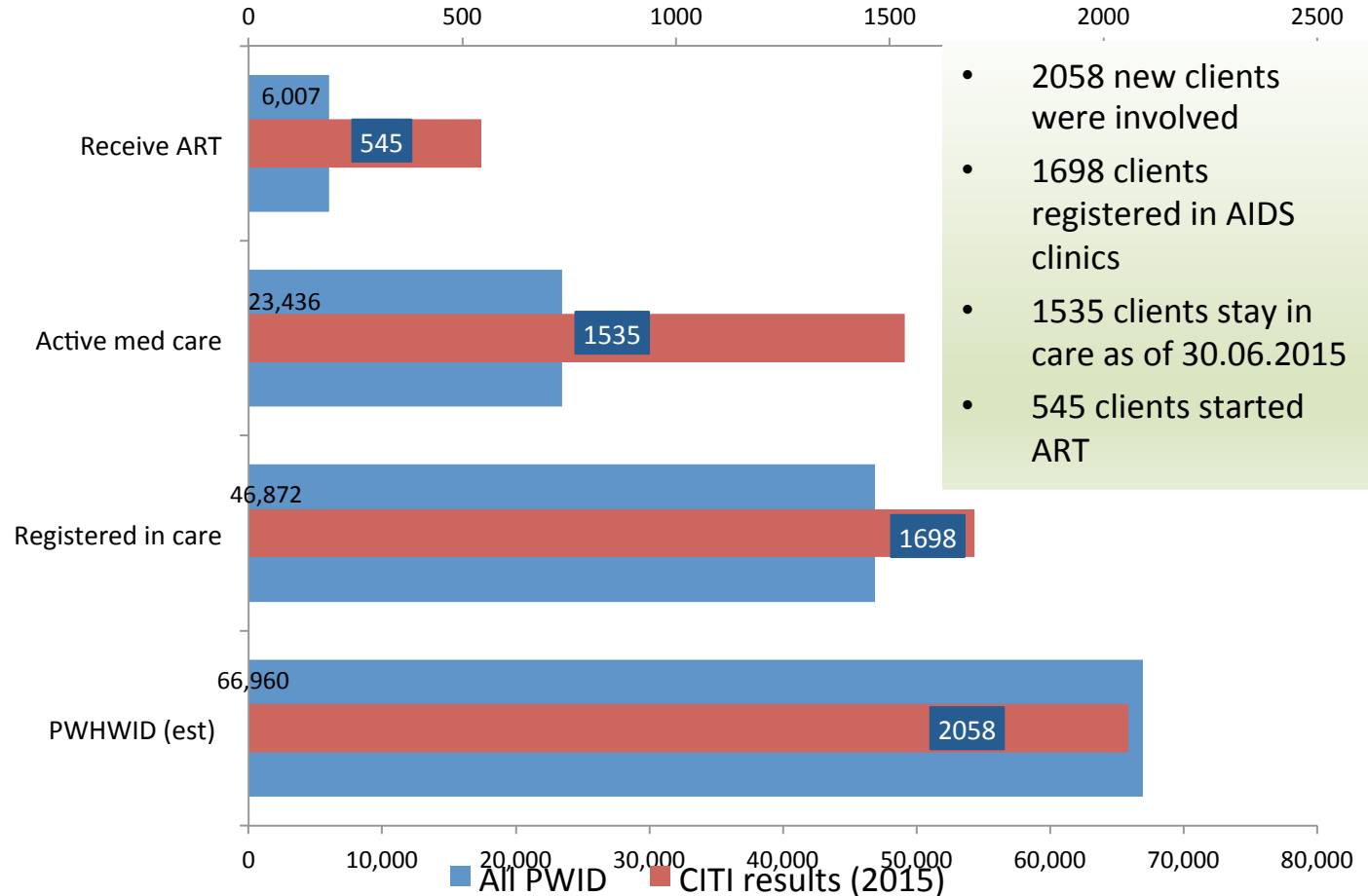


# Community Initiated Treatment Intervention (CITI): 2015 results



www.aph.org.ua

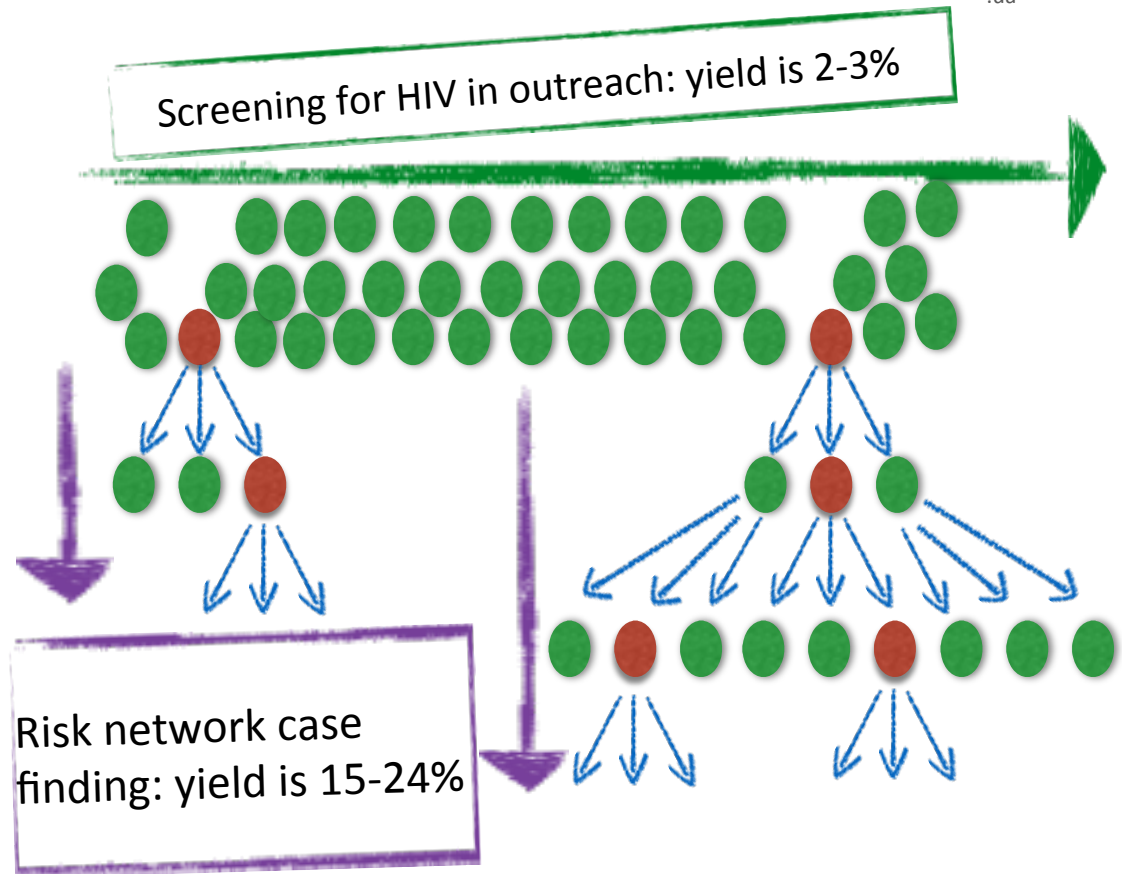
CITI combines peer-navigation, peer outreach case-management and community support which facilitates early treatment access for active drug users.



# New HIV testing strategy: Optimized Case Finding

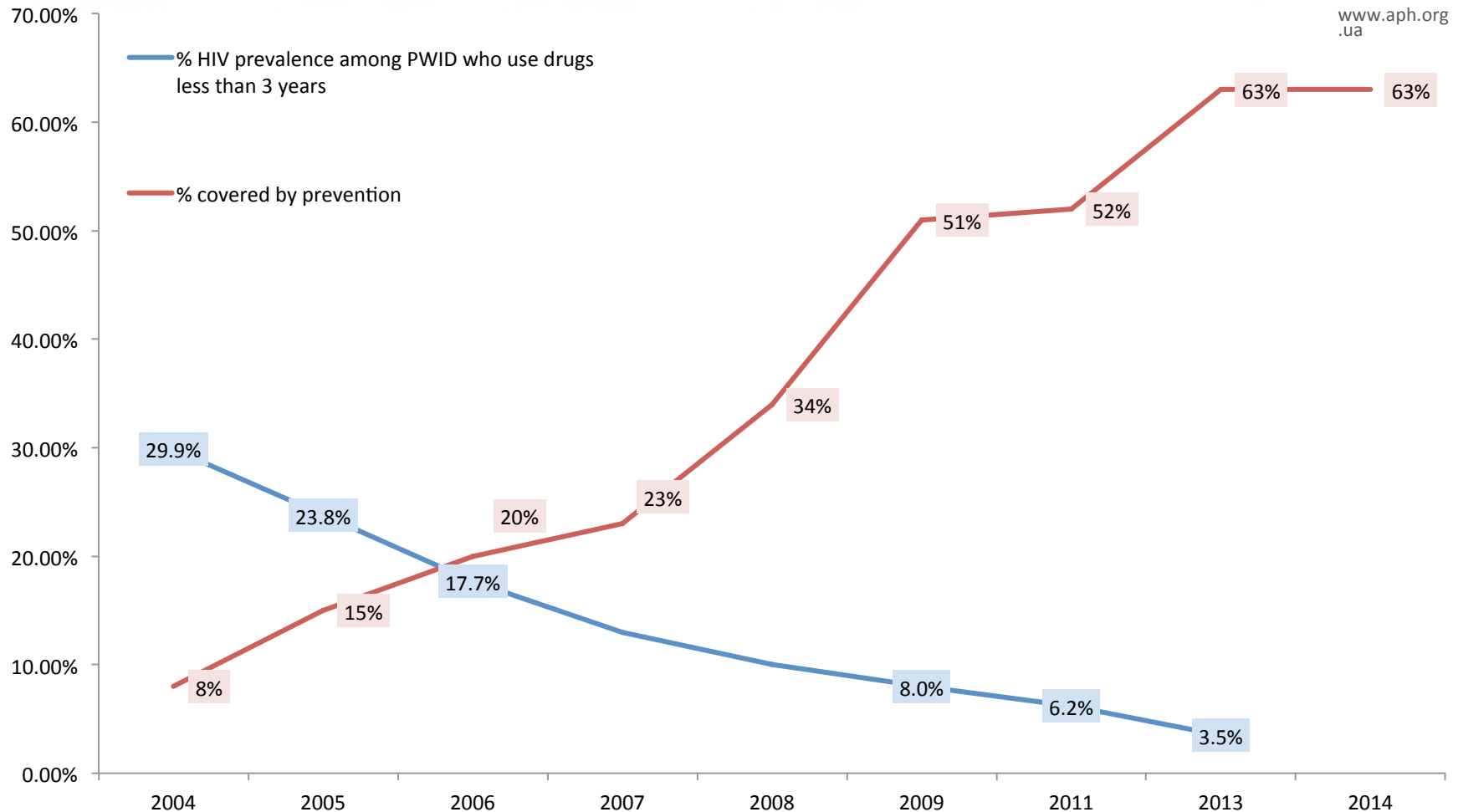
An availability of HIV tests and routine HIV screening locates a small number of cases. To optimize HIV case-finding additional strategies are required that will increase yield of HIV positive cases.

Focusing HIV screening on the risk networks of HIV-positive people significantly increases the percentage of HIV+ cases



- HIV positive case
- HIV negative case

# Inverse correlation between increasing coverage of prevention programs and number of new cases among PWID



# 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

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Partnerships for the Goals (SDG17) will be essential