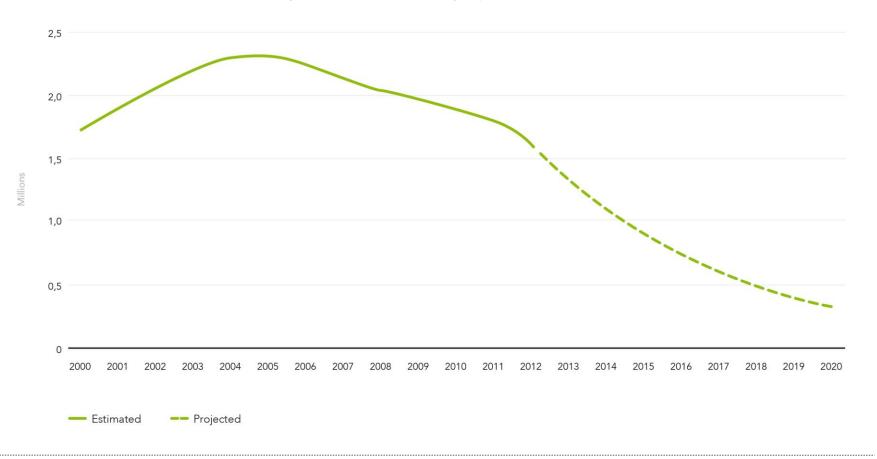




What can we achieve

Projected annual AIDS-related deaths, assuming scale up to 95% coverage by 2020





Access to treatment: the journey so far

1987

AZT approved by United States FDA

1997

UNAIDS launches Drug Access Initiative- first programme for access in sub-Saharan Africa

2001

Generic manufacturers from India announce lower prices for antiretroviral medicines

2001

UN Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS adopted

2001

Global Fund proposed by United Nations Secretary General

2006

G8 Gleneagles Summit and UN High level meeting: endorsement of the goal to 'provide as close as possible to universal access to treatment for AIDS by

2012

More than 80% of antiretroviral medicines used in Africa are manufactured by Indian companies

2012

African Union adopts new roadmap to accelerate progress in HIV, TB and malaria responses

2000

Durban International AIDS Conference: Nelson Mandela speaks about access to treatment in South Africa

2000

Launch of WHO prequalification programme for generic antiretrovirals

2003

PEPFAR created

2003

WHO/UNAIDS launch 3x5 initiative to provide 3 million people with HIV treatment by 2005

201

UN High Level Meeting on AIDS commits to universal access according to WHO guidelines and reach 15 million people with antiretroviral therapy

2011

Demonstration that antiretroviral therapy is able to significantly reduce HIV transmission

2013

New WHO guidelines on use of antiretroviral therapy (≤500 CD4 cell/mm³)

2013

Treatment 2015 launched by UNAIDS, WHO, PEPFAR and Global Fund

Zero new HIV infections. Zero discrimination. Zero AIDS-related deaths.

1996

Brazil decrees

universal access

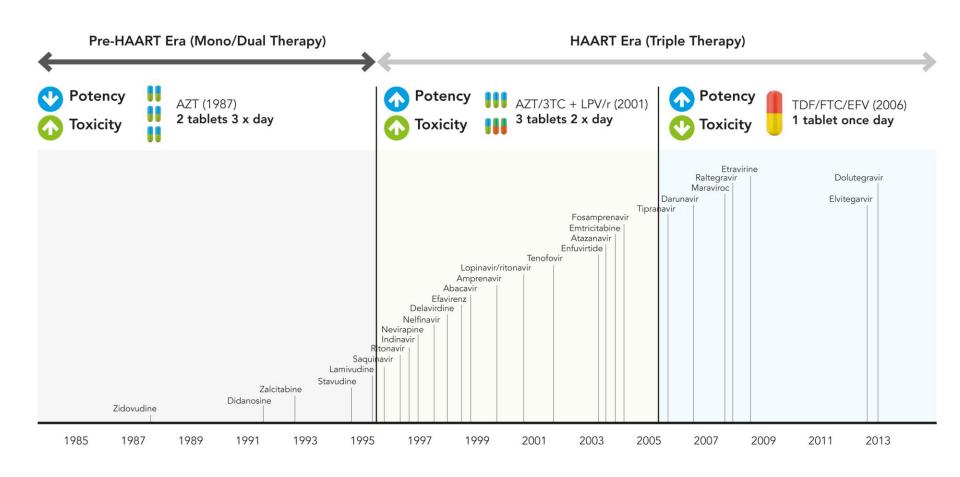
to antiretroviral

on free and

therapy



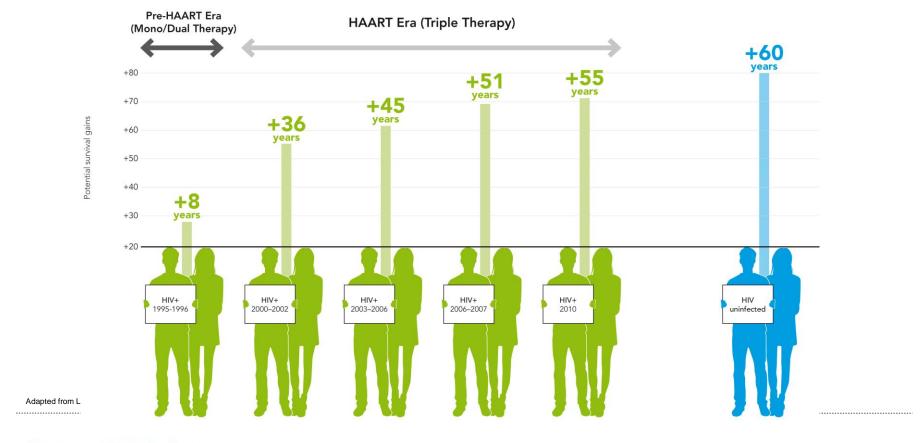
Science evolved: smarter and better HIV treatment options now available





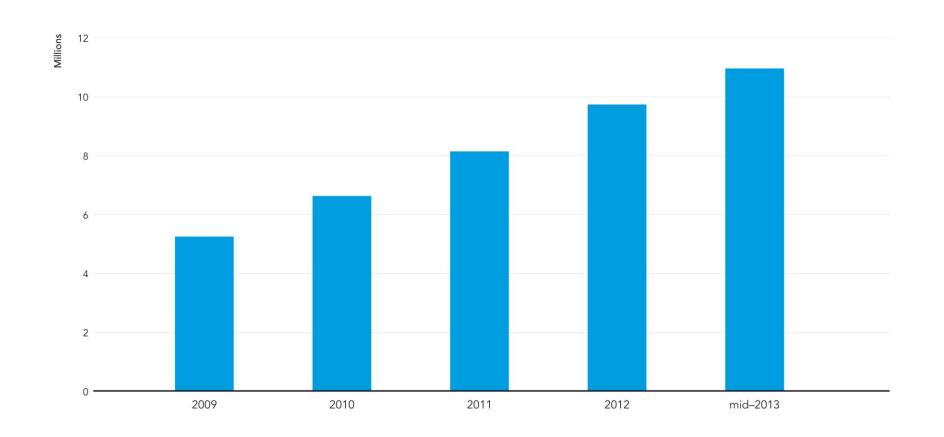
HIV treatment can normalize survival

Expected impact of HIV treatment in survival of a 20 years old person living with HIV in a high income setting (different periods)





By mid 2013 nearly 11 million people were on antiretroviral therapy

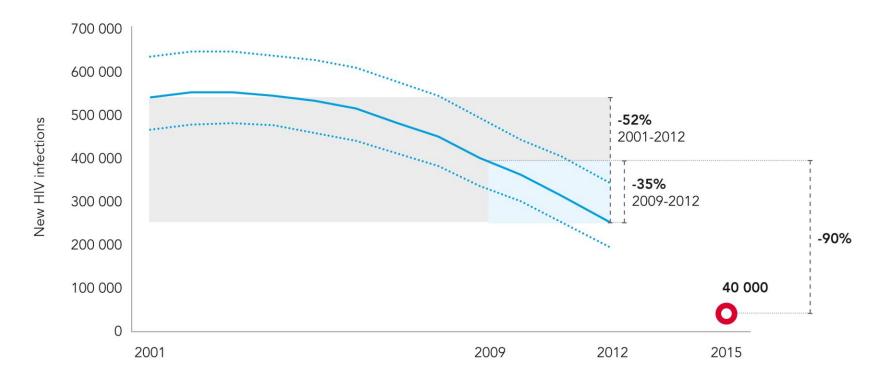






ARV- critical to preventing new HIV infection among children

Number of new HIV infections among children in low- and middle-income countries, 2001–2012 and 2015 target

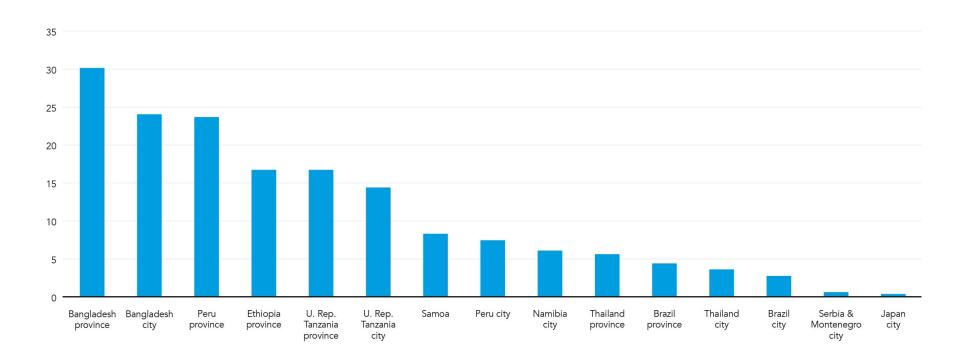


Source: UNAIDS 2012 estimates



Much early sex is forced- access to post exporsure prophylaxis (PEP) crucial

Percentage sexually experienced women reporting forced first sex

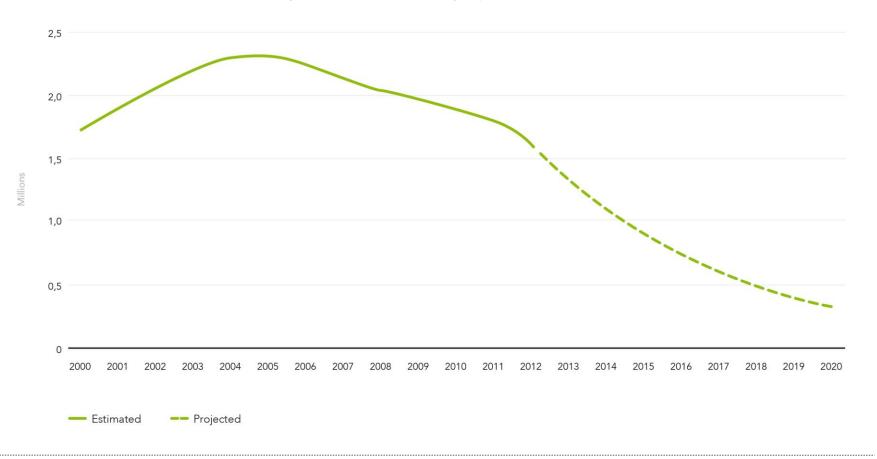


Source: WHO Multi-Country Study on Domestic Violence and Women's Health 2005.



Setting new targets to 2020

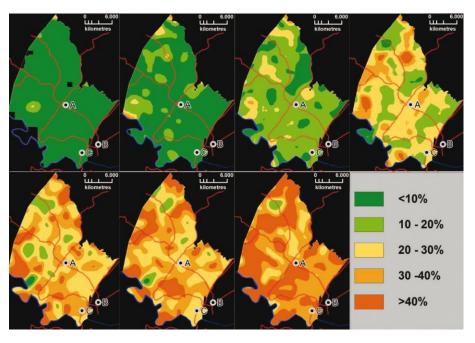
Projected annual AIDS-related deaths, assuming scale up to 95% coverage by 2020



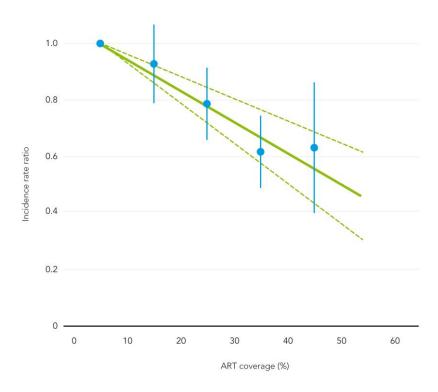


Treatment as prevention- changing the AIDS landscape

Incidence falls by 1.1% [0.8%-1.4%] for each 1% increase in HIV treatment coverage



ART coverage of all people living with HIV 2004-2011, Kwazulu Natal, South Africa



Source: Tanser Science 2013; Williams 2013



Access to treatment: Non negotiables

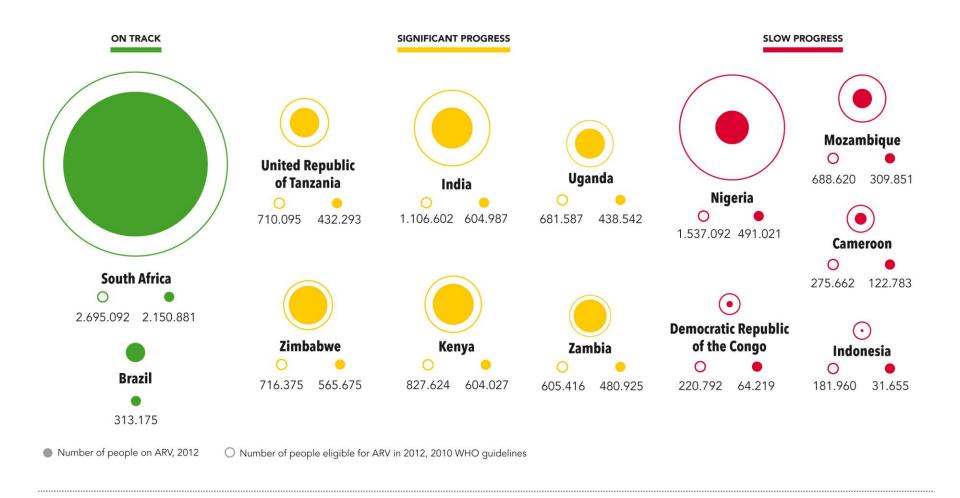
- Integral part of right of everyone to enjoy highest attainable standard of physical and mental health
- First and foremost for safeguarding health of people living with HIV
- HIV testing and ART initiation- voluntary and non-coercive
- Ensuring best interests of people living with HIV
- Highest quality of medicines and care



MIND THE COUNTRY CONTEXT

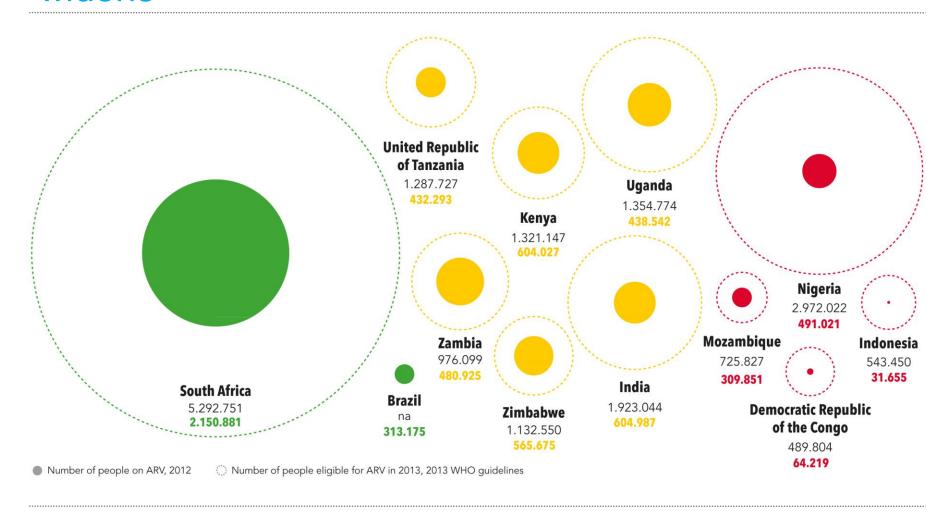


Country context for treatment access varies





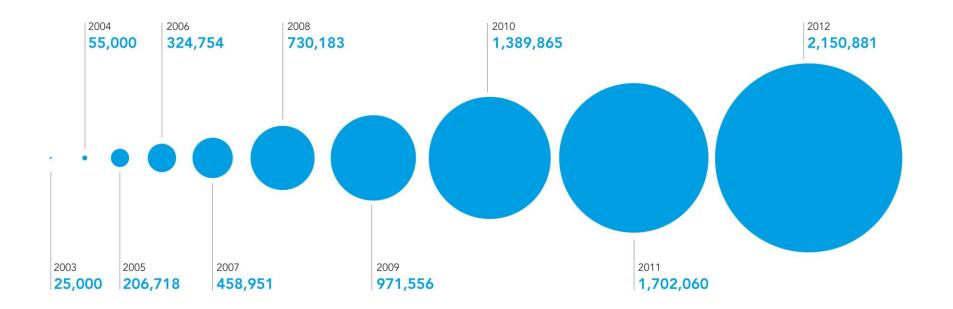
Applying new treatment guidelines: the access gap widens





South Africa: rapid scale up in a single decade

Total number receiving ART



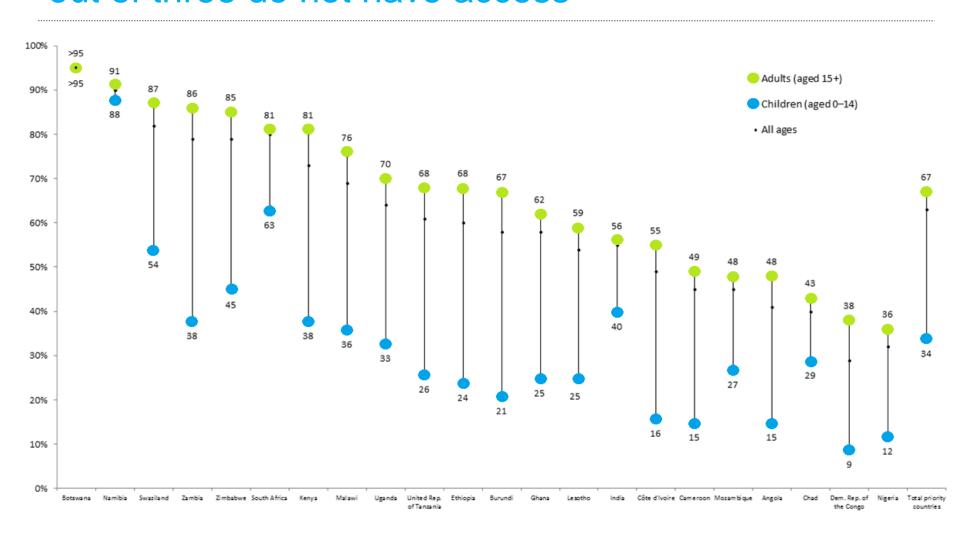




2 NO ONE LEFT BEHIND



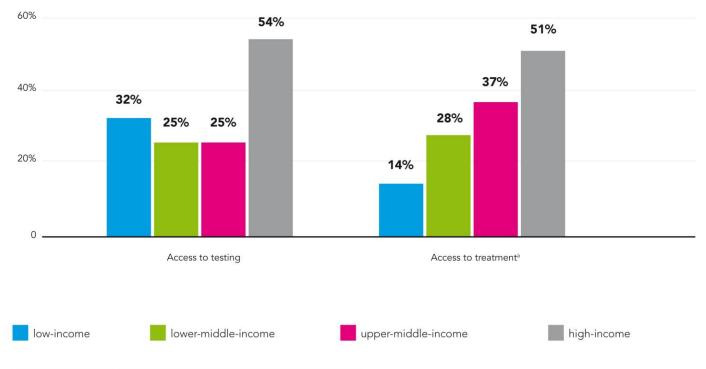
Children have inequitable access to treatment—two out of three do not have access





Treatment access to key populations lagging behind

Percentage of men who have sex with men reporting that HIV testing and HIV treatment are easily accessible, by country income level, 2012



a Access to HIV treatment was measured only among respondents who reported living with HIV.

Source: Access to HIV prevention and treatment for men who have sex with men: findings from the 2012 Global Men's Health and Rights Study (GMHR) (44)



3 PRO- TEST



Rethinking HIV testing to increase access to HIV prevention and treatment

Percentage of adolescent girls and boys aged 15-19 and young women and men aged 20-24 who have ever been tested for HIV and received results, in selected sub-Saharan African countries

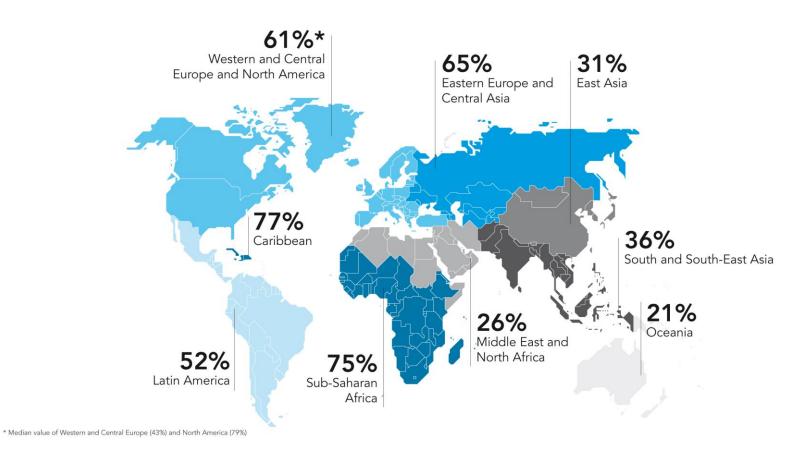


Nota: Countries were selcted on the basis of data availability.

Source: UNICEF global databases, 2013, based on Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) and other national surveys, 2006-2012



Percentage of notified tuberculosis patients tested for HIV, by region, 2012



Source: UNAIDS Global report 2013







Investment case: scaling up for treatment of key populations

Thailand key features

2012

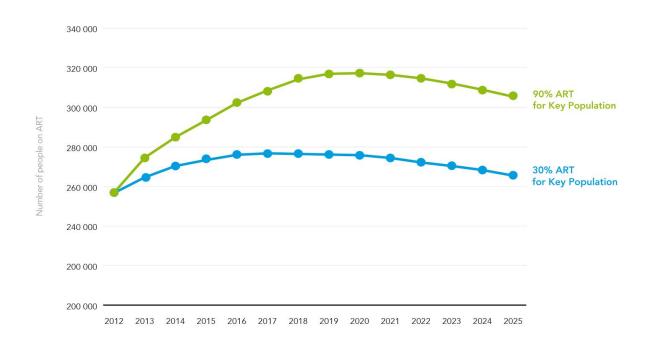
- High coverage of preventions services for Sex and MSM- more than 80%
- 2. Low HIV testing and treatment uptake- less than 30%

2013

- 1. Maintain high prevention coverage.
- Accelerate prevention services for people who inject drugs
- Increase testing and treatment uptake for key population to 90%

Investment case:

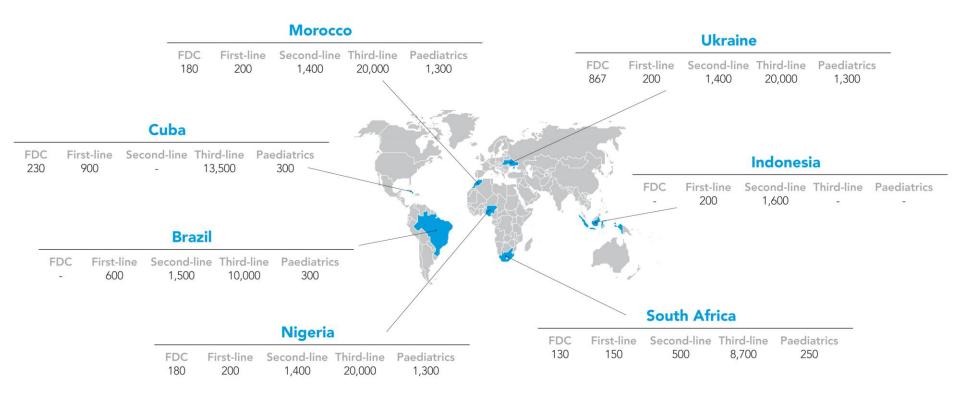
Additional US\$ 100 million towards key populations prevents 22 000 AIDS-related deaths and prevents 20 000 new HIV infections







ARV medicine prices around the world2013



Source: WHO/GPRM; MSF/UTW; Country reports



Making it work: African Union road map

- Sustainable financing models
- Access to medicines Local production and regulatory harmonization
- Leadership, governance and oversight



6 COMMUNITIES AT THE CENTER



Communities deliver



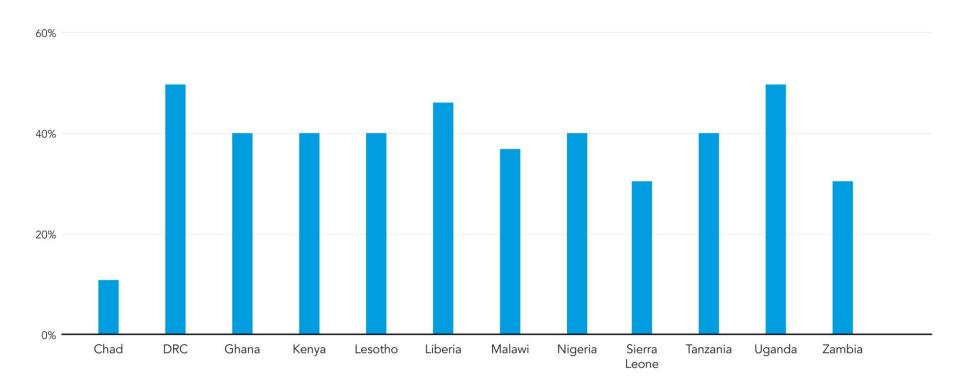
Task Shfting in HIV/AIDS: opportunities, challenges and proposed actions for sub-saharan Africa. Zachariah et al. 2009. Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene (2009) 103, 549—558.





Engagement with faith organizations for treatment delivery

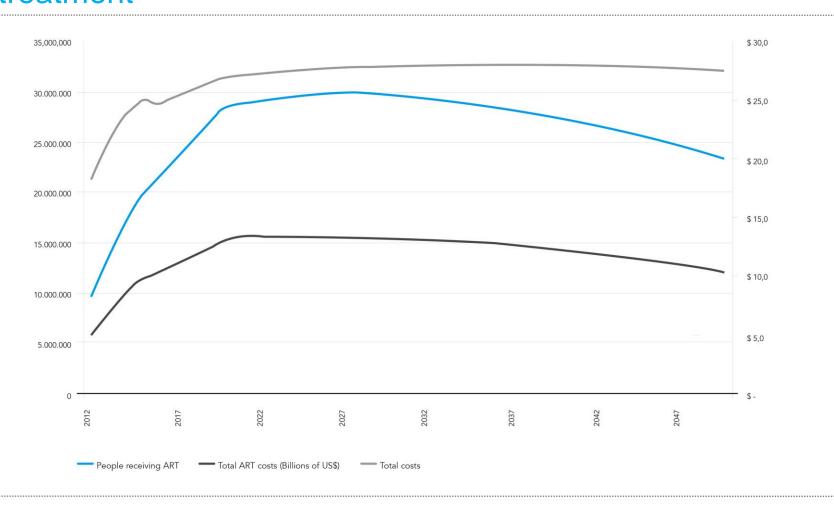
% estimated share of health services provided by faith based organizations



Sources: Boulenger et al 2009; Kintaudi 2006; EPN 2005; Mwenda 2007; MOH-Lesotho 2007; Chand and Patterson 2007; Mhango 2006; CHAN 2007; CCIH 2005; Dimmock 2007; Todd et al 2009; HERA 2005; MOH-Zambia 2002; Green et al 2002.



Estimated resource needs for scaled up access to HIV treatment

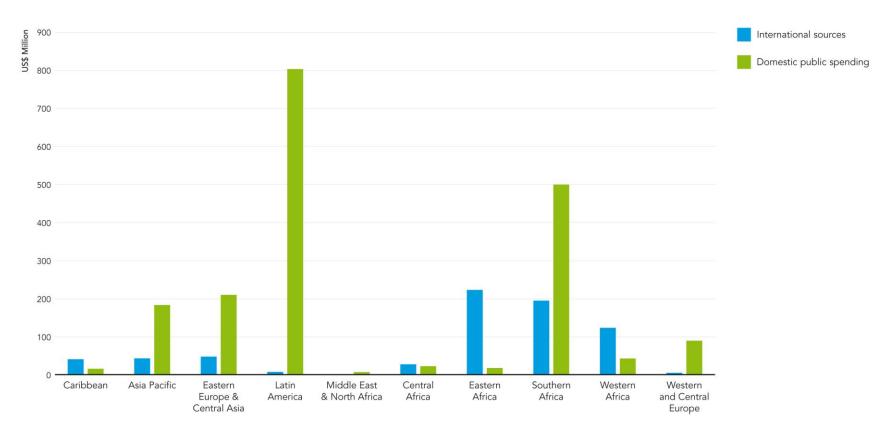






Treatment access has been possible thanks to global solidarity, shared responsibility

Investments in HIV treatment



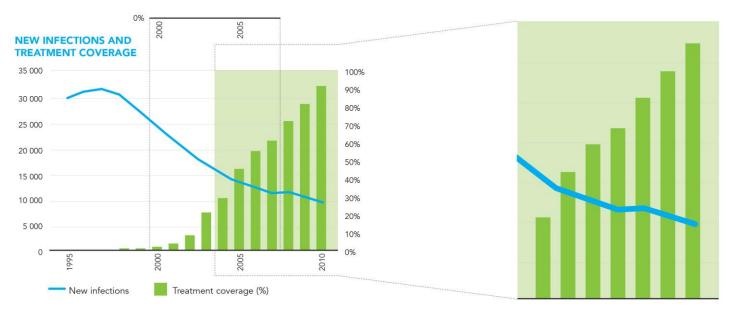
Source: GARPR 2013.



Getting the balance right

New infections, behaviour change and treatment coverage in Botswana





Source: Botswana AIDS indicator survey; UNAIDS; WHO.



