

# 2021 National Conference on HIV/AIDS in China

## Global AIDS Strategy 2021-2026 and the 2021 Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS

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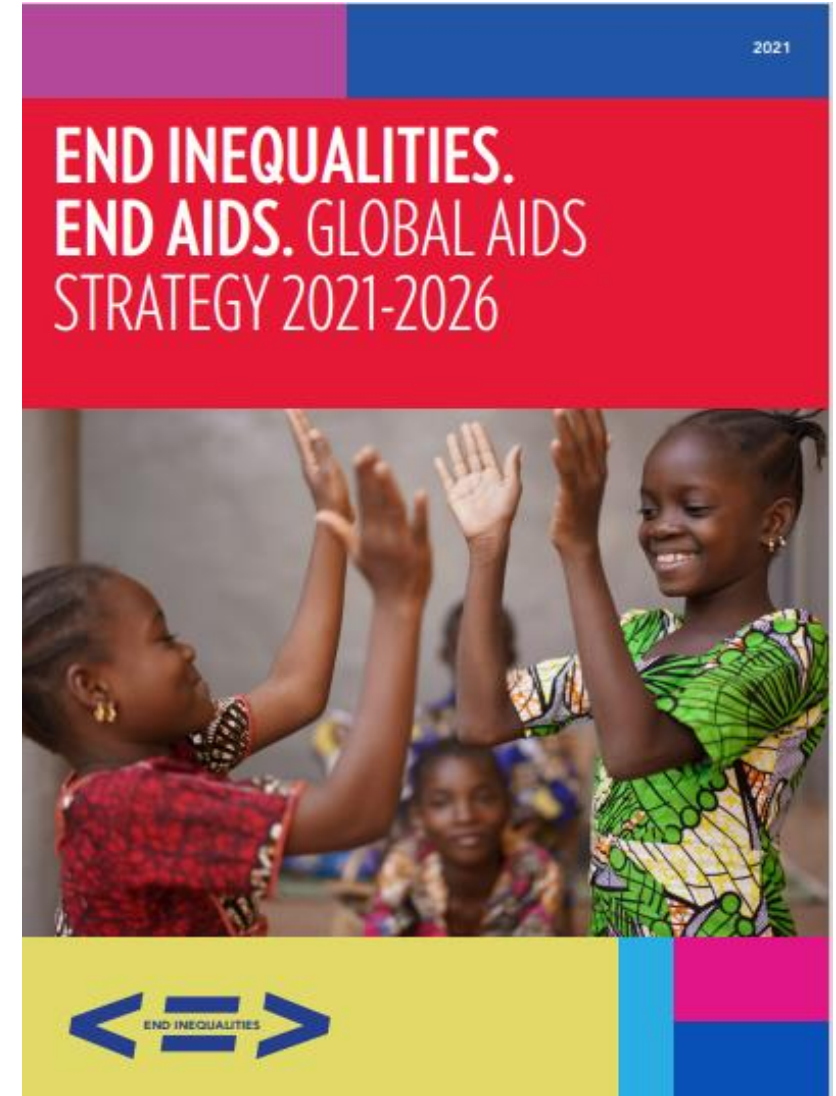


# End Inequalities. End AIDS

## Global AIDS Strategy 2021-2026

### Applying an inequalities lens across the strategic priorities

- Acknowledges the pressing challenges and opportunities, recognizes key shifts are needed to end AIDS.
- Aligned to Decade of Action & makes explicit contributions to advance goals and targets across 10 SDGs
- Keeps people at the centre to ensure they benefit from services, to remove social & structural barriers that prevent people from accessing HIV services
- Calls on governments, development & financing partners, communities & the UNAIDS to identify and address these inequalities

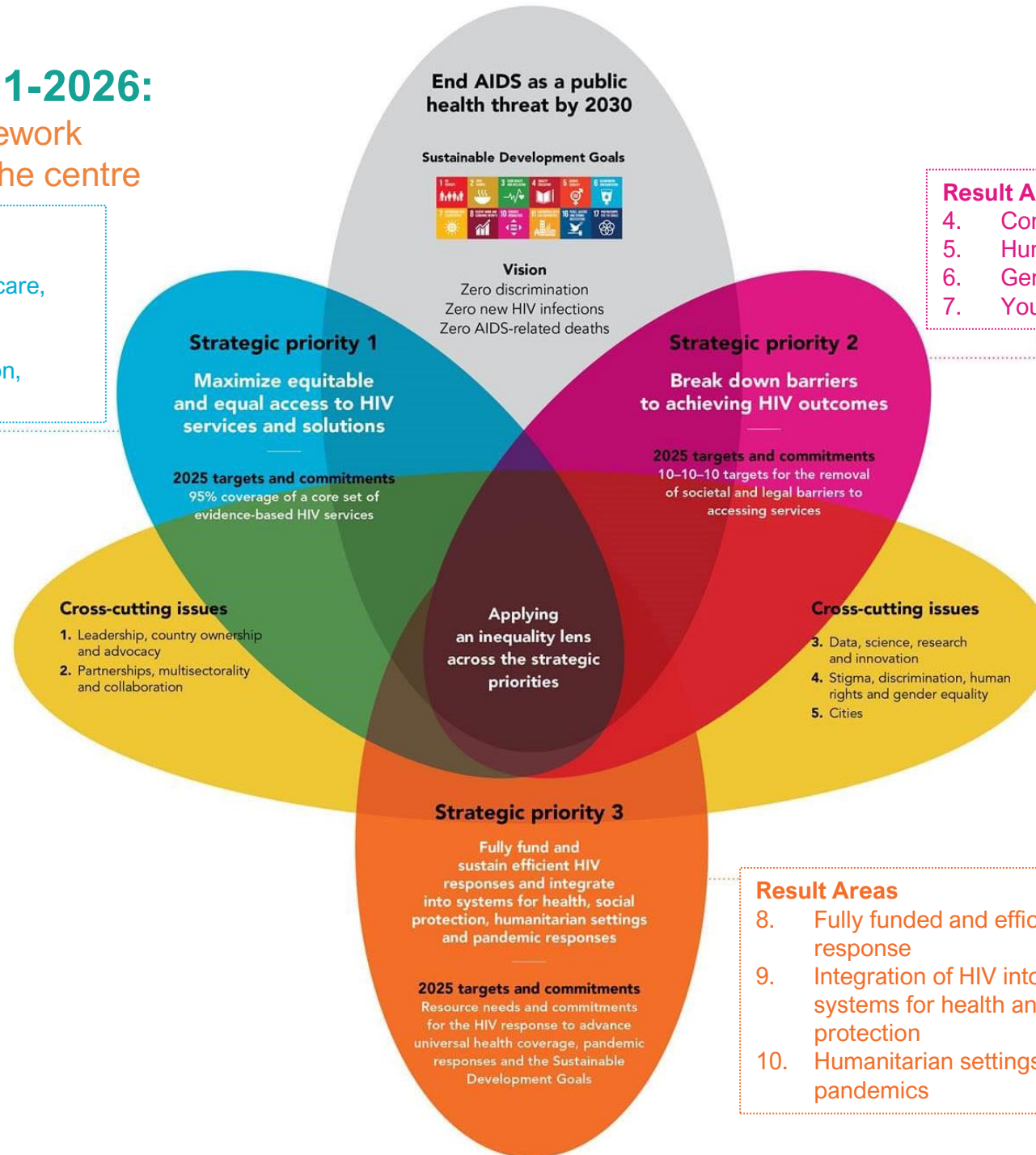


# GLOBAL AIDS STRATEGY 2021-2026:

an inequalities framework that puts people at the centre

## Result Areas

1. HIV prevention
2. HIV testing, treatment, care, viral suppression and integration
3. Vertical HIV transmission, paediatric AIDS



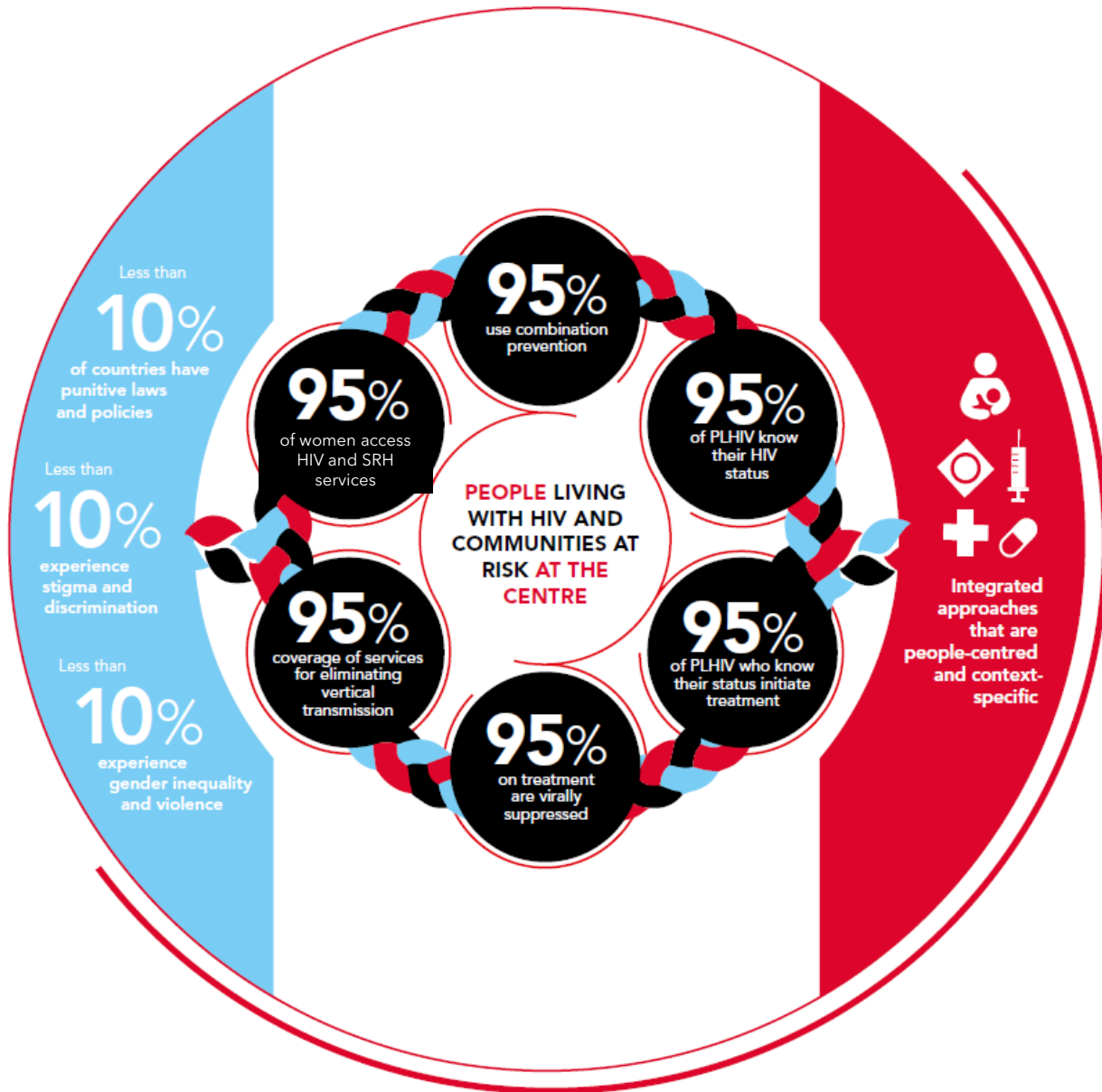
## Result Areas

4. Community-led responses
5. Human rights
6. Gender equality
7. Young people

## Result Areas

8. Fully funded and efficient HIV response
9. Integration of HIV into systems for health and social protection
10. Humanitarian settings and pandemics

# 2025 TARGETS



- COVID-19 has put the world even further behind its efforts to end AIDS by 2030.
- As the Fast-Track era ended, UNAIDS has worked with partners to develop a set of proposed targets for 2025.
- These targets:
  - Place people living with HIV and communities at risk at the centre of the response.
  - Call for 95% coverage of a core set of evidence-based HIV services.
  - Set clear targets for the removal of societal and legal barriers to accessing services.
  - Emphasize the importance of integrating the HIV response with efforts to achieve Universal Health Coverage and the SDGs.

# The Global Strategy on AIDS, 2021 - 2026

## 10%

**LESS THAN 10%**  
of PLHIV and key populations  
experience stigma and  
discrimination

**LESS THAN 10%**  
of PLHIV, women and girls and  
key populations experiencing  
gender-based inequalities and  
gender-based violence

**LESS THAN 10%**  
of countries have punitive laws  
and policies

## 2025 HIV targets



*People living  
with HIV  
and communities  
at risk  
at the centre*

## 95%

**95%** of people at risk of HIV use  
combination prevention

**95-95-95%** HIV testing, treatment &  
viral suppression among adults and  
children

**95%** of women access sexual and  
reproductive health services

**95%** coverage of services for  
eliminating vertical transmission

**90%** of PLHIV receive preventive  
treatment for TB

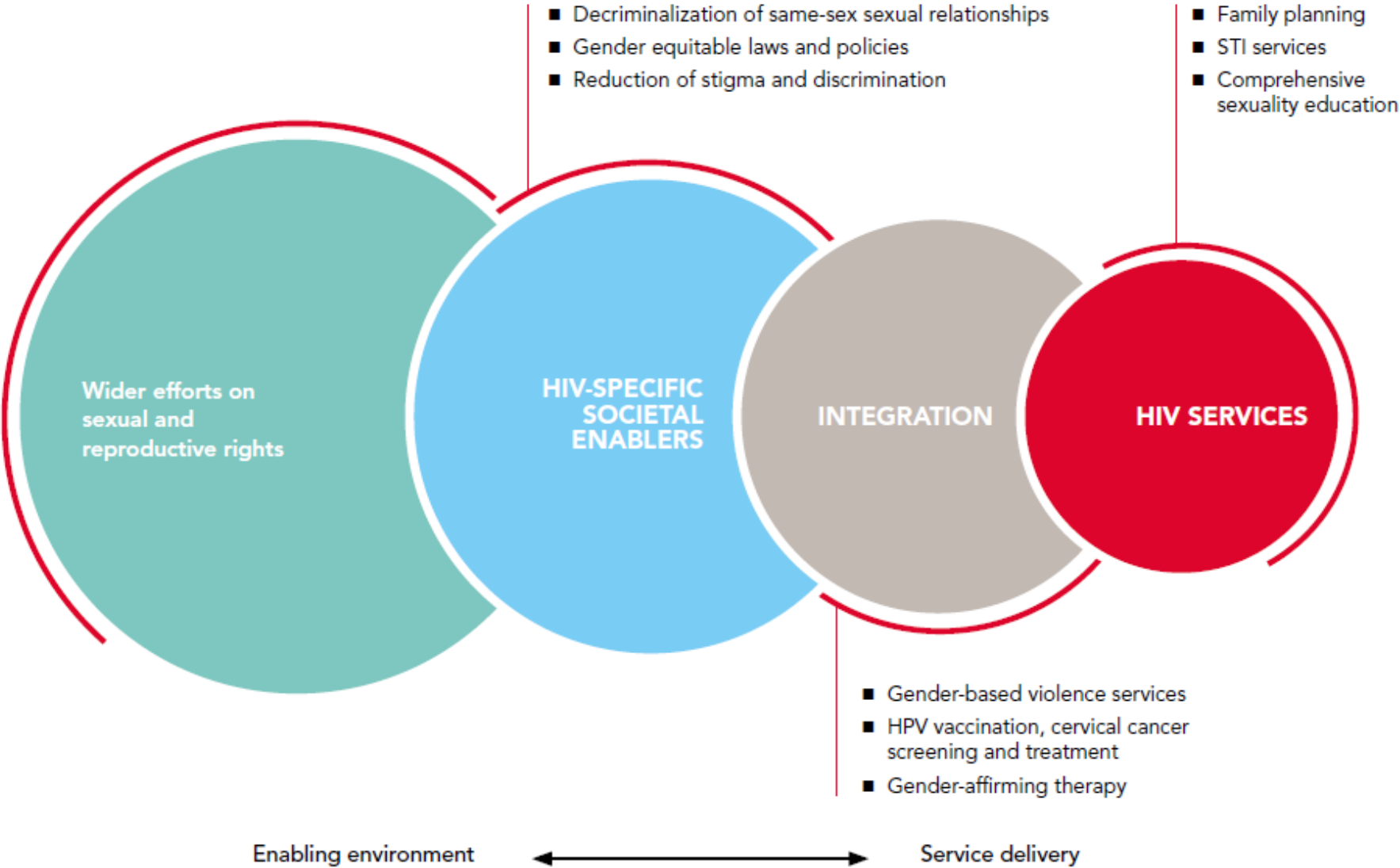
**90%** of PLHIV and people at risk are  
linked to other integrated health  
services

## Ambitious Targets and Commitments for 2025

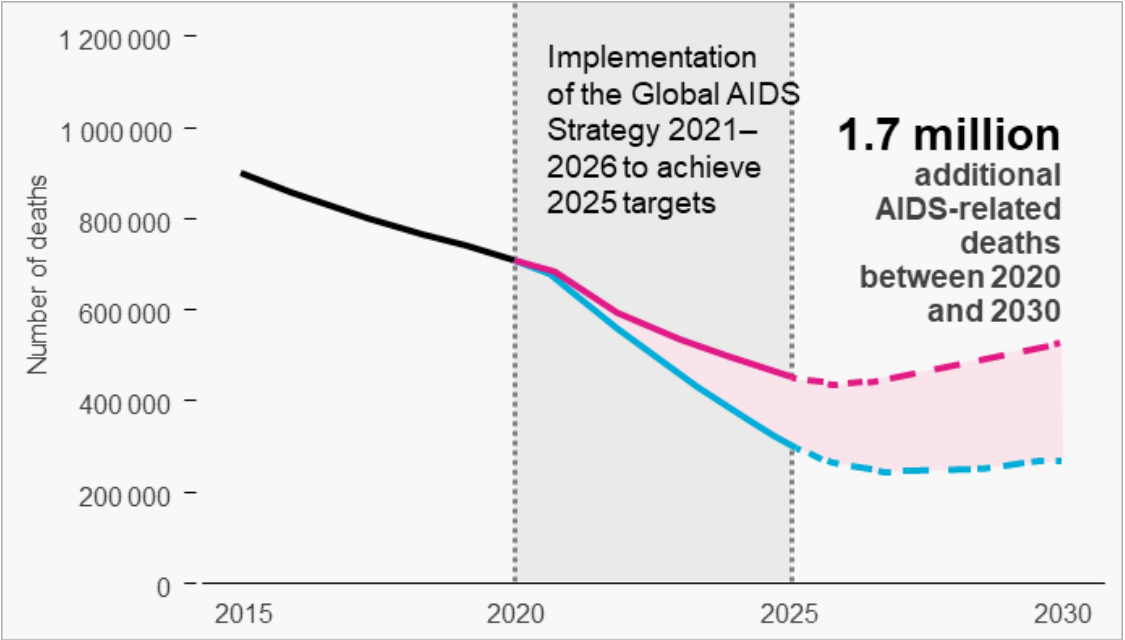
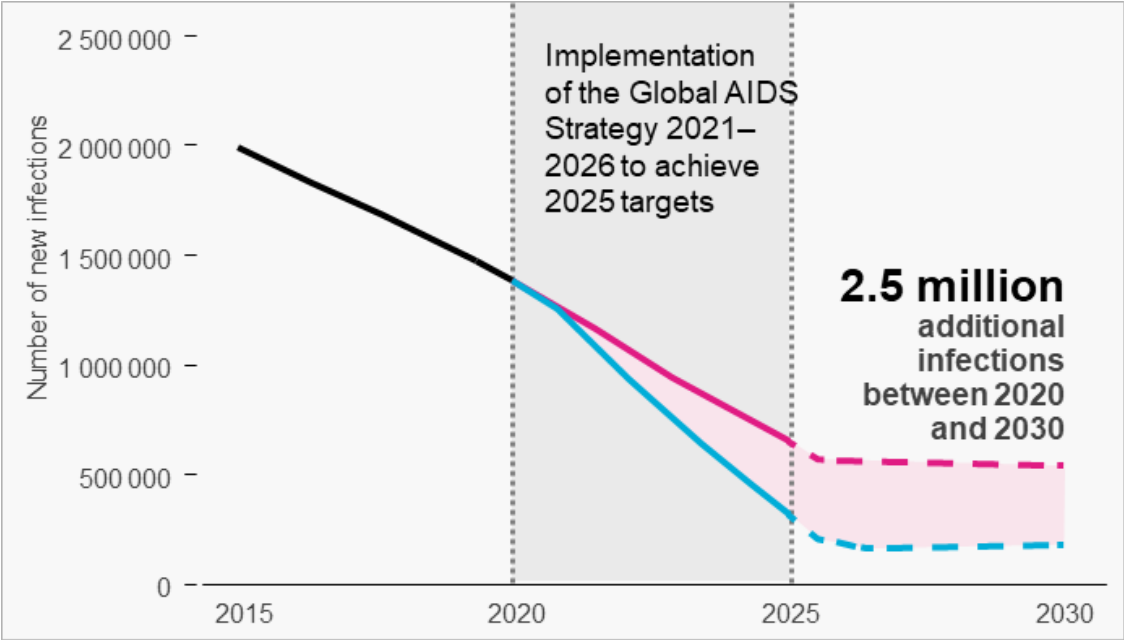


# HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORKS CUT ACROSS THE 2025 TARGETS

*An example is sexual and reproductive health and rights*



# Cost of missing the Strategy's Targets and Commitments



— Epidemiological estimates of progress until 2020

— Impact if no progress is made on societal enablers

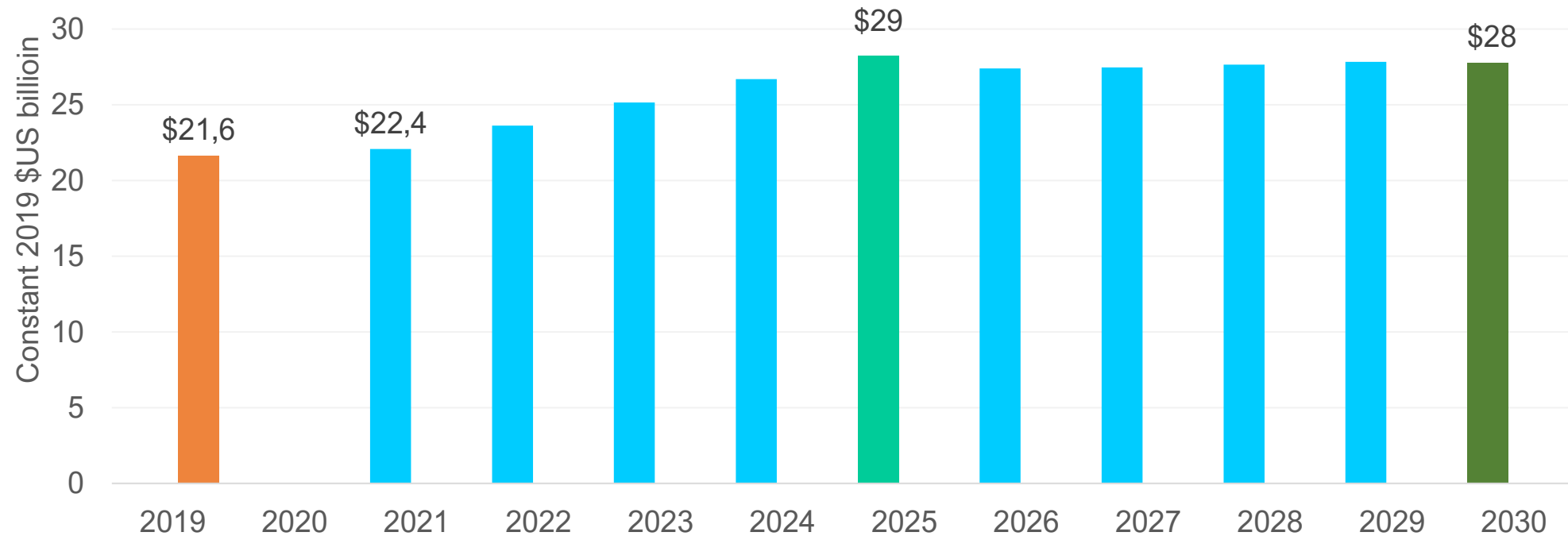
— Impact of achieving the full set of 2025 targets



Source: Special analysis by Avenir Health using data from UNAIDS/WHO/UNICEF HIV services tracking tool, January 2021; and UNAIDS epidemiological estimates, 2020.

# Resources needed to implement the Strategy

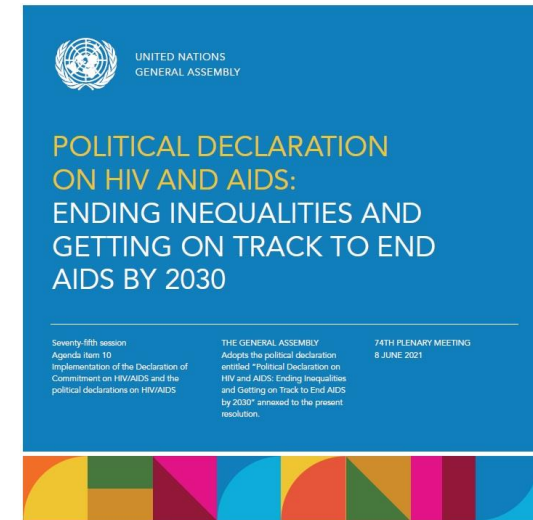
Updated Resource Needs 2021-2030  
Resource needs peak by 2025 and remain stable to 2030





# The 2021 Political Declaration on HIV & AIDS

- Commitment to end inequalities within and among countries
- New commitments on societal enablers (the 10-10-10 targets)
- Commitment on the proportion of HIV services to be delivered by community-led organizations (the 30-60-80 targets)
- Commitment to eliminate HIV-related stigma and discrimination and to respect, protect and fulfil the human rights of people living with, at risk of and affected by HIV
- Commitment to increase and fully fund the AIDS response by increasing annual HIV investments in low- and middle-income countries to 29 billion US dollars by 2025
- Commitment to prioritize HIV combination prevention, including explicit language in support of evidence-based interventions (all the components of harm reduction), PrEP, and Undetectable = Untransmittable (U = U)



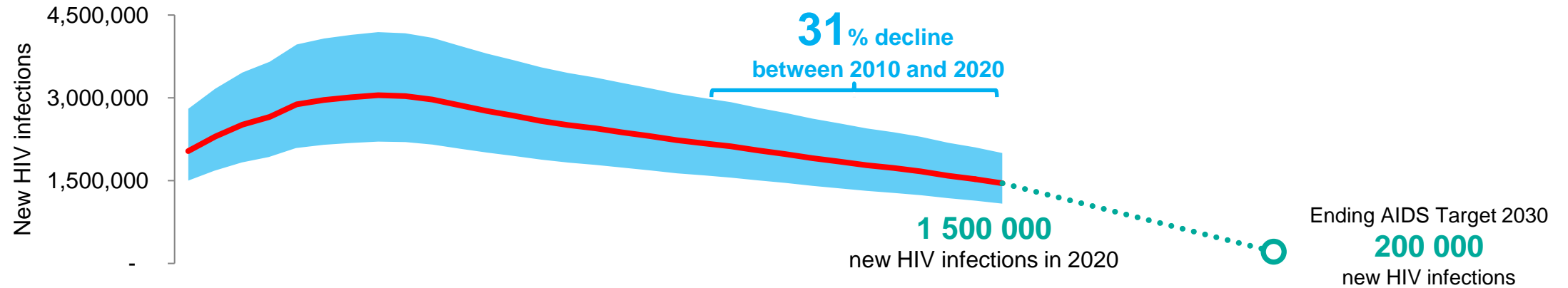
**The Political Declaration includes all the targets from the Global AIDS Strategy 2021-2026 and features a series of bold milestones to be reached by 2025**

# Global and regional summary of the AIDS epidemic | 2020

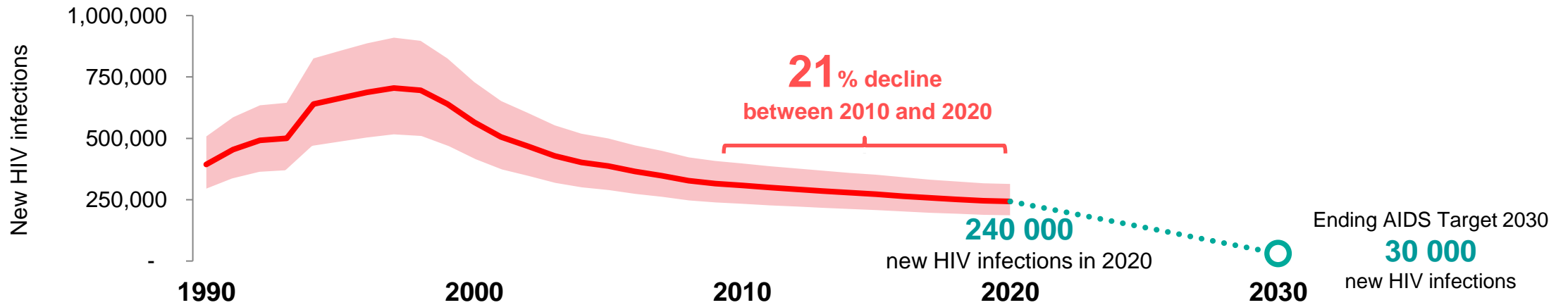
		Global	Asia and the Pacific
<b>People living with HIV</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>37.7 million</b>	<b>5.8 million</b>
	Adults	36 million	5.7 million
	Women (15+ years)	19.3 million	2.1 million
	Children (<15 years)	1.7 million	120 000
<b>People newly infected with HIV</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1.5 million</b>	<b>240 000</b>
	Adults	1.3 million	230 000
	Children (<15 years)	150 000	13 000
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>680 000</b>	<b>130 000</b>
	Adults	580 000	130 000
	Children (<15 years)	99 000	6 500
<b>People receiving antiretroviral therapy</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>27.5 million</b>	<b>3.7 million</b>
	Adults	26.6 million	3.6 million
	Children (<15 years)	920 000	98 000

# Ending AIDS is possible, but a course correction is needed to make it a reality: Progress in declining new infections globally and regionally

## Global



## Asia and the Pacific



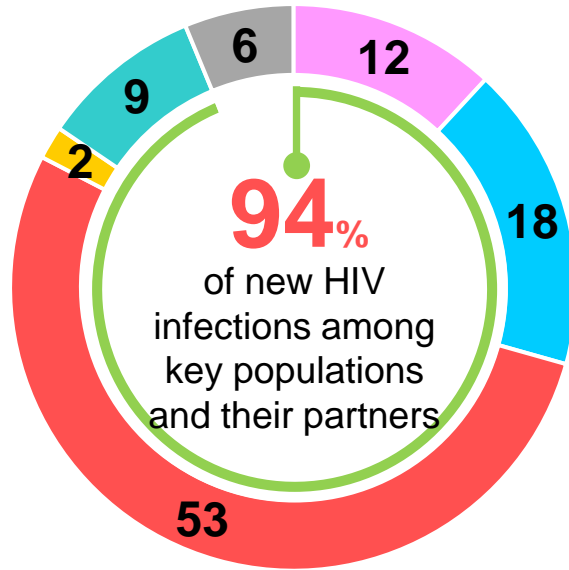
— New HIV infections

○ 2030 Fast-Track target\*

\*The 2030 target is equivalent to a 90% reduction since 2010.

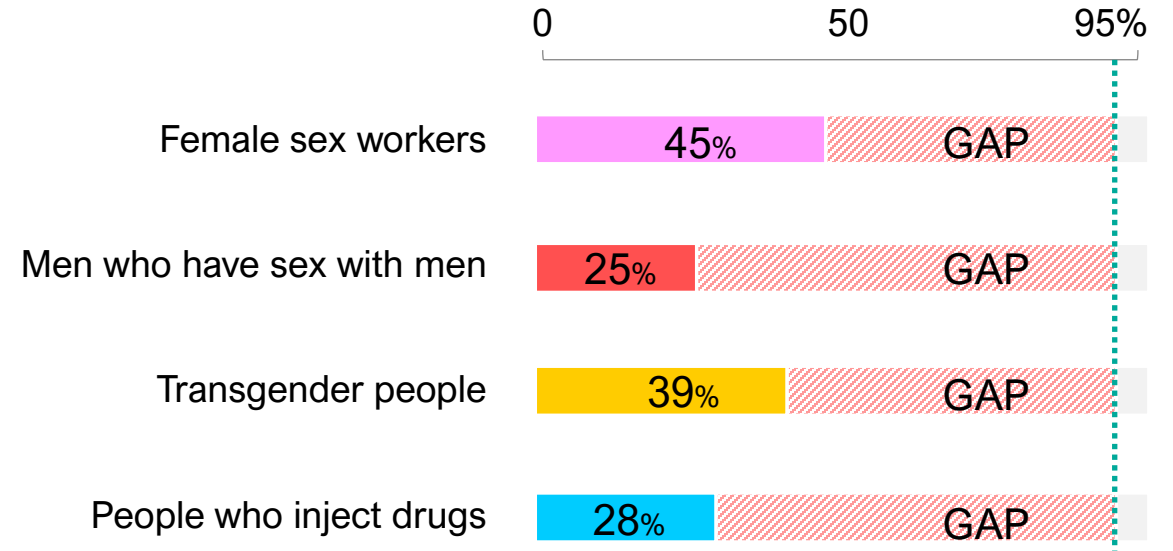
# Need for focused response in HIV: Epidemic mostly affecting key populations and their partners, but HIV prevention services are lagging behind the targets

Distribution of new HIV infections by population, 2020



- Sex workers
- Transgender women
- People who inject drugs
- Clients of sex workers and partners of key populations
- Men who have sex with men
- Rest of population

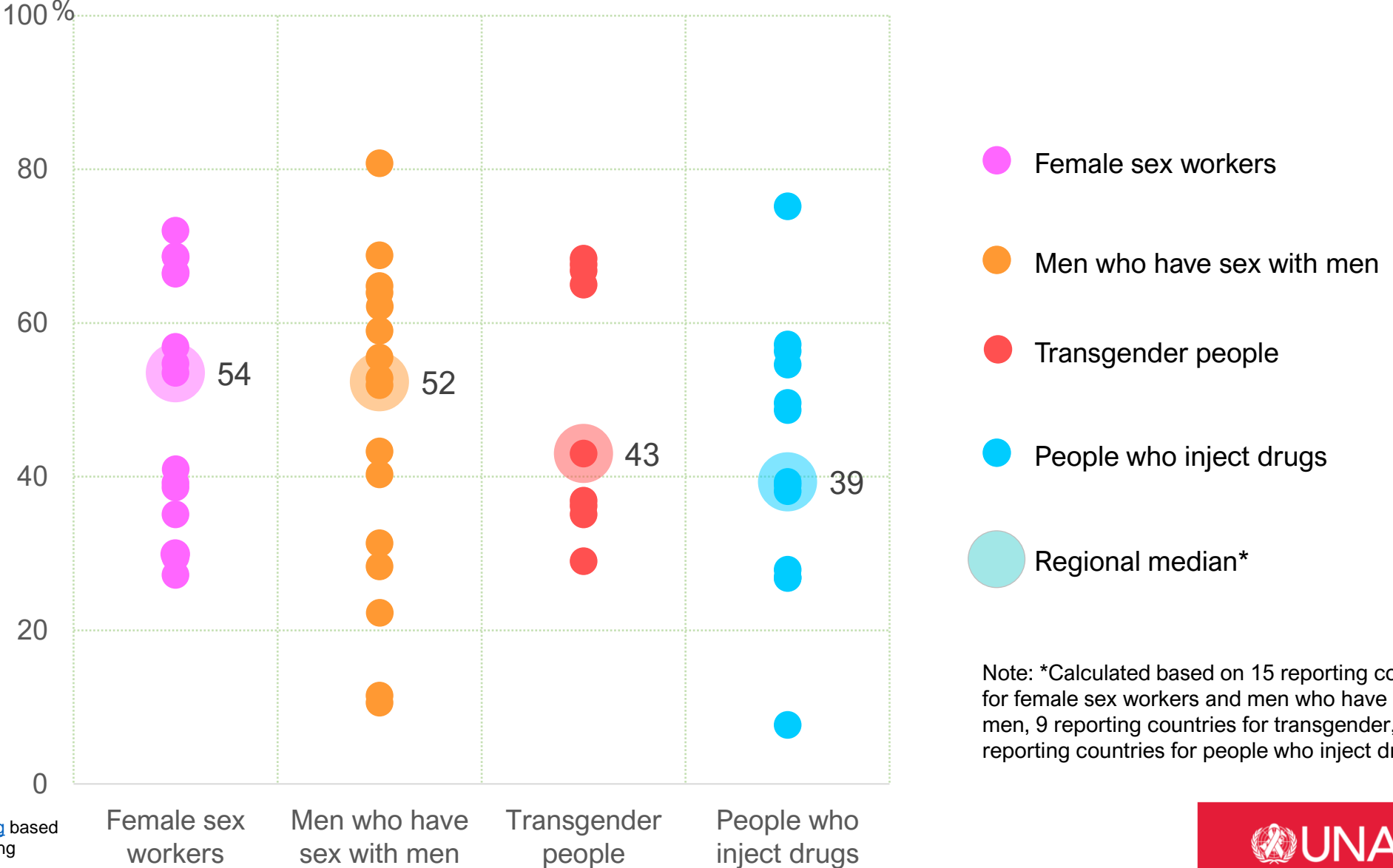
Comprehensive HIV prevention coverage among key populations in Asia and the Pacific, 2016-2020



Note: regional median calculated based on twelve reporting countries for female sex workers and gay men and other men who have sex with men, seven reporting countries for transgender people, and nine reporting countries for people who inject drugs.

# Disparities in access: About half of key populations do not know their HIV status, but assisted testing and self-testing could increase the rates of HIV diagnosis

HIV testing coverage among key populations in Asia and the Pacific, 2016-2020



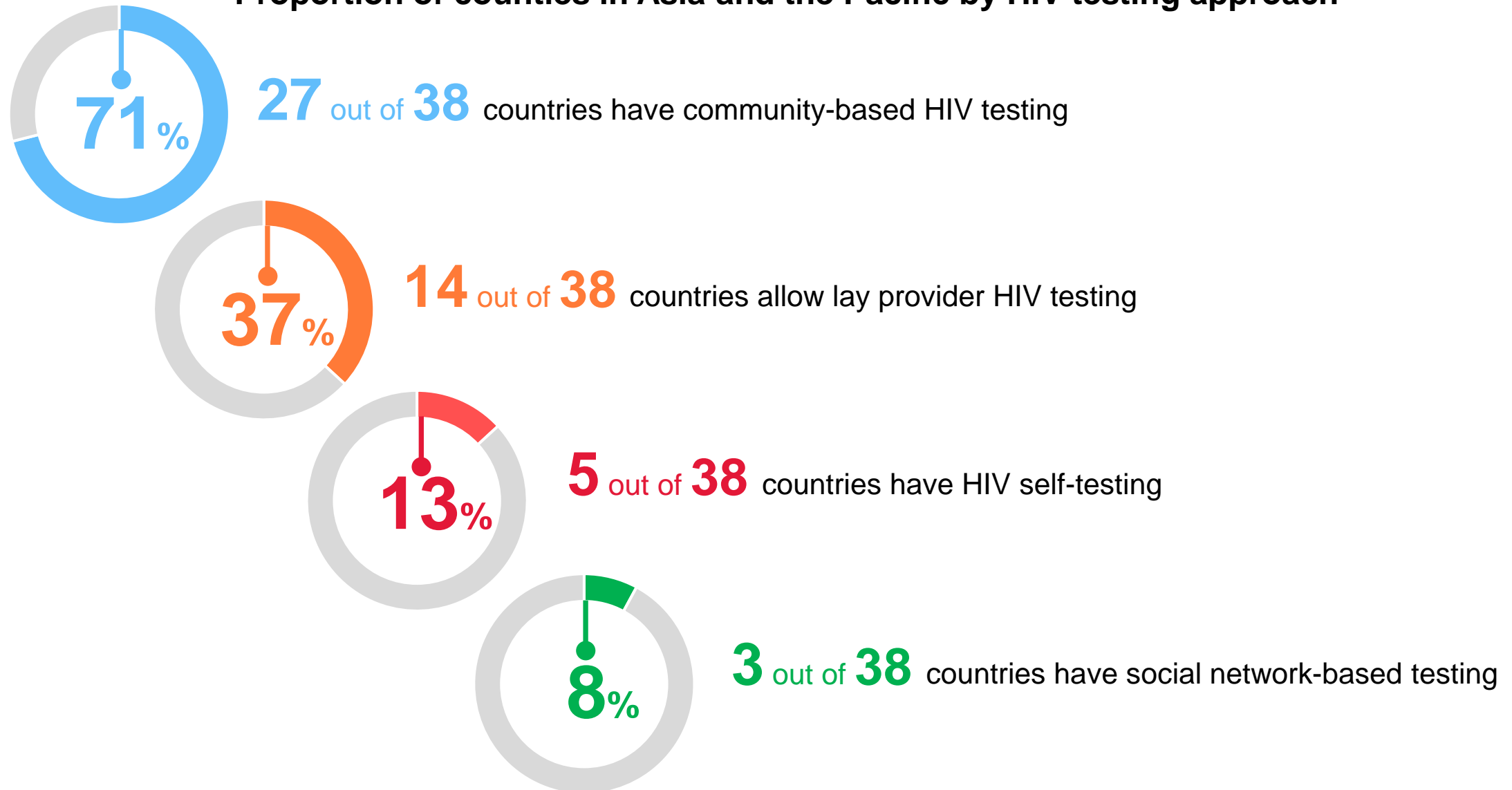
Note: \*Calculated based on 15 reporting countries for female sex workers and men who have sex with men, 9 reporting countries for transgender, and 13 reporting countries for people who inject drugs

Source: Prepared by [www.aidsdatahub.org](http://www.aidsdatahub.org) based on Global AIDS Monitoring (GAM) Reporting



# Innovative HIV testing strategies to reach 2025 prevention and treatment targets in Asia and the Pacific

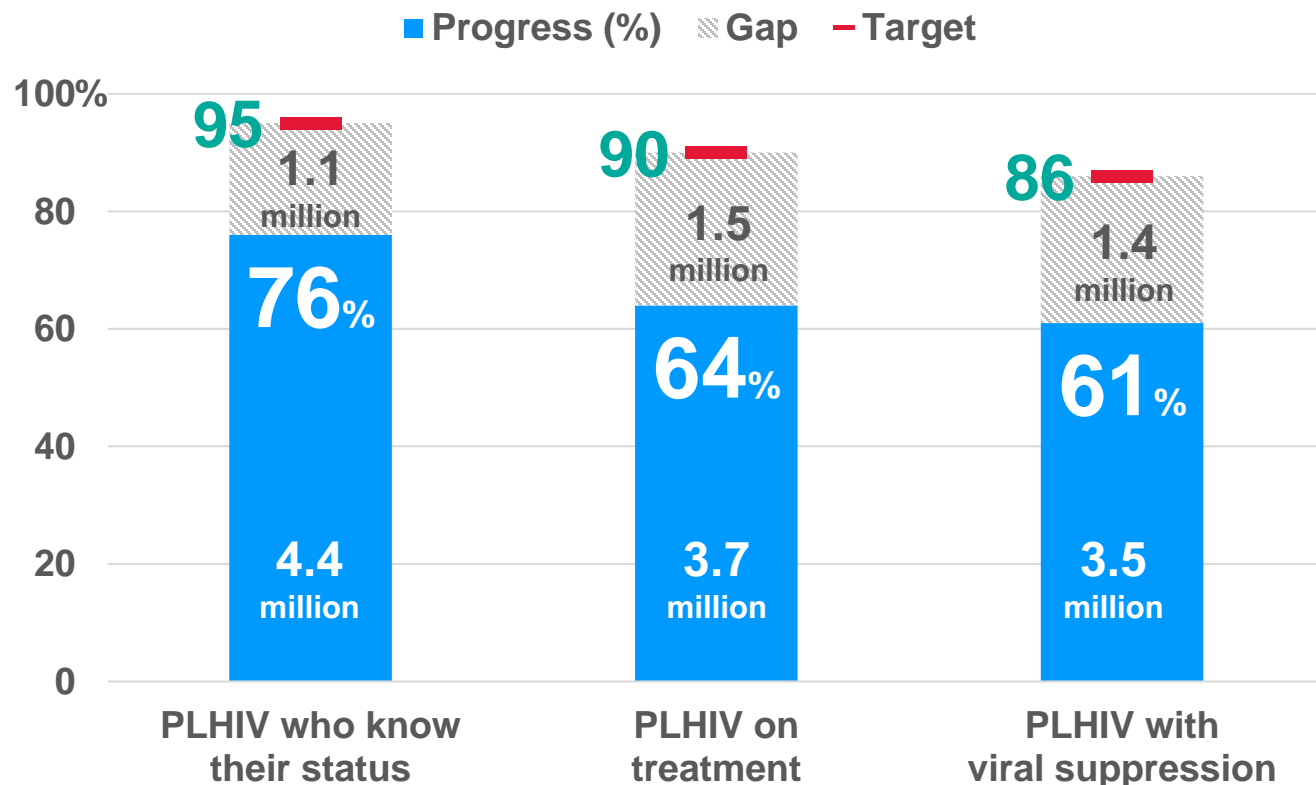
## Proportion of countries in Asia and the Pacific by HIV testing approach





# MAXIMIZE EQUITABLE AND EQUAL ACCESS TO HIV SERVICES: Regional overview of 95-95-95 Treatment target and gaps

HIV testing and treatment cascade, Asia and the Pacific, 2020



95-90-86 target



78 - 81 - 69



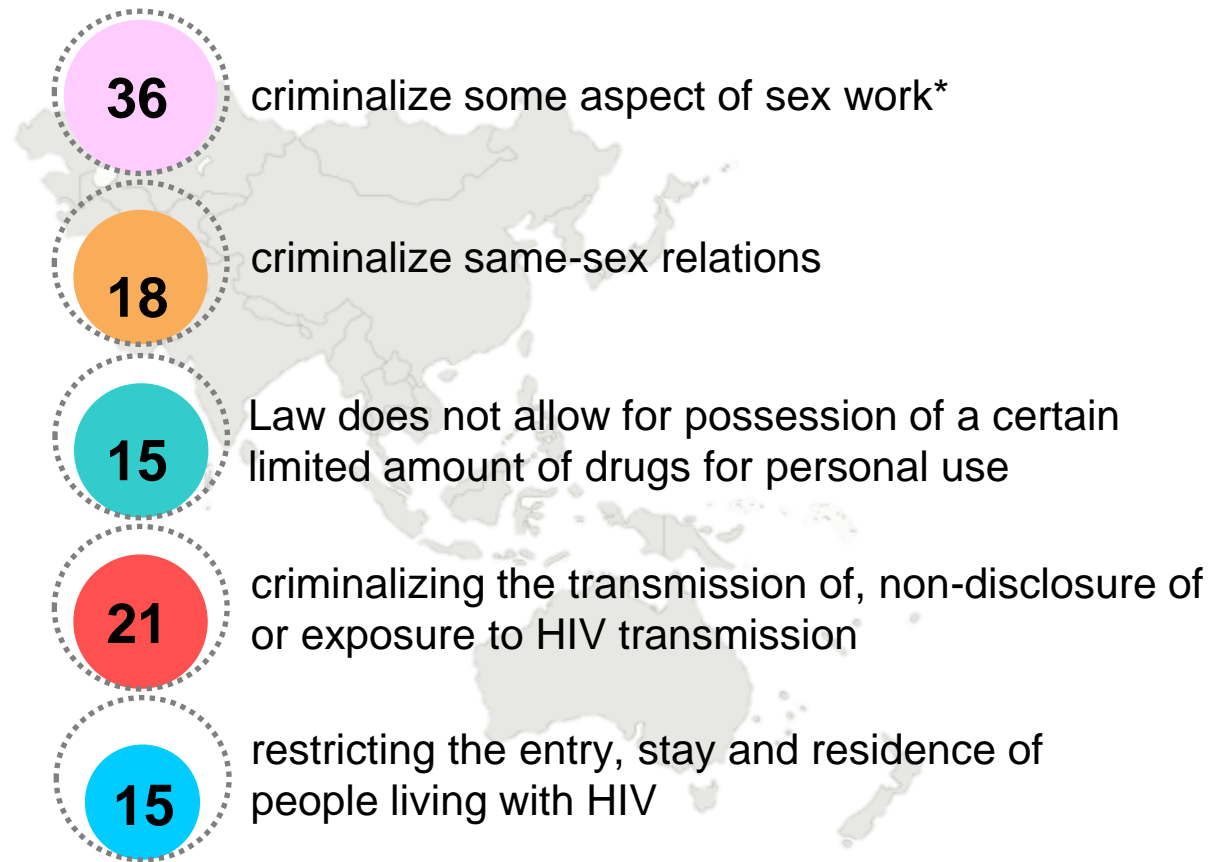
77 - 67 - 64



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# BREAK DOWN BARRIERS TO ACHIEVING HIV OUTCOMES: Response to pandemics must be guided by human rights principles and practices

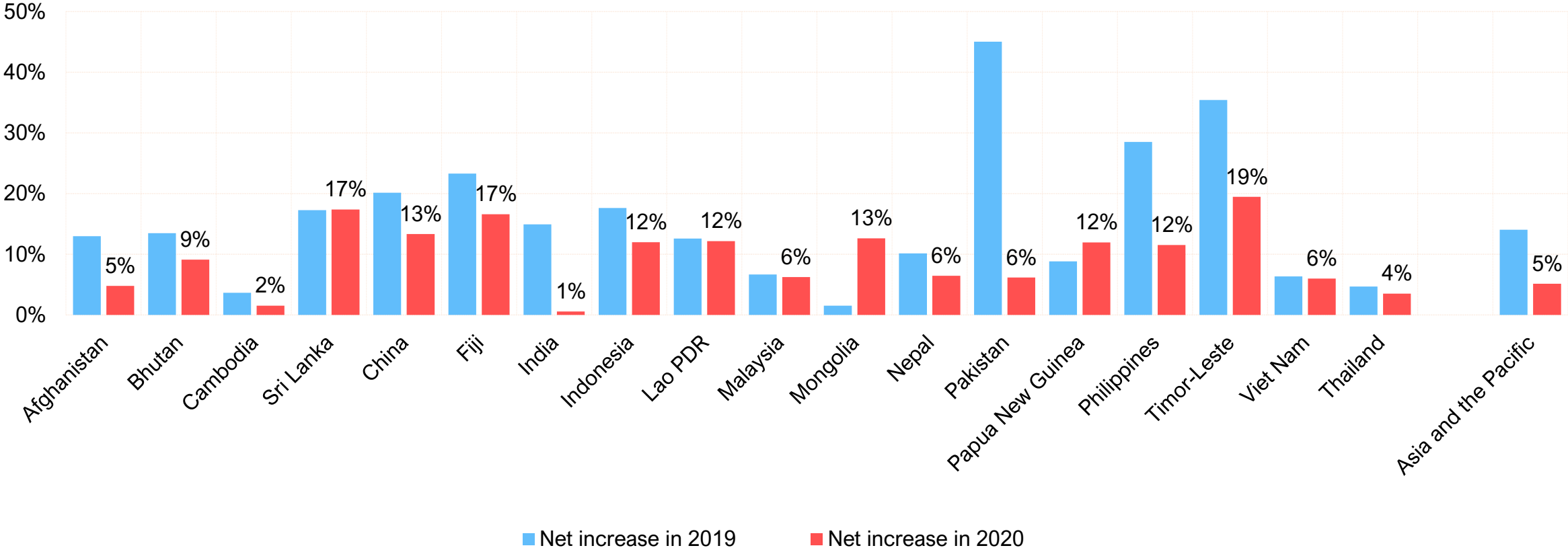
Legal barriers to HIV response remain in 38 UN Member States in Asia Pacific



\*Data for Timor-Leste not available

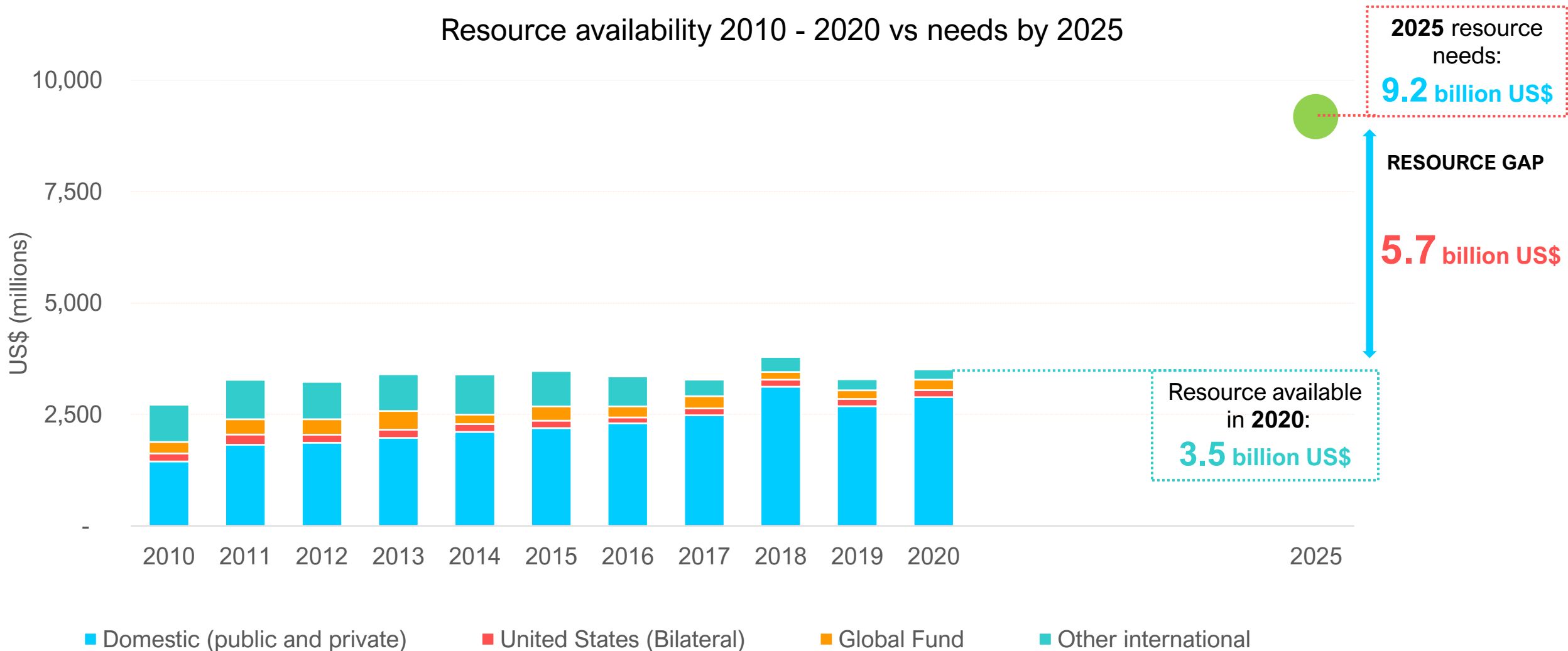
# INTEGRATE HIV INTO SYSTEMS FOR HEALTH: Integrated efforts are needed to ensure access to HIV services in the ‘new normal’

Comparison of net treatment scale-up in 2019 and 2020 by country



# FULLY RESOURCE AND SUSTAIN EFFICIENT HIV RESPONSES: Resource availability and resource needs in Asia and the Pacific

Resource availability 2010 - 2020 vs needs by 2025



Resource available  
in 2020:  
**3.5 billion US\$**

2025 resource  
needs:  
**9.2 billion US\$**

RESOURCE GAP

**5.7 billion US\$**



# END INEQUALITIES.

# END AIDS. GLOBAL AIDS STRATEGY 2021-2026



## PEOPLE CENTRED RESPONSE



### □ Modernize HIV service delivery adopting innovative strategies for renewed and intensified focus on key populations

- ❖ Scale up combination prevention programmes for and led by key populations, including PrEP, self-testing, transition to dolutegravir based first line regimen, same-day ART and multi-month dispensing and maximizing the benefits of U = U (Undetectable = Untransmittable).
- ❖ Differentiated service delivery modalities involving nontraditional partners will allow for the integration of key population-led health services in system response

### □ Enable HIV response

- ❖ Enhance civil society and community engagement at the central
- ❖ Reduce access barriers, tackle inequities, eliminate stigma and discrimination
- ❖ Emphasize rights-based approaches in policies and programmes and tackle harmful social norms
- ❖ promote gender equality and ensure inclusive and gender-responsive approaches, especially for young key populations
- ❖ Mobilize sustainable domestic financing for prevention and treatment
- ❖ Integrate key population-led and women- and youth-led health services under Universal Health Coverage

## INNOVATIONS



## HUMAN RIGHTS



**THANK YOU!**

[www.aidsdatahub.org](http://www.aidsdatahub.org)