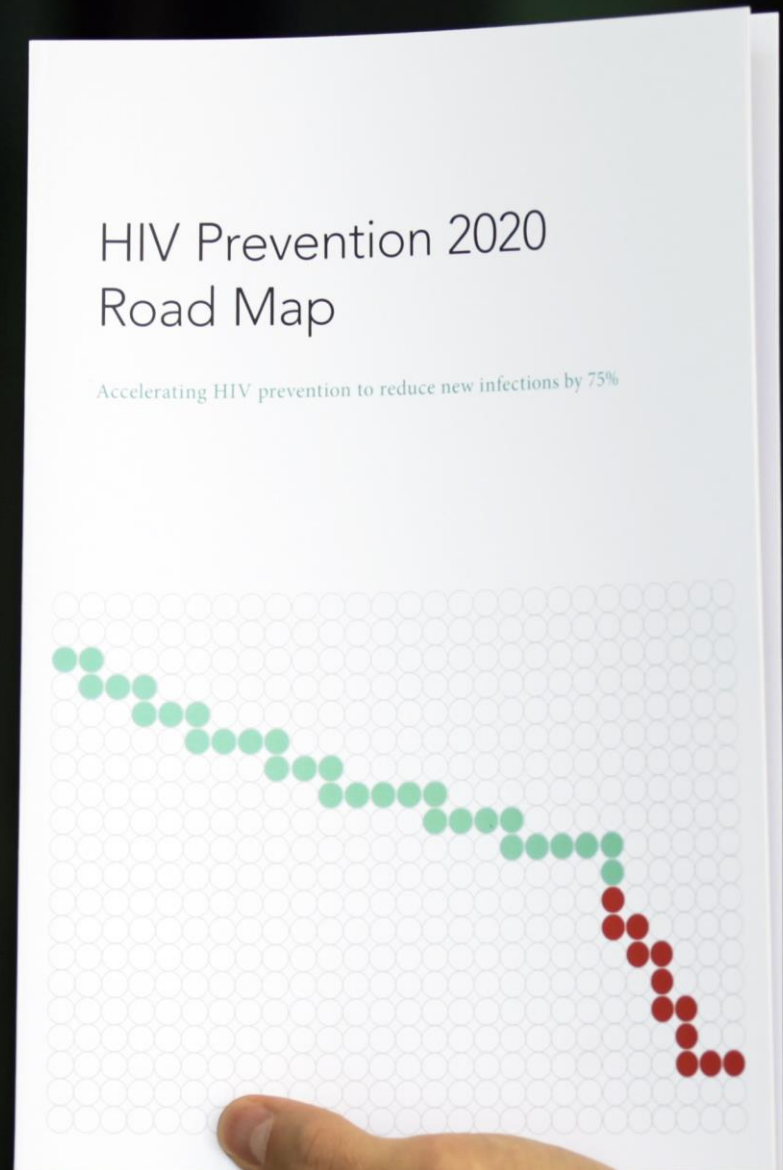


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# Update on HIV Prevention

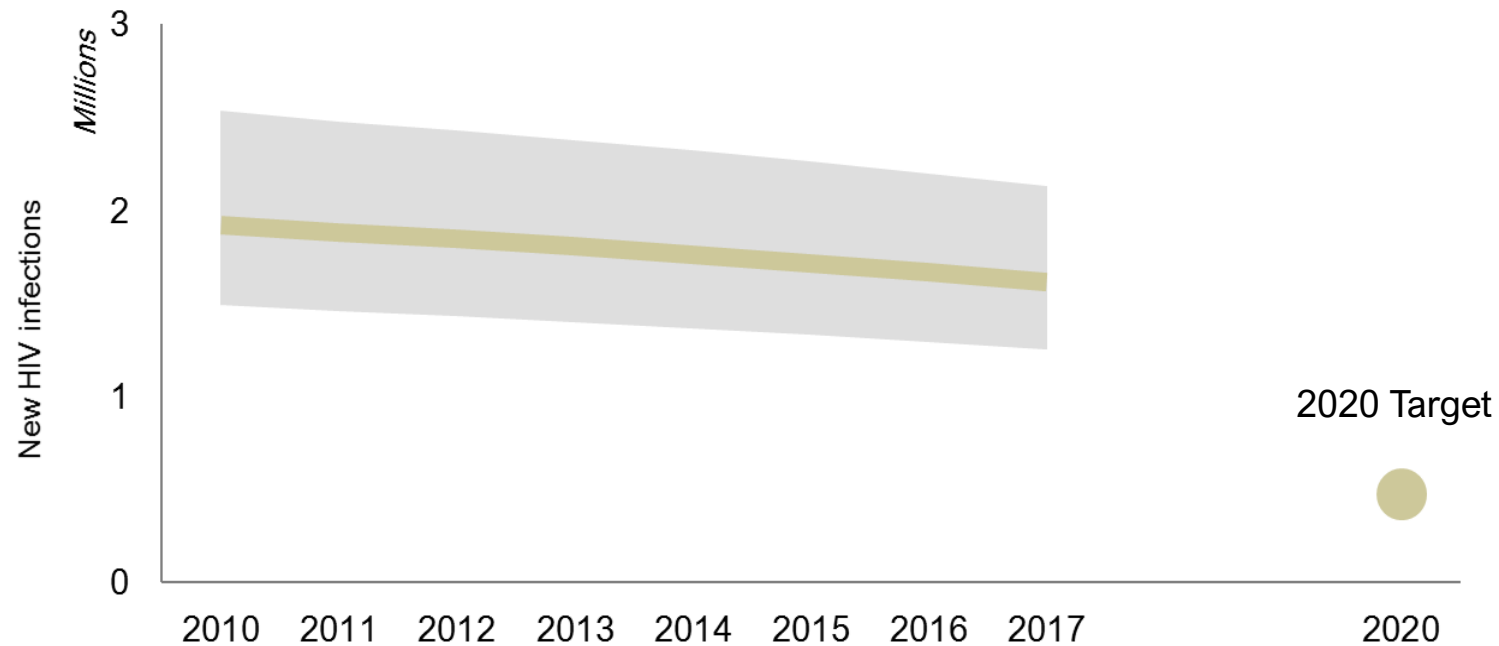
December 2018

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# 1. Status and progress on HIV prevention

# New HIV infections among adults (15+ years), globally, 2010–2017 and 2020 target



Source: UNAIDS Global AIDS Update, 2018.

\* The 2020 target is fewer than 500 000 new infections, equivalent to a 75% reduction since 2010

# Progress on estimated new adult infections varies greatly between countries

*Trends in new HIV infections among adults (aged 15 years and older), by country, 2010–2017*

Decrease of 50% or more	Cambodia, Mongolia*, Nepal.
Decrease of 25– <50%	Armenia, Austria, Bahamas, Eswatini, France, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Malawi, Mauritania, Myanmar, Netherlands, Portugal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Zimbabwe.
Decrease of 5– <25%	Albania*, Barbados, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Cuba, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Estonia, Gambia, Georgia, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Lesotho, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Peru, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Serbia, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Togo, Ukraine, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Zambia.
Change of +/- <5%	Angola, Bolivia, Brazil, Chad, Comoros*, Ecuador, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Italy, Japan, Nigeria, Paraguay, Republic of Moldova, South Sudan, Tajikistan.
Increase of 5– <25%	Argentina, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain*, Bangladesh, Belize, Benin, Botswana, Cape Verde, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Honduras, Liberia, Malaysia, Mali, Mexico, Panama, Papua, New Guinea, Slovenia*, Sudan, Tunisia.
Increase of 25– <49%	Algeria, Belarus, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Costa Rica, Cyprus*, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Greece, Luxembourg*, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Suriname.
Increase of 50% or more	Chile, Czech Republic, Egypt, Hungary, Lithuania, Kazakhstan, Kuwait*, Madagascar, Montenegro*, Philippines, Qatar*, Slovakia, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia*, Uzbekistan.

\* Countries with fewer than 100 new infections in the adult population.

Source: UNAIDS 2018 estimates.

# Strengthen five prevention pillars



Combination prevention for adolescent girls, young women and their male partners in high-prevalence locations



Combination prevention with key populations



Comprehensive condom programmes



Voluntary medical male circumcision and sexual and reproductive health services for men and boys in 15 countries in eastern and southern Africa



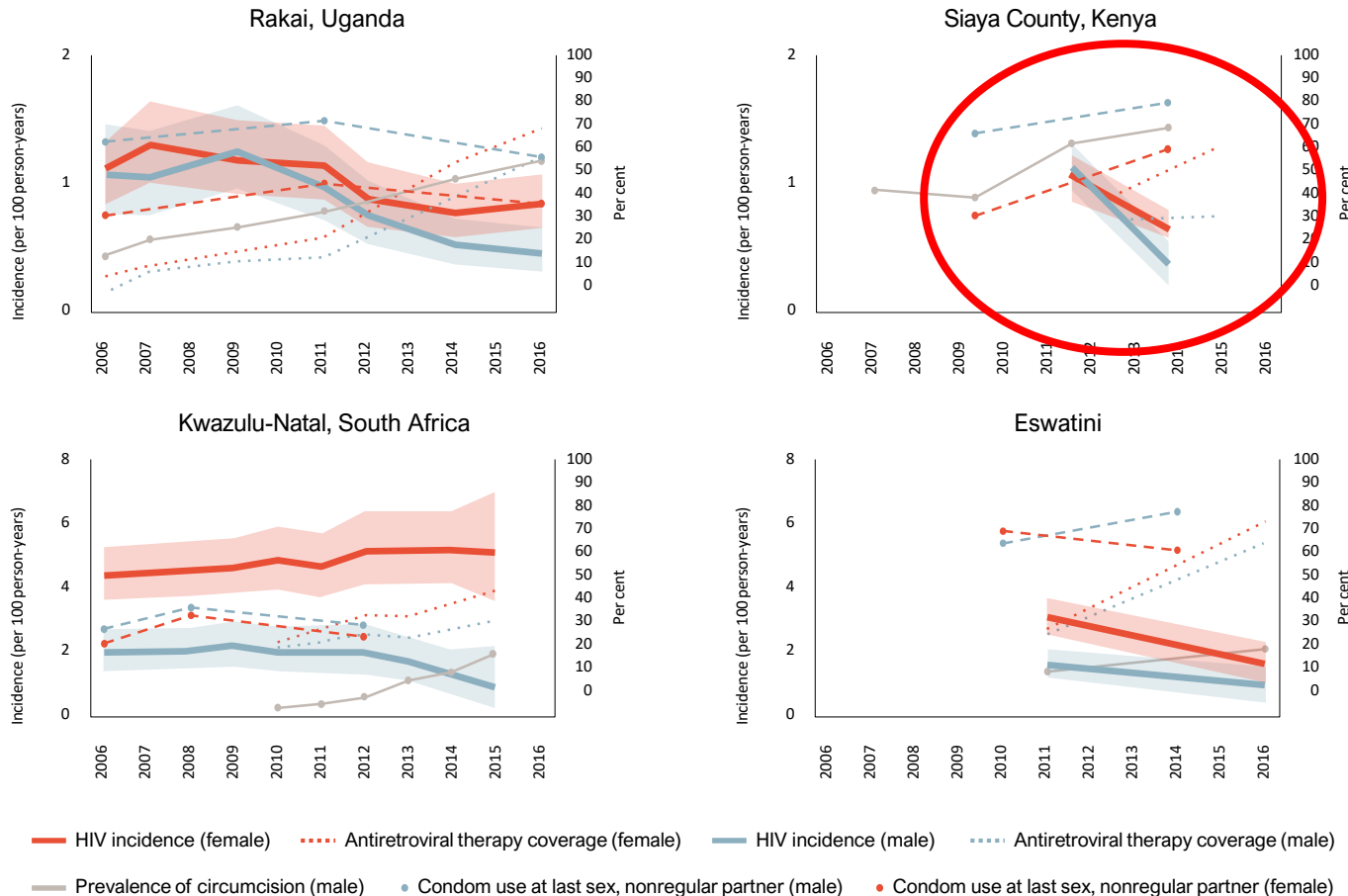
Rapid introduction of pre-exposure prophylaxis

Source: Prevention gap report. Geneva: UNAIDS; 2016.

- **All five pillars:** 14 countries in eastern and southern Africa
- **Four pillars (excl. VMMC):** Other countries in sub-Saharan Africa with high-incidence communities, specific locations Caribbean/ Papua
- **Three pillars (key populations, PrEP, condoms):** All other countries in sub-Saharan Africa, some countries in the Caribbean
- **Key population focus (incl. PrEP):** Rest of the world

# Prevention and treatment work best in combination, where implemented well and at scale ...

Coverage of HIV services and HIV incidence, by sex, four locations in eastern and southern Africa, 2006–2017



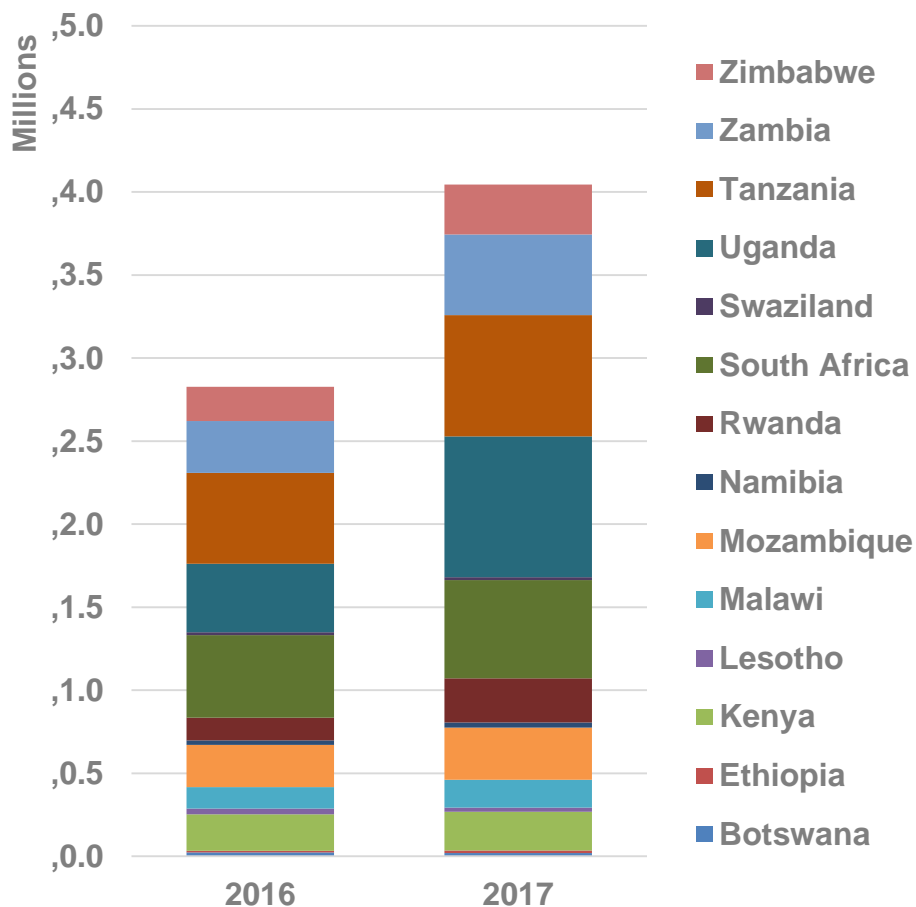
**Substantial reductions in HIV incidence with increasing condom use, VMMC & treatment in Siaya County in Kenya**

**Sources:** Grabowski MK, Serwadda DM, Gray RH, Nakigozi G, Kigozi G, Kagaayi J et al. HIV prevention efforts and incidence of HIV in Uganda. *N Engl J Med*. 2017;377:2154–66; Uganda Demographic and Health Survey, 2006, 2011, 2016; Vandormael A, Akullian AN, Dobra A, de Oliveira T, Tanser F. Sharp decline in male HIV incidence in a rural South African population (2004–2015). Abstract 46, Conference on Retroviruses and Opportunistic Infections (CROI), Boston (MA), 4–7 March 2018; Vandormael A. Personal Communications, May 2018; South African National HIV Prevalence, Incidence and Behaviour Survey, 2012; Nkambule R, Nuwagaba-Sibirwanoha H, Misi Z, Ao, TT, Ginzaba C, Duong YT et al. Substantial progress in confronting the HIV epidemic in Swaziland: first evidence of national impact. Abstract MOA0204LB, International AIDS Society Conference, Paris, 23–26 July 2017; Swaziland HIV Incidence Measurement Survey, descriptive data tables, 2014; Justman J, Reed JB, Bicego G, Donnell D, Li K, Bock N et al. Swaziland HIV Incidence Measurement Survey (SHIMS): a prospective national cohort study. *Lancet HIV*. 2017 Feb;4(2):e83–92; Swaziland HIV Incidence Measurement Surveys, 2016, preliminary findings: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, 2010, 2014; Borgdorff MW, Kwaro D, Olor D, Otieno G, Kamire V, Odongo F et al. HIV incidence in western Kenya during scale-up of antiretroviral therapy and voluntary medical male circumcision: a population-based cohort analysis. *Lancet HIV*. 2018;5(5):e241–9; Kenya Demographic and Health Survey, 2008–2009, and, 2014; National AIDS Control Council, Kenya HIV country profiles, 2016; Spectrum 2018.

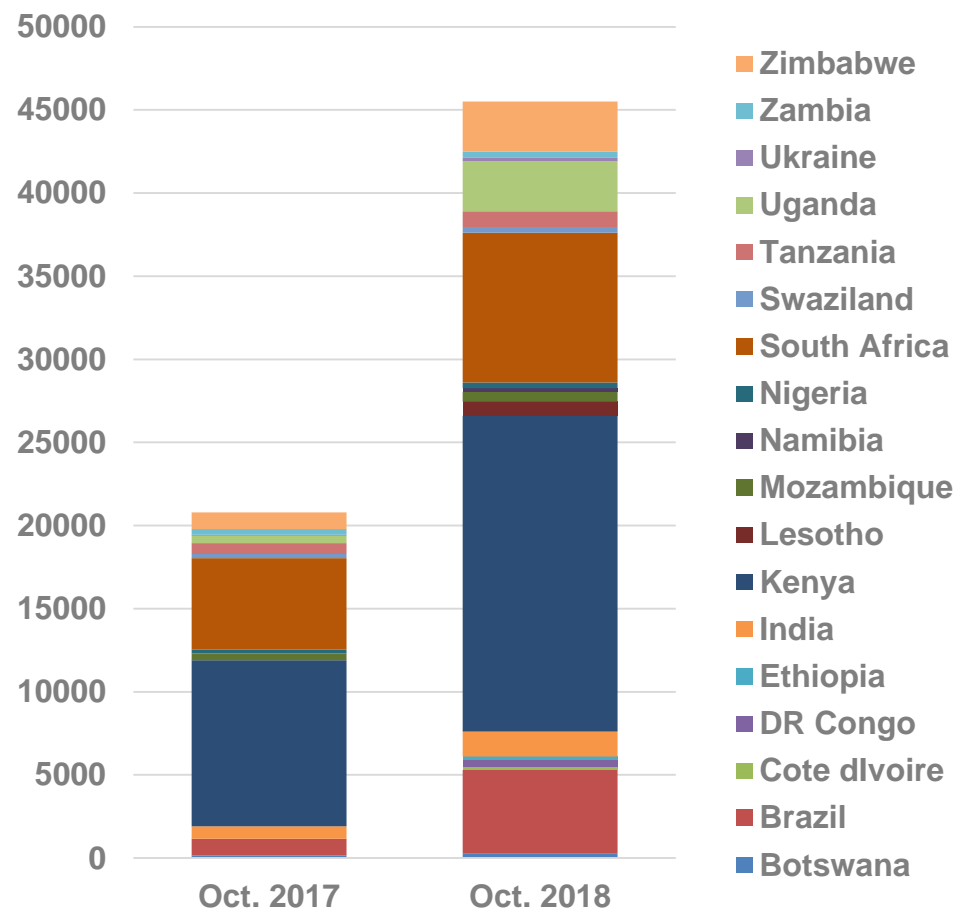
# Progress in uptake of PrEP and VMMC

(as per 2018 scorecard)

Number of voluntary medical male circumcisions  
(in 14 countries in eastern and southern Africa)


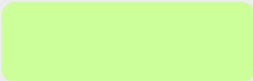
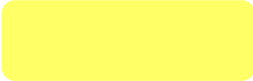





Number of people active on PrEP  
in countries participating in the GPC



# Large gaps need to be addressed

## Snapshot of status of the HIV prevention scorecard

	<b>Very good</b>	VMMC in 4 countries (3 in eastern Africa) PrEP preparedness and roll out in 4 countries
	<b>Good</b>	Condom programmes in 4 countries (mostly southern Africa) PWID programmes in 3 countries Sex worker, AGYW and VMMC programme in 1 country PrEP preparedness and roll out in 2 countries
	<b>Moderate</b>	Sex worker programmes in 6 countries AGYW, PWID, VMMC and PrEP programmes in 2 countries each
	<b>Low</b>	Sex worker programmes in 9 countries MSM programmes in 8 countries VMMC programmes in 3 countries in southern Africa
	<b>Very low</b>	AGYW programmes in 14 countries Many key population programmes – SW (4 countries), MSM (5), PWID (10) Condom programmes in 9 countries VMMC programmes in 3 countries PrEP preparedness and roll out in 16 countries
	<b>Insufficient Data</b>	More than a third of countries for key populations Some condom programmes



# Status & key priorities for each pillar of prevention

Pillar	Status	Priority
<b>HIV prevention among Adolescent Girls and Young Women</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Many interested stakeholders, many <b>projects</b></li> <li>• But inadequate focus on effective HIV prevention</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need for <b>national programmes</b> that are well prioritized for HIV prevention impact (location – population – core package)</li> </ul>
<b>Key population prevention</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Various successful country examples</li> <li>• But <b>mostly low program coverage</b>, despite evidence on what works and guidance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Close gaps for key populations incl. most affected groups (eg. sex workers in Africa)</li> <li>• Simultaneously <b>scale up KP packages &amp; address barriers</b>, funding gaps and capacity</li> </ul>
<b>Condom programmes</b> <small>(settings with medium- to high HIV prevalence)</small>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Many programmes in crisis</li> <li>• Social marketing weakened, demand generation stopped</li> <li>• Dropped off family planning agenda</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Revitalize national programmes and leadership under a total market approach</li> <li>• Ensure condom access &amp; use by different priority populations</li> </ul>
<b>Voluntary Medical Male Circumcision</b> <small>(14 countries in ESA region)</small>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Accelerated <b>progress in 2017</b> (from 57% of annual global target in 2016 to 81% in 2017)</li> <li>• But limited domestic investment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Diversify funding, enhance <b>domestic investment</b> as part of male SRH programming</li> </ul>
<b>Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Most promising for gay men, other MSM and transgender people at high risk</li> <li>• But most funding currently elsewhere</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure <b>access for priority populations</b> and support adherence</li> </ul>

# There is progress in some areas

## Never before ...

- ... have 28 of the most affected countries **aligned efforts around a common agenda with agreed priority pillars** of primary prevention
- ... was there more consistent diagnosis of **country gaps** in prevention uptake and barriers **against an agreed set of global & country targets**
- ... have more high-impact countries developed and initiated **dedicated prevention programmes for and with key populations and young women** (*in settings with high HIV incidence*)

**... but in implementation there are miles to go**

## 2. The Global HIV Prevention Coalition

<https://hivpreventioncoalition.unaids.org/>

# New members joining in May 2018

Strong roots in countries with the highest number of new HIV infections.

Recent additions:

## **MEMBER STATES**

Botswana

Islamic Republic of Iran

Myanmar

Norway

## **INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS**

SADC

Reproductive Health Supplies Coalition

# Four main reasons for limited progress in HIV prevention

- ✓ Limited political leadership for prevention
- Policy barriers
- Gaps in HIV prevention financing
- Lack of systematic prevention implementation at scale

# Summary of progress in Roadmap Implementation

- **Leadership:**
  - Virtually all countries assessed their HIV prevention responses, re-established prevention WGs, renewed strategies and/or developed roadmaps **aligning strategies around priority pillars**
- **Policy and legal barriers:**
  - Most countries identified specific barriers to be addressed (some legal changes, but mostly addressing other barriers to access)
  - Miles to go in creating enabling environments and involving communities *(see session on the community response)*
- **Implementation at scale:**
  - Virtually all countries adopted scorecard approach to tracking progress
  - Scale up built into revised plans – but actual implementation scale up just starting
- **HIV prevention financing**
  - Financial gaps being made visible and some first steps (financing dialogues, initiate development of social contracting mechanisms)
  - But: Financing gaps remain large *(as explained in session on sustainability)*

# The Coalition facilitated alignment of national targets to five pillars and global targets. Development of sub-national targets is underway.

National targets (NT) and sub-national targets (SNT) for HIV prevention

Country	AGYW		KPs		Condoms		VMMC		PrEP	
	NT	SNT	NT	SNT	NT	SNT	NT	SNT	NT	SNT
South Africa	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ethiopia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Uganda	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Kenya	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Lesotho	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Angola	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
Botswana	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Zambia	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Ghana	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
Zimbabwe	Yes	No response	Yes	No response	Yes	No response	Yes	No response	Yes	No response
Côte d'Ivoire	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
eSwatini	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Malawi	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Nigeria	No response	No response	No response	No response	Yes	No	No	No	No response	No response
Namibia	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Cameroon	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Democratic Rep. of the Congo	Yes	No response	Yes	No response	Yes	No response	Yes	No response	Yes	No response
Mozambique	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
United Republic of Tanzania	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Pakistan	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
India	No	No	Yes	No response	No	No	No	No	No response	No response
Iran	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
Mexico	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No response
Ukraine	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
Indonesia	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
China	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No

Yes



Not applicable



No

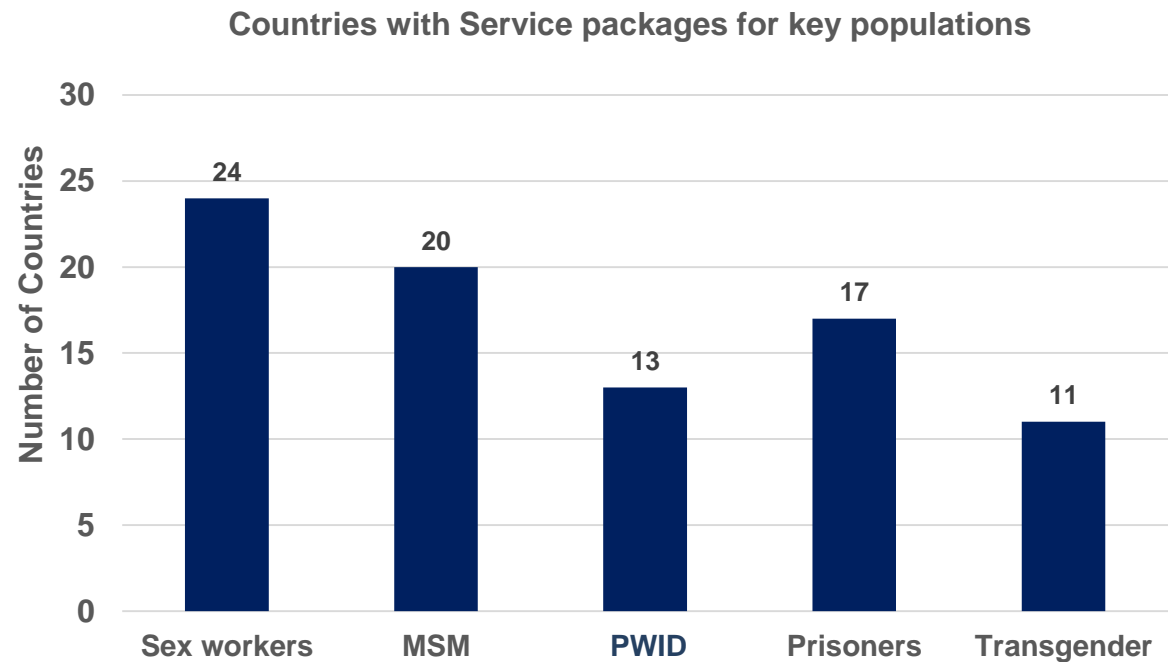
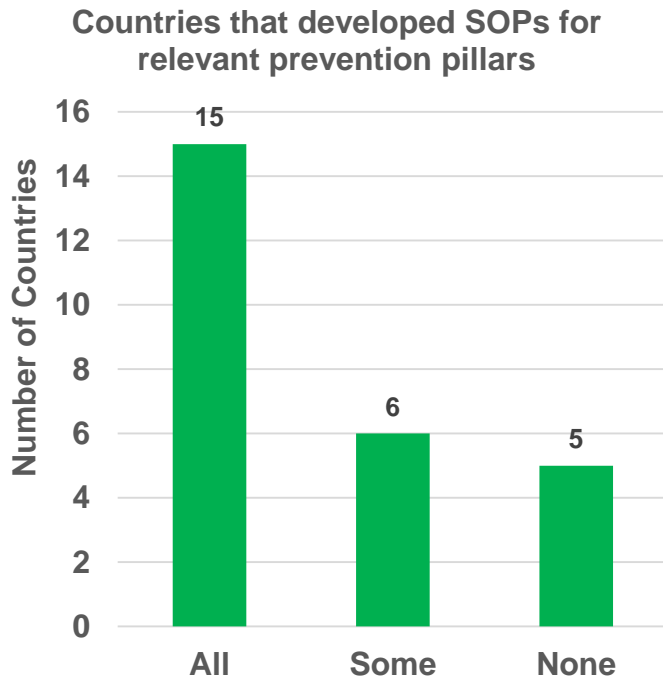


No response



# Majority of countries have some packages and SOPs in place – opportunity to transform project packages into nationally agreed quality programme packages

## Service packages and standard operating procedures (SOPs) for prevention programmes in 26 countries participating in the GPC





# Global HIV Prevention Coalition - Summary

- The Global Prevention Coalition has given primary prevention new political momentum
- Implementation of Roadmap 2020 ongoing, but policy change and implementation too slow
- Major program gaps, especially regards condom and key population programs
- GPC secretariat strengthened with support from partners to facilitate communications, tracking and technical support
- Civil society engagement critical, needs further support!

# Next steps

- Work with Global Fund and countries on addressing prevention gaps within portfolio optimizations
- Continued follow-up and country support on 10-Roadmap actions (ongoing)
- 2<sup>nd</sup> progress report on Coalition (February 2018)
- NAC managers' meeting on the Coalition (May 2018)
- Ministerial meeting of the Prevention Coalition (October 2018)

### 3. Joint UN Support to the Coalition, capacity development & technical assistance

# Effective HIV prevention requires a mix of individual and systems capacities – strengthening those will be a core focus of UN support

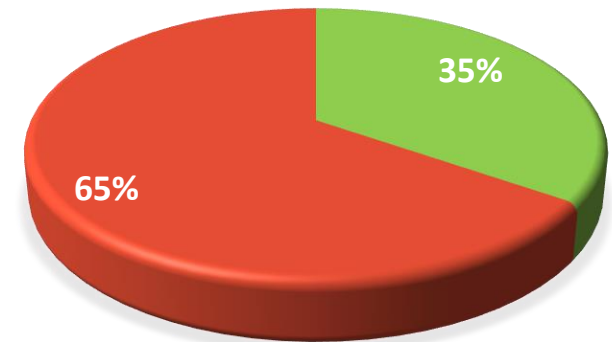
## Core capacities required in national prevention responses



# HIV prevention capacity: substantial gaps to be addressed

- 2020 Roadmap calls for countries to develop a consolidated prevention capacity building and technical assistance plan – few GPC countries have done so
- All countries participating in the Global HIV Prevention Coalition report HIV prevention capacity gaps
- Need to refocus technical assistance around capacity development through a combination of approaches (staffing, training, mentoring, south-to-south exchange, community capacity development, ...)
- 120 priority needs identified in 2018 progress report on Coalition for countries to address to strengthen strategies, systems and capacity

CAPACITY BUILDING AND TECHNICAL  
SUPPORT PLAN DEVELOPED (% OF  
COUNTRIES IN THE GPC)



# Joint UN support

- Global Prevention Coalition Secretariat working with UN regional teams and COs to provide country support across all 10 steps outlined in the Roadmap
- Programme-specific technical support (co-sponsors in alphabetical order)
  - Adolescent girls & young women
  - Key populations
  - Condom programming
  - VMMC
  - PrEP
- Strategic support to strengthen HIV prevention
  - HIV prevention within Universal Health Coverage: include PrEP, VMMC into UHC schemes, ensure inclusion of KPs, sustain community outreach
  - SRH/HIV linkages

# HIV PREVENTION IS A RIGHT

Fulfilling this right begins with providing people who are at increased risk of HIV infection with unhindered access to effective prevention services and empowering them to protect themselves.



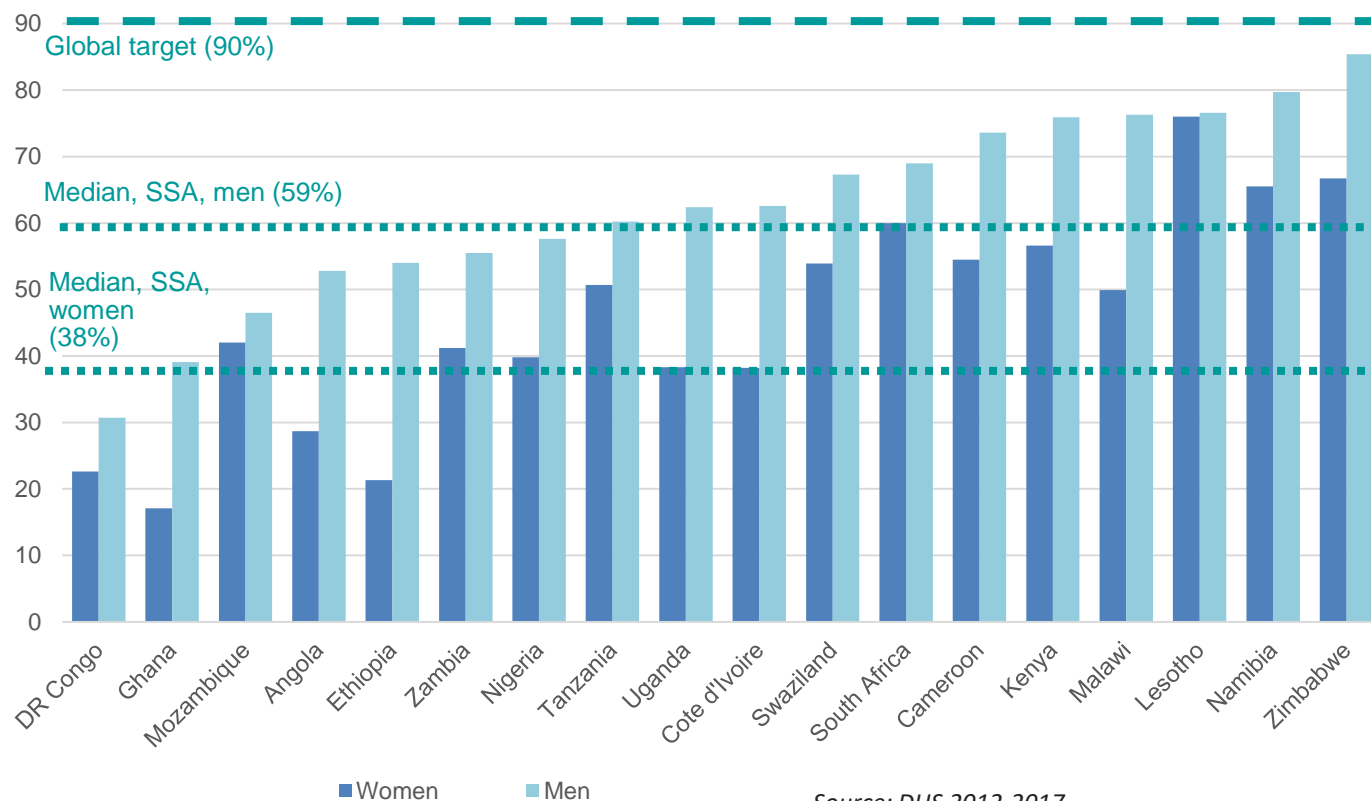
**Thank you!**



# **ADDITIONAL BACKGROUND SLIDES**

# Gaps in utilization of effective HIV prevention services – the example of condoms

People (15-49) who used a condom at last sex with a non-regular partner (%)



**Condom social marketing sales in Africa dropped from more than 700 million condoms in 2013, to 500 million in 2017.**

Source: DHS 2012-2017

# Founding Members of the Global HIV Prevention Coalition

## CO-CONVENERS

Michel Sidibé, Executive Director, Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS

Natalia Kanem, Executive Director, United Nations Population Fund

## UNITED NATIONS MEMBER STATES

Angola	Mexico
Brazil	Mozambique
Cameroon	Namibia
China	Netherlands
Côte d'Ivoire	Nigeria
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Pakistan
Ethiopia	South Africa
France	Swaziland
Ghana	Sweden
Germany	Uganda
India	Ukraine
Indonesia	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Kenya	United Republic of Tanzania
Lesotho	Zambia
Malawi	Zimbabwe

## OTHERS

Centre for the AIDS Programme of Research in South Africa (CAPRISA)

Hornet, International AIDS Society (IAS)

Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS Reference Group on HIV and Human Rights

StarTimes, China

## CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS & NETWORKS

African Youth and Adolescent Network on Population and Development (AFRIYAN)

AVAC

Global Action for Trans Equality (GATE)

Global Forum on Men who Have Sex with Men and HIV (MSMGF)

Global Network of People living with HIV (GNP+)

Global Network of Sex Work Projects (NSWP)

International Community of Women Living with HIV (ICW)

International HIV/AIDS Alliance

International Network of People Who Use Drugs (INPUD)

International Network of Religious Leaders Living with or personally affected by HIV and AIDS (INERELA+)

International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF)

## INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation

Children's Investment Fund Foundation

Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS Secretariat and Co-sponsors

The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria

United States President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief

# 2020 HIV Prevention Targets & Commitments

## (2016 UN Political Declaration on Ending AIDS)

### Impact

- <500,000 new infections (75% reduction against 2010 baseline).

### Programme coverage-access to combination prevention

- 90% of adolescent girls, young and adult women & men in high-prevalence settings
- 90% of key populations

### Outputs

- 20 billion condoms per year (equal to 25-50 condoms per male in high- prevalence countries)
- 3 million people on pre-exposure prophylaxis (10% of persons at risk).
- 25 (additional) million voluntary medical male circumcisions in 14 countries in Africa (90% coverage among 15-29 year olds).

### Financing and sustainability

- Allocate one “quarter” of total HIV budget for prevention on average, e.g. 15-30% (depending on relative treatment burden).
- Ensure that at least 30% of service delivery is community led by 2030

For the first time a set of global **programmatic** targets for HIV prevention

**Ten-point plan  
for accelerating  
primary HIV  
prevention  
at the country  
level**



# Progress in reinvigorating national prevention programmes and aligning strategies around priority pillars

Country	Prevention Coalition in place	Prevention TWG in place	Prevention strategy in place
Pakistan	Yes	Yes	Yes
India	Yes	Yes	Yes
Botswana	Yes	Yes	Yes
Iran	No	Yes	Yes
Zambia	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ghana	Yes	Yes	Yes
Zimbabwe	No	Yes	Yes
Côte d'Ivoire	Yes	Yes	Yes
eSwatini	Yes	Yes	Yes
Uganda	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mexico	Yes	Yes	Yes
South Africa	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ethiopia	Yes	Yes	Yes
Malawi	Yes	Yes	Yes
Nigeria	Yes	Yes	Yes
Namibia	Yes	Yes	Yes
Lesotho	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cameroon	Yes	Yes	No
Kenya	No	Yes	Yes
Angola	Yes	Yes	Yes
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Yes	No	Yes
Ukraine	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mozambique	Yes	Yes	Yes
Indonesia	Yes	Yes	Yes
United Republic of Tanzania	Yes	Yes	Yes
China	No	Yes	No



- All 28 countries have a prevention coalition and/or a prevention TWG in place