### 35th UNAIDS Programme Coordinating Board - Thematic Segment

## Halving HIV transmission among people who inject drugs







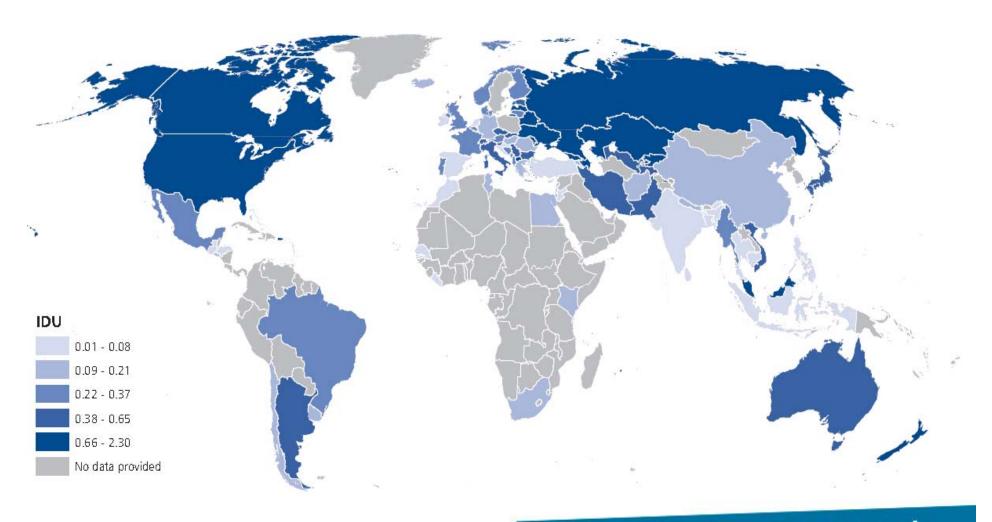


## Setting the scene: Data, evidence, barriers and opportunities

Responding to unmet needs
LEAVING NO ONE BEHIND

### Prevalence of people who inject drugs

12.7 million PWID (0.27 %)

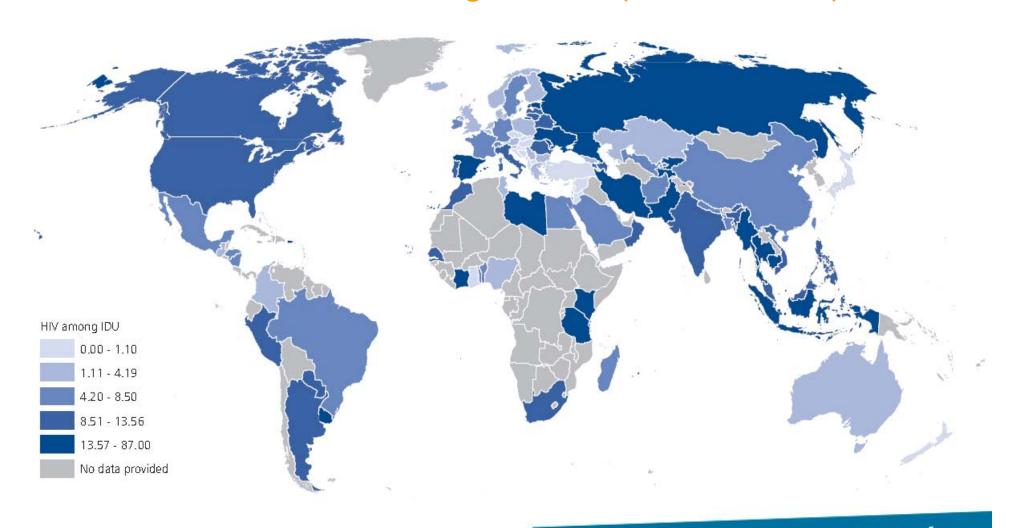


Responding to unmet needs
LEAVING NO ONE BEHIND

Source: World Drug report 2014

### Prevalence of HIV among people who inject drugs

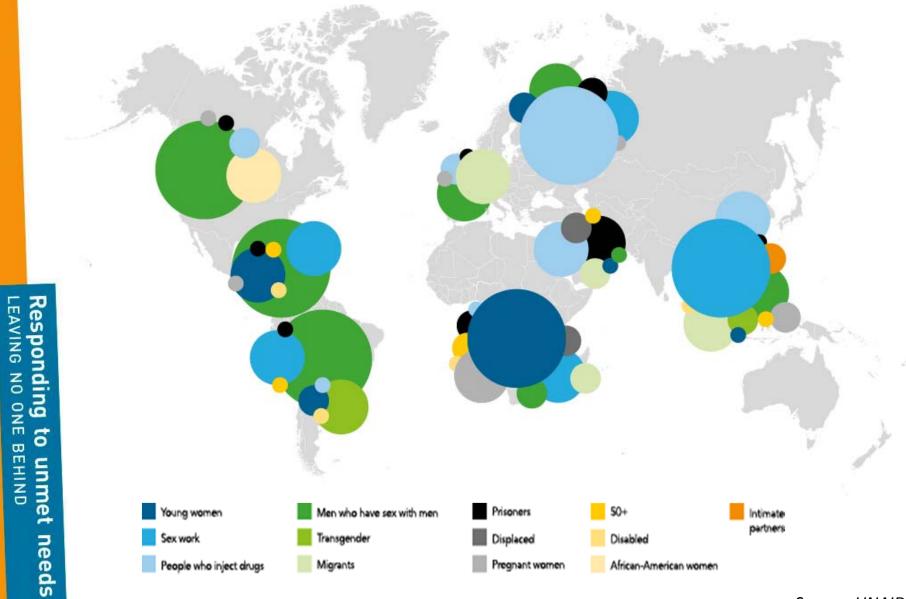
1.7 million PWID living with HIV (13.1% of PWID)



Responding to unmet needs
LEAVING NO ONE BEHIND

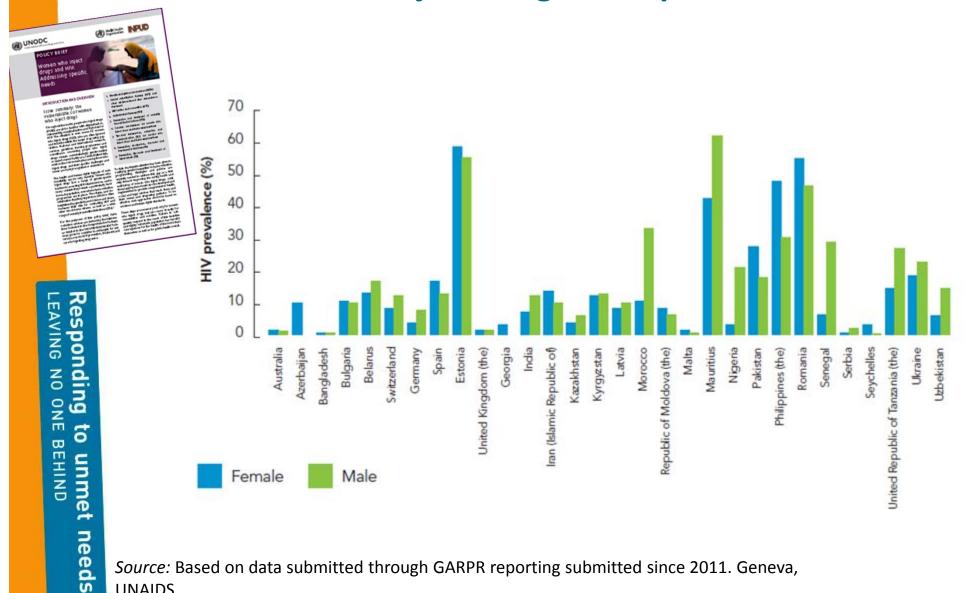
Source: World Drug report 2014

### The importance and location of population



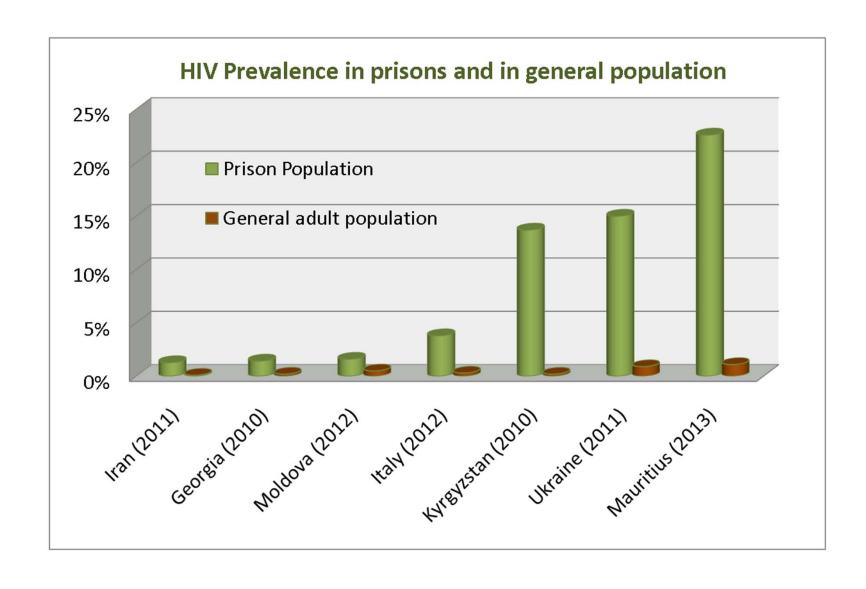
Source: UNAIDS

### Women who inject drugs: HIV prevalence

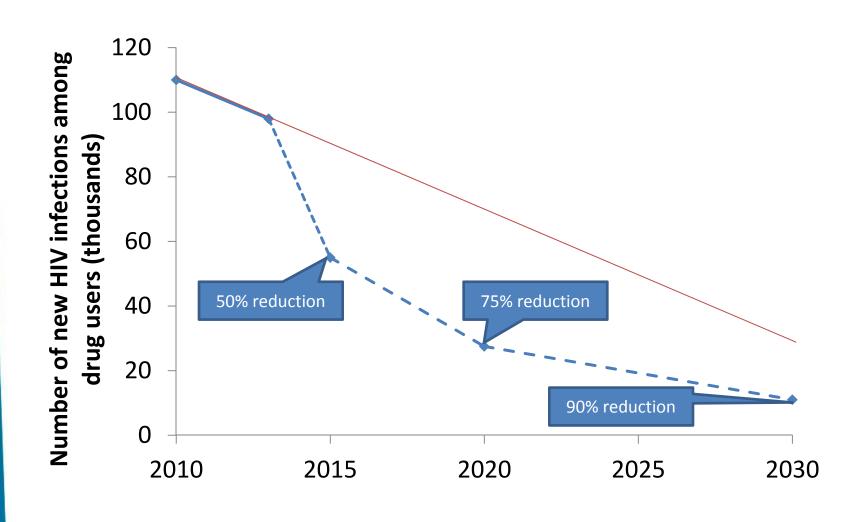


Source: Based on data submitted through GARPR reporting submitted since 2011. Geneva, UNAIDS.

#### HIV AND PEOPLE WHO INJECT DRUGS IN PRISONS



## Reducing HIV transmission among people who inject drugs

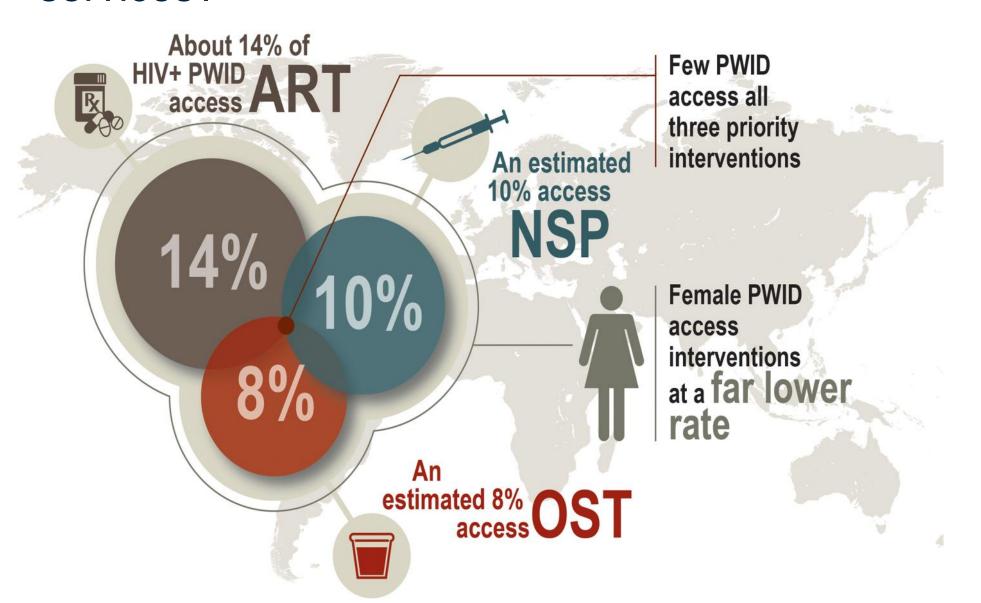


#### JOINT UN RECOMMENDED INTERVENTIONS

Comprehensive Package of interventions for HIV prevention, treatment and care among people who inject drugs

- 1. Needle and syringe programmes (NSPs)
- 2. Opioid substitution therapy (OST) and other evidence-based drug dependence treatment
- 3. HIV testing and counselling (HTC)
- 4. Antiretroviral therapy (ART)
- 5. Prevention and treatment of sexually transmitted infections (STIs)
- 6. Condom programmes for people who inject drugs and their sexual partners
- 7. Targeted information, education and communication (IEC) for people who inject drugs and their sexual partners
- 8. Prevention, vaccination, diagnosis and treatment for viral hepatitis
- 9. Prevention, diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis (TB).

### What is the global coverage of harm reduction services?



# Responding to unmet needs LEAVING NO ONE BEHIND

## 24 HPCs selected for maximum impact on the epidemic

**Epidemiological data** 

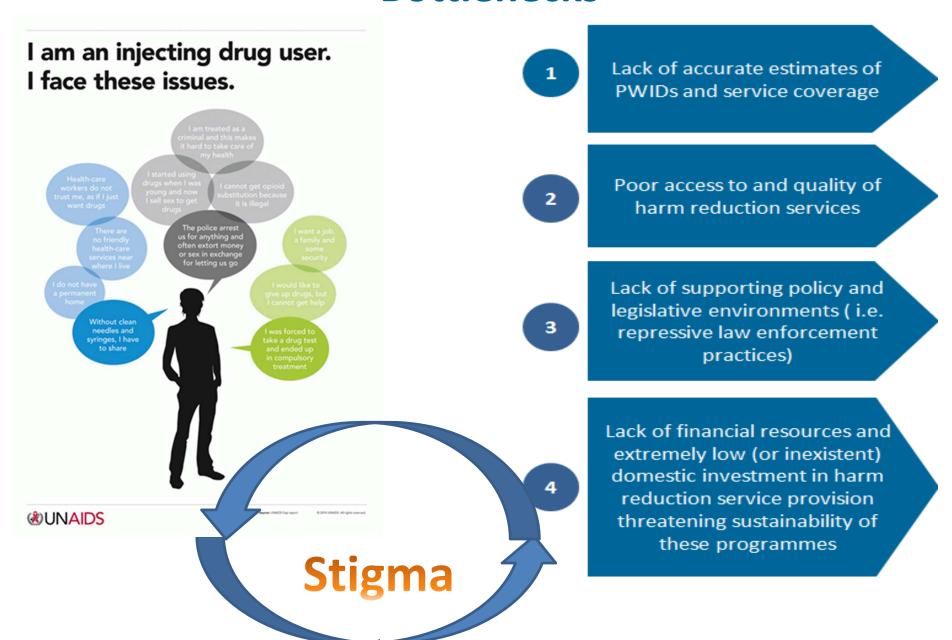
**Country readiness** 

(policy, legal framework)

**Resources/Capacity** 

Regions	Recommended by		Countries
Asia	1	UNODC & CSO	Indonesia
	2	UNODC & CSO	China
	3	UNODC & CSO	Pakistan
	4	UNODC & CSO	India
	5	UNODC & CSO	Vietnam
	6	UNODC & CSO	Thailand
	7	UNODC	Philippines
	8	UNODC	Myanmar
Eurasia	9	UNODC & CSO	Tajikistan
	10	UNODC & CSO	Belarus
	11	UNODC & CSO	Ukraine
	12	UNODC & CSO	Kyrgyzstan
	13	UNODC & CSO	Moldova
	14	UNODC & CSO	Uzbekistan
	15	UNODC	Kazakhstan
Latin	16	UNODC & CSO	Brazil
America	17	UNODC & CSO	Argentina
MENA	18	UNODC & CSO	Morocco
	19	UNODC & CSO	Egypt
	20	UNODC	Iran
Africa	21	UNODC & CSO	Kenya
	22	UNODC & CSO	South Africa
	23	UNODC & CSO	Nigeria
	24	UNODC	Tanzania, Zanzibar

### **Bottlenecks**





### **Critical enablers**

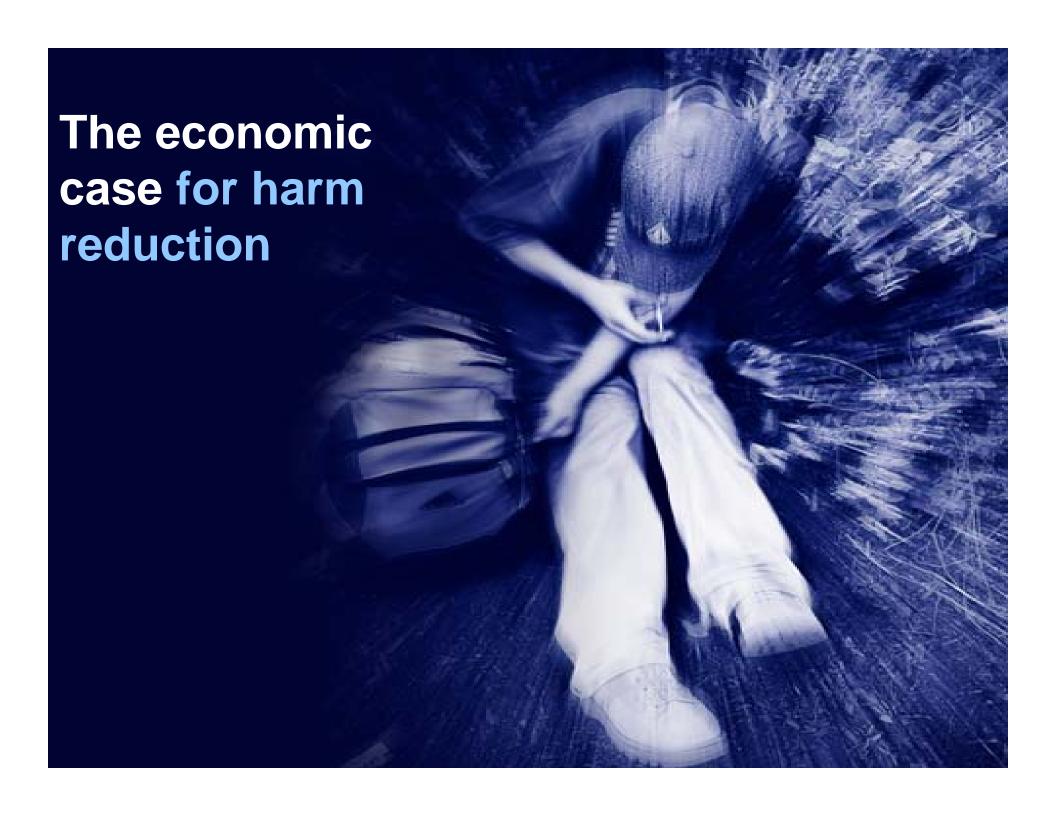
- Supportive legal and policy framework
- Supportive law enforcement practices
- Empowerment of people who use drugs
- Closing of compulsory detention centres for rehabilitation of DU
- Alternatives to imprisonment including decriminalisation of drug use

JOINT STATEMENT
Compulsory drug detention and rehabilitation centres

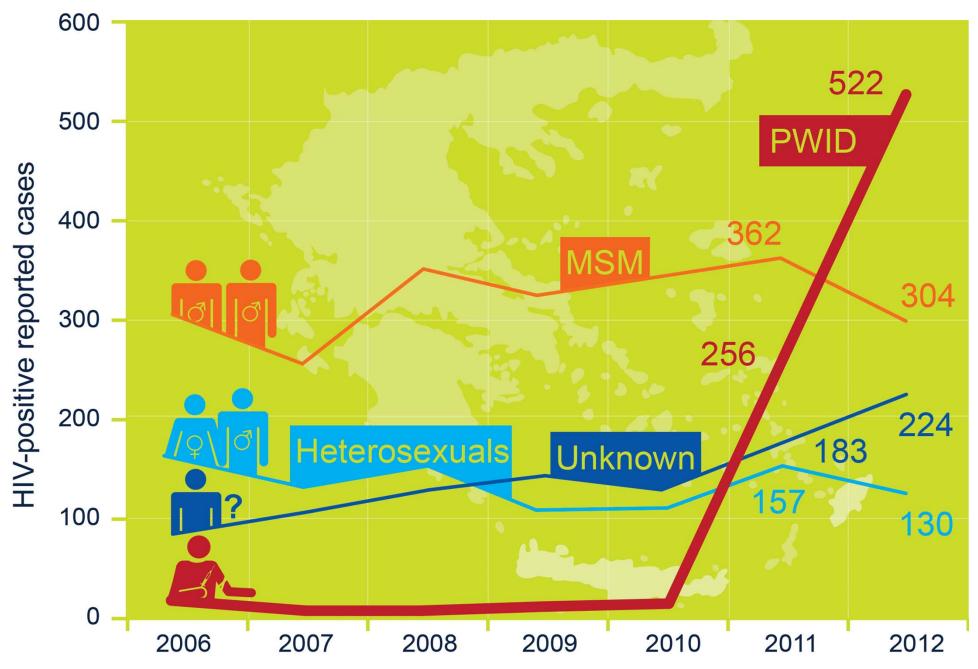
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The Joint Statement calls for compulsory drug detention and rehabilitation centres be replaced with voluntary, rights-based, evidenceinformed programmes in the community.

Appropriate funding



### Surging HIV epidemic among PWID in Greece

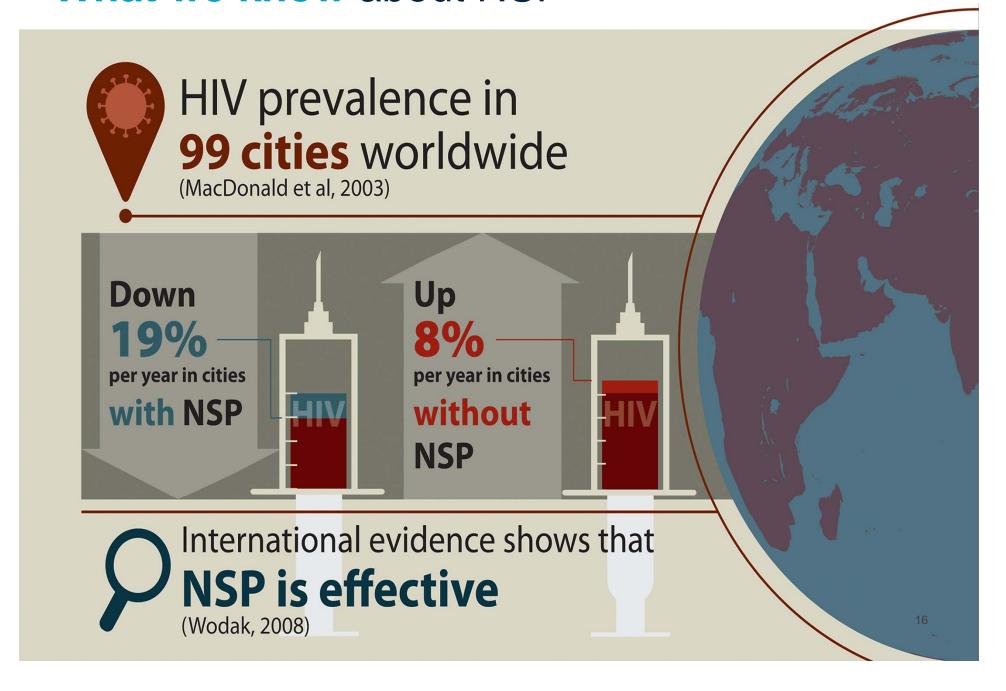


## Three proven priority Interventions

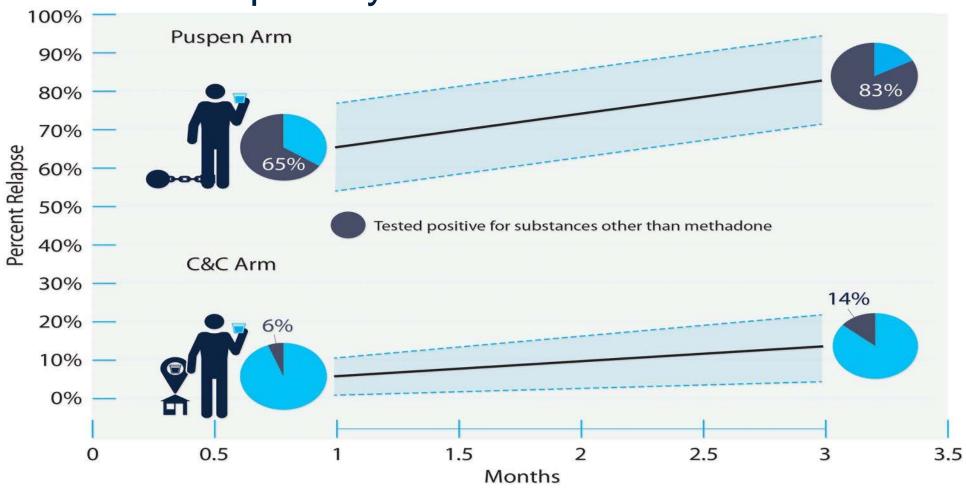


WHO, UNODC and UNAIDS—three priority interventions plus HCT, condoms, IEC, STI, HCV and TB prevention/treatment

### What we know about NSP

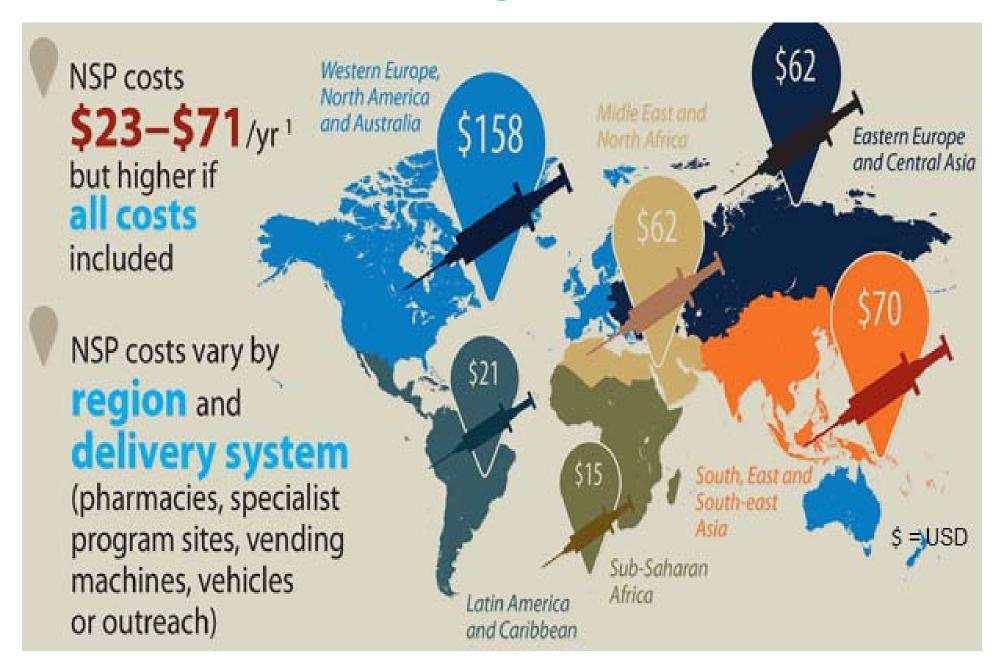


## What we know about community OST versus compulsory detention





### What are the cost ranges? NSP



### What are the cost ranges? OST



### How much is spent on harm reduction?

Estimated \$160 million in LMIC in 2007:



90% from international donors



= 3 cents per PWID per day

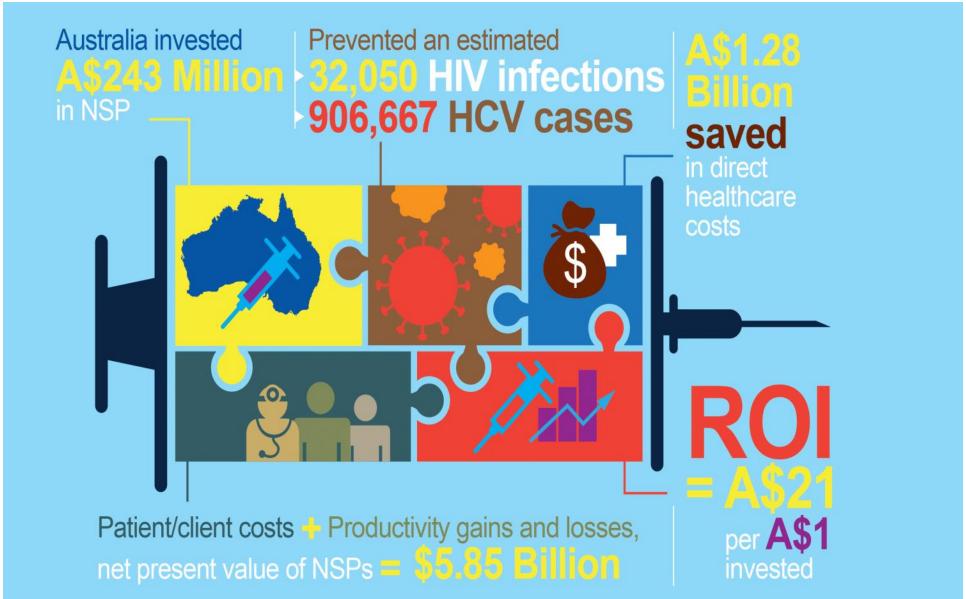




### Estimated scale-up cost of NSP, OST and ART for PWIDs

	Mid target 20% NSP coverage 20% OST coverage 25% ART coverage	High target 60% NSP coverage 40% OST coverage 75% ART coverage
South, East and South East Asia	527M	1.49B
Latin America and Caribbean	625M	1.47B
Middle East and North Africa	26M	55M
W-Europe, N-America and Australasia		
	17M	1.19M
Eastern Europe and Central Asia	1.04B	2.51B
Sub-Saharan Africa	414M	901M
Total Per year	2.65B	7.62B

### Cost-effectiveness of harm reduction: Australia





### Conclusion

### **Inaction costly**

- NOT the equivalent of nothing happening
- Hard to reverse epidemic once established

### Whereas harm reduction is

- Effective—in terms of HIV cases averted
- Cost-effective—in terms of healthy years gained and costs
- Social benefits exceed treatment costs

### And benefits the whole population

 Benefits more non-drug users than drug users

### Global best buy!



## Thank you