The HIV Response
Where are we now?

SAMU SUMMARIES JULY 2018
This presentation

• To list the scale of the global epidemic and the response
• To list the global targets we are working towards
• To list MSF’s response to the HIV epidemic
Summary of global HIV epidemic (2016)

36.7 million people now estimated to be living with HIV

[30.8–42.9 million]

During 2016...

1.8 million people newly infected
[1.6–2.1 million]

1.0 million HIV-related deaths
[830 000–1.2 million]
People living with HIV by WHO region (2016)

36.7 million people living with HIV globally

- Africa: 25.6 million
- Americas: 3.3 million
- South-East Asia: 3.5 million
- Europe: 2.4 million
- Eastern Mediterranean: 360,000
- Western Pacific: 1.5 million
### Summary of global HIV epidemic (2016)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of people living with HIV in 2016</td>
<td>36.7 million</td>
<td>[30.8 million – 42.9 million]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adults</td>
<td>34.5 million</td>
<td>[28.8 million – 40.2 million]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>17.8 million</td>
<td>[15.4 million – 20.3 million]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>16.7 million</td>
<td>[14.0 million – 19.5 million]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children (&lt;15 years)</td>
<td>2.1 million</td>
<td>[1.7 million – 2.6 million]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
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</tr>
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<tbody>
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<td>1.8 million</td>
<td>[1.6 million – 2.1 million]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adults</td>
<td>1.7 million</td>
<td>[1.4 million – 1.9 million]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children (&lt;15 years)</td>
<td>160 000</td>
<td>[100 000 – 220 000]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AIDS deaths in 2016</td>
<td>1.0 million</td>
<td>[830 000 – 1.2 million]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adults</td>
<td>890 000</td>
<td>[740 000 – 1.1 million]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children (&lt;15 years)</td>
<td>120 000</td>
<td>[79 000 – 160 000]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: UNAIDS/WHO estimates.
Decline in HIV incidence and mortality over time

People newly infected with HIV globally

Source: UNAIDS/WHO estimates.
Remarkable individual and population health benefits

Life Expectancy at birth

World

S.Africa

Zimbabwe

1985  2000  2015

World
Botswana
Namibia
Malawi
Zambia
Sub-Saharan Africa
South Africa
Mozambique
Zimbabwe
Uganda
Lesotho
Swaziland
Number of people newly infected with HIV

UNAIDS/WHO estimates

Future targets
Number of new HIV infections 2015

2.1 million new infections
150,000 new paediatric infections
960,000 new infections in east and southern Africa
## New HIV infections by region, 2015–2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WHO region</th>
<th>Number of new HIV infections 2015</th>
<th>Number of new HIV infections 2016</th>
<th>New HIV infections all ages (per 1000 uninfected population) 2015</th>
<th>New HIV infections all ages (per 1000 uninfected population) 2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>1 200 000</td>
<td>1 200 000</td>
<td>1.34</td>
<td>1.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Americas</td>
<td>150 000</td>
<td>150 000</td>
<td>0.16</td>
<td>0.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South-East Asia</td>
<td>160 000</td>
<td>150 000</td>
<td>0.09</td>
<td>0.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>210 000</td>
<td>220 000</td>
<td>0.23</td>
<td>0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Mediterranean</td>
<td>36 000</td>
<td>37 000</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>0.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Pacific</td>
<td>97 000</td>
<td>97 000</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global</td>
<td>1 900 000</td>
<td>1 800 000</td>
<td>0.27</td>
<td>0.26</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
New HIV infections among people aged 15 years and over, by region, 2010–2015

- Decrease in eastern and southern Africa
- Increase in eastern Europe and central Asia
- Stable in all other regions
Distribution of new infections by region 2014

Majority of new infections:

- Africa: General Population
- Asia and Pacific, Latin America and Middle East and North Africa: combination of key populations
- Eastern Europe and Central Asia: majority PWID
Number of people receiving antiretroviral treatment

UNAIDS/WHO estimates

Future targets

- 2000: 685,000
- 2005: 2.1 million
- 2010: 7.7 million
- 2016: 19.5 million
- Mid-2017: 20.9 million
- 2020: ≈ 30 million
- 2030: ≈ 33 million

UNAIDS/WHO estimates
HIV testing and care continuum by WHO region (2016)

UNAIDS/WHO estimates
Increase in people receiving ART over time

19.5 [17.2–20.3] million on treatment by 2016

20.9 million on treatment by mid-2017

Source: UNAIDS/WHO estimates.
ART coverage over time

Source: UNAIDS/WHO estimates.
ART coverage by sex among adults, 2016

Source: UNAIDS/WHO estimates.
Number of people dying from HIV

UNAIDS/WHO estimates

Future targets

- 2005: 1.9 million
- 2000: 1.5 million
- 2016: 1.0 million
- 2020: <500,000
- 2030: <400,000
## Deaths due to HIV by region, 2015–2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WHO region</th>
<th>Number of deaths due to HIV/AIDS</th>
<th>Number of deaths due to HIV/AIDS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>760 000</td>
<td>720 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[620 000–930 000]</td>
<td>[590 000–890 000]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Americas</td>
<td>57 000</td>
<td>54 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[47 000–69 000]</td>
<td>[44 000–65 000]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South-East Asia</td>
<td>130 000</td>
<td>130 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[130 000–230 000]</td>
<td>[120 000–220 000]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>46 000</td>
<td>49 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[38 000–53 000]</td>
<td>[40 000–56 000]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Mediterranean</td>
<td>16 000</td>
<td>17 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[13 000–22 000]</td>
<td>[14 000–24 000]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Pacific</td>
<td>44 000</td>
<td>39 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[30 000–69 000]</td>
<td>[25 000–66 000]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global</td>
<td>1 100 000</td>
<td>1 000 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[880 000–1 300 000]</td>
<td>[830 000–1 200 000]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
So what are the current global targets?
The UNAIDs Fast-Track Targets

By 2020:
• Fewer than 500,000 new infections
• Fewer than 500,000 AIDS related deaths
• Zero discrimination

By 2030
• Fewer than 200,000 new infections
• Fewer than 200,000 AIDS related deaths
• Zero discrimination
Global treatment targets have doubled every 5 years since 2000 and need to double again
The 5 “90” Targets

- 90% of people living with HIV know their status
- 90% of people who know their HIV positive status are accessing treatment
- 90% of people receiving treatment have suppressed viral loads
- 90% of people have access to HIV combination prevention and sexual and reproductive health services
- 90% of people with advanced HIV have access to a package of care to reduce mortality

- 90% of all PLWHIV know their status
- 81% of all PLWHIV on treatment
- 73% of all PLWHIV with suppressed viral loads
HIV testing and care continuum (2016)

- People living with HIV: 36.7 million
- Aware of HIV status: 25.5 million (7.5 million aware, 90% of those aware are treated)
- On treatment: 19.5 million (10.2 million on treatment, 90% of those treated have viral load suppressed)
- Viral load suppressed: 16.0 million (10.7 million suppressed, 90% of those suppressed are treated)

UNAIDS/WHO estimates
The WHO guidelines
What about the resources needed for scale up?

In low and middle income countries:

• $19.2 billion estimated resources available for AIDS response 2014
• $26.2 billion estimate of what is needed by 2020 to reach the fast track targets
• $19.3 billion peak investment needed in 2017 to achieve the 90-90-90 targets
• 7.3 billion needed for HIV prevention by 2020
• 57% of total investments in AIDS response are from domestic funds
• $7 billion gap in resources available in 2014 and what is needed by 2020

Calculated in 2016 based on 2015 programme data
Sources of International Funding

- **Multilateral assistance: The Global Fund to Fight AIDS TB and Malaria, UNITAID and other UN agencies**
  - 2015 26% of HIV assistance ($1.9 billion) was provided through multilateral agencies
  - The Global Fund is the world's largest financier of HIV and AIDS
  - In Sept 2016 the fifth replenishment saw donors commit $12.9 billion between 2017 and 2019
  - The USA is the largest donor to the Global Fund followed by the UK, France, Germany and Japan

- **Bilateral Assistance**
  - The majority of donor government funding was distributed directly to recipient countries in 2015 (74%).
  - ‘Bilateral’ funding fell by US$ 715 million on 2014 levels with the USA accounting for the majority of this fall (57%)
  - One source of bilateral funding is the President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR)
  - Since 2003, PEPFAR has spent US$ 70 billion on programmes globally to combat HIV and AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and other opportunistic infections.

- **Where multilateral and bilateral funding from**
  - USA (66.4%), United Kingdom 13%, France 3.5%, Germany 2.7%, Netherlands 2.3%
  - Since 2006, these five countries have accounted for roughly 80% of all HIV funding from donor governments
PEPFAR: Remarkable Expansion of lifesaving services with flat budgets

- Expansion through efficiencies
- Expansion through 6-7B in pipeline

PEPFAR Bilateral Budget, in $Millions

Year

2004
2006
2008
2010
2012
2014
2016

# of People

0
1,000,000
2,000,000
3,000,000
4,000,000
5,000,000
6,000,000
7,000,000
8,000,000
9,000,000
10,000,000
11,000,000
12,000,000
13,000,000
14,000,000
15,000,000
16,000,000

Cumulative VMMC
Current on HIV Treatment
PEPFAR Budget (Bilateral + GF HIV)

MEDECINS SANS FRONTIERES
DOCTORS WITHOUT BORDERS
Figure 29: Supporting Two Patients for the Price of One

Smart service delivery doubles the impact of every dollar without reducing quality of care for patients or their adherence to treatment.

$563 – One Patient
Follow-up assessments every 1-3 months

- Annual Lab Tests $272
- First Line Medication $147
- Service Delivery $144

$561 – Two Patients
Follow-up assessments every 6-12 months

- Annual Lab Tests $90
- Differentiated Service Delivery $90
- First Line Medication $118

By adopting World Health Organization’s treatment recommendations for test and start and differentiated service delivery, we can serve two patients for the same cost as one.
Private philanthropic organisations

- Provided US$ 618 million for global HIV and AIDS programmes in 2014 – an 8% increase on 2013
- The Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation is the leading philanthropic funder of international HIV efforts.
- To date, the foundation has committed more than $3 billion in HIV grants to organisations around the world and has given an additional $1.6 billion to the Global Fund.
Focus & prioritisation (high burden, low resources, pops, countries, locations etc)

• Epidemic control

• Funding (do more with less, innovation, impact, efficiency, sustainability, shared responsibility)

“the kind of global AIDS response policymakers craft when they have one hand tied behind their back”
HIV resource availability by source, 2006–2016, and projected resource needs by 2020, low- and middle-income countries

Source UNAIDS 2017
HIV resource availability by source, 2006–2016, and projected resource needs by 2020, western and central Africa

Source UNAIDS 2017
Key Messages

• 21 million on ART of the 36.7 million people living with HIV
• Wide variations across geographical regions and populations
• New infections stable or decreased except for eastern Europe and central Asia
• Mortality remains high at 1 million deaths per year with little decrease
• Ambitious global targets aim for 73% to have a suppressed viral load and 200,000 new infections by 2030
• Decrease in international funding puts the HIV Response and the achievement of Global Targets at risk, despite a significant increase in domestic funding