

Towards 2015: reorienting the health sector response to HIV

WHO's strategic directions and priorities

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Global health sector goals for HIV

- To achieve universal access to comprehensive HIV prevention, treatment and care
- To contribute to the halting and reversal of the HIV epidemic (Millennium Development Goal 6) and other health-related Goals



Context : Universal Access - Global Progress

Good news.....

- HIV treatment has increased; 5.25 million people accessing treatment in low- and middle-income countries-13 fold increase in the last 6 years.
- More than half of women (53%) in need have access to PMTCT.
- Between 2008 and 2009, the total number of HIV tests performed increased by over 50%

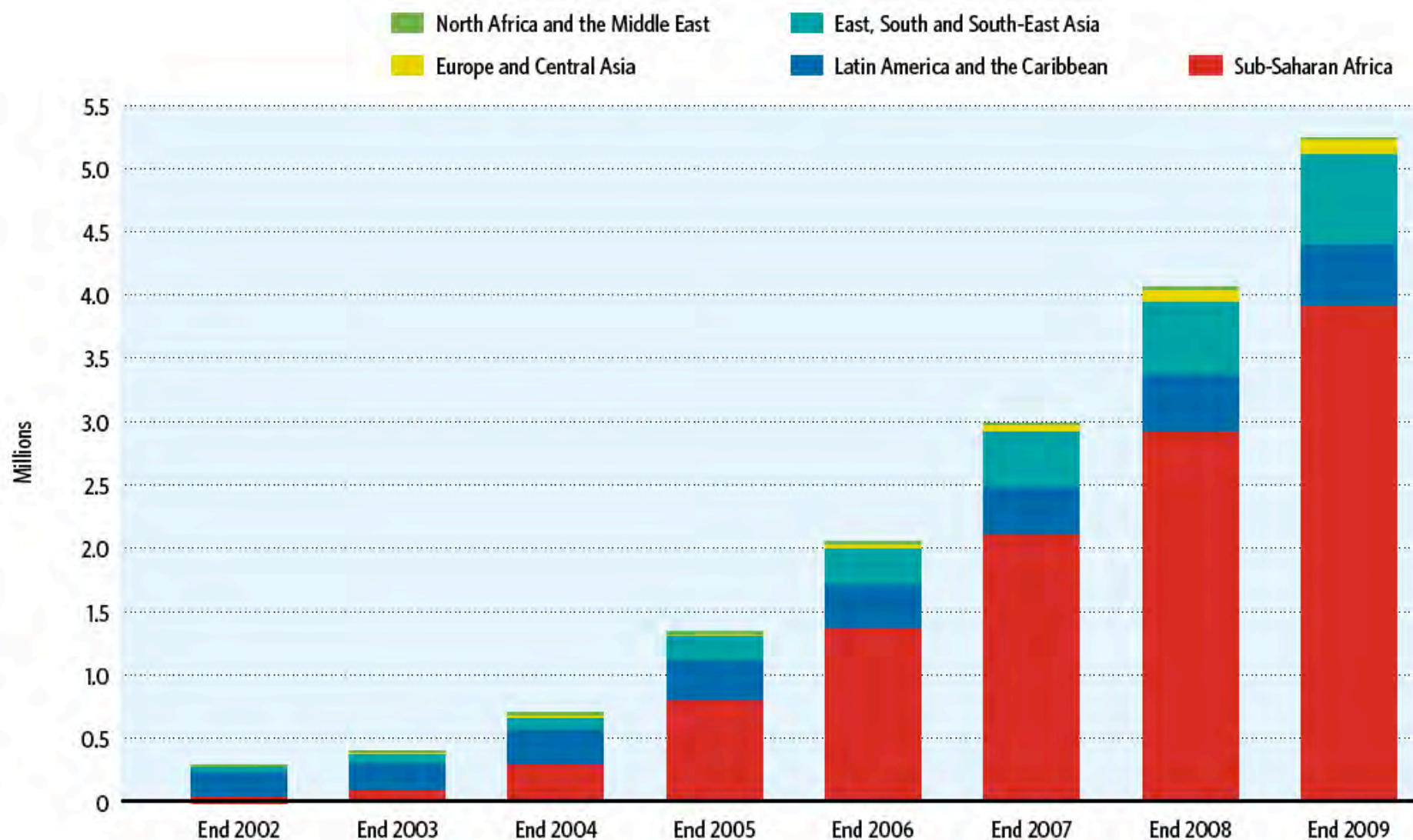


...and not so good news

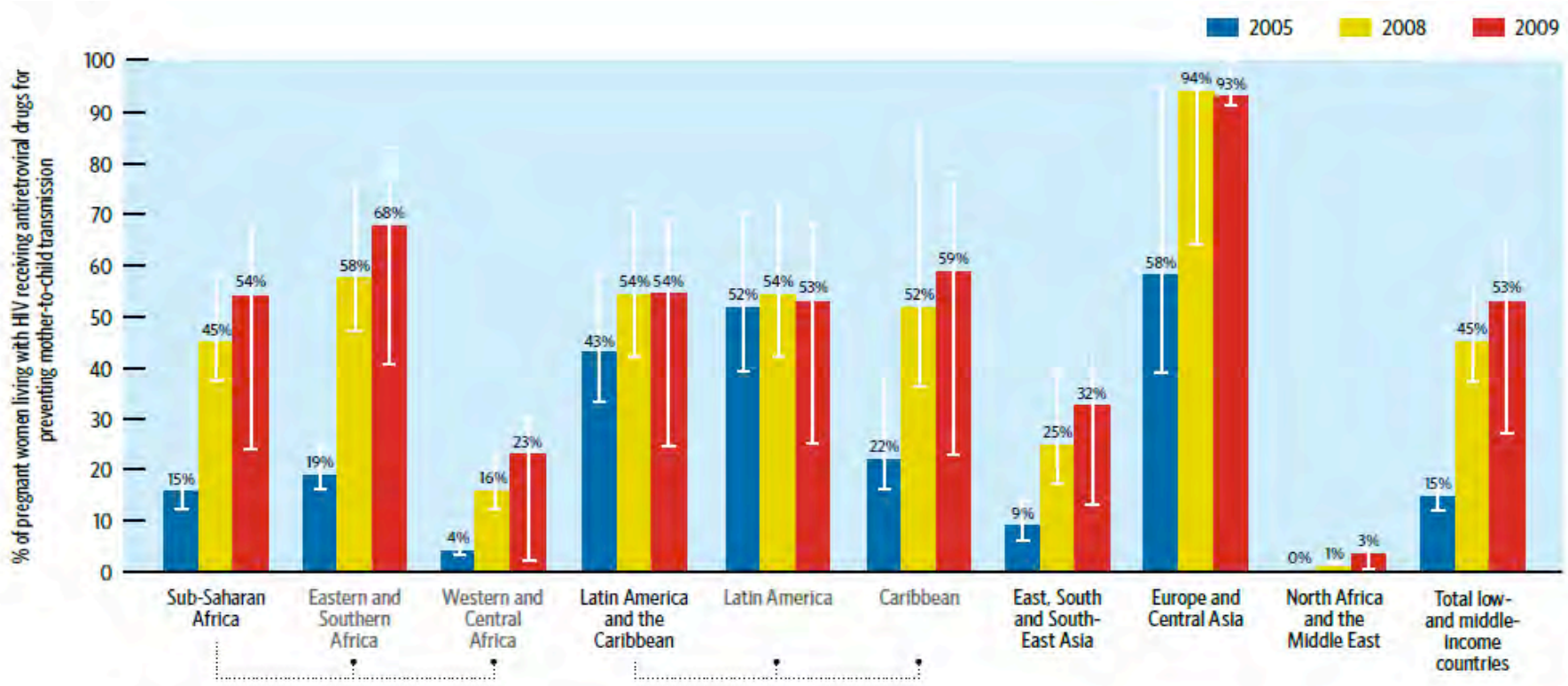
- Less than 40% of people living with HIV know their status
- 28% of children in need of HIV treatment had access in 2009
- 30% of pregnant women receiving single-dose nevirapine for PMTCT in 2009
- 38% of countries reporting experienced one or more stock-out of antiretroviral drugs in health facilities in 2009
- 18% of patients initiating treatment were lost to follow-up during the first year



Number of people receiving antiretroviral therapy in low- and middle-income countries, by region, 2002–2009

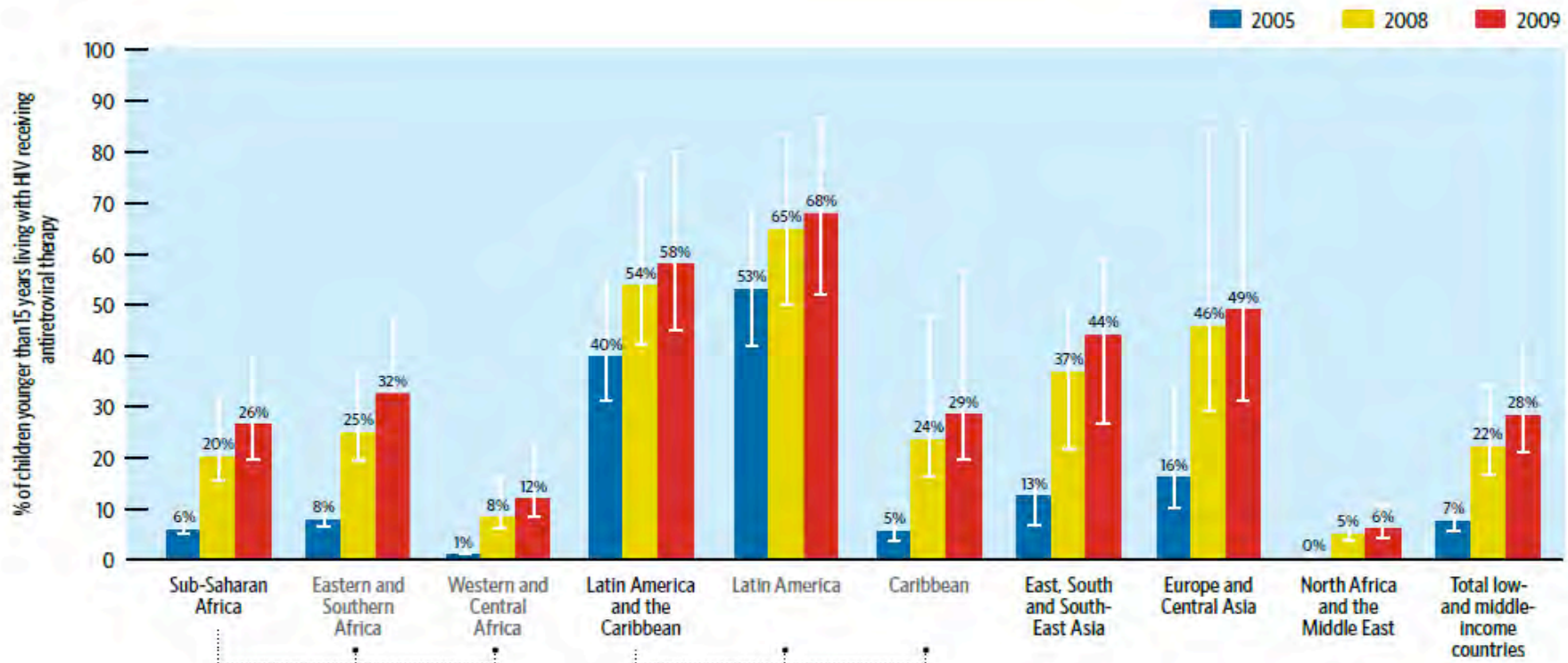


Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV receiving antiretrovirals for preventing mother-to-child transmission of HIV in low- and middle-income countries by region, 2005, 2008 and 2009



I The bar indicates the uncertainty range around the estimate.

Percentage of children living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy in low-and middle-income countries 2005, 2008, 2009



I The bar indicates the uncertainty range around the estimate.
 Note: Data have been retroactively revised according to the revised methodology (see Box 5.7).

Evolving context – public health

- Early treatment for people with HIV is not only life-saving but a critical element of prevention
- Strong HIV response contributes to reducing maternal and child mortality.
- Antiretroviral drugs given to pregnant and breastfeeding women can virtually eliminate the scourge of HIV in children - Elimination of transmission from mother to child by 2015
- New prevention technologies (e.g. microbicide gels, PrEP)
- Efficiency gains through greater integration and decentralization of services

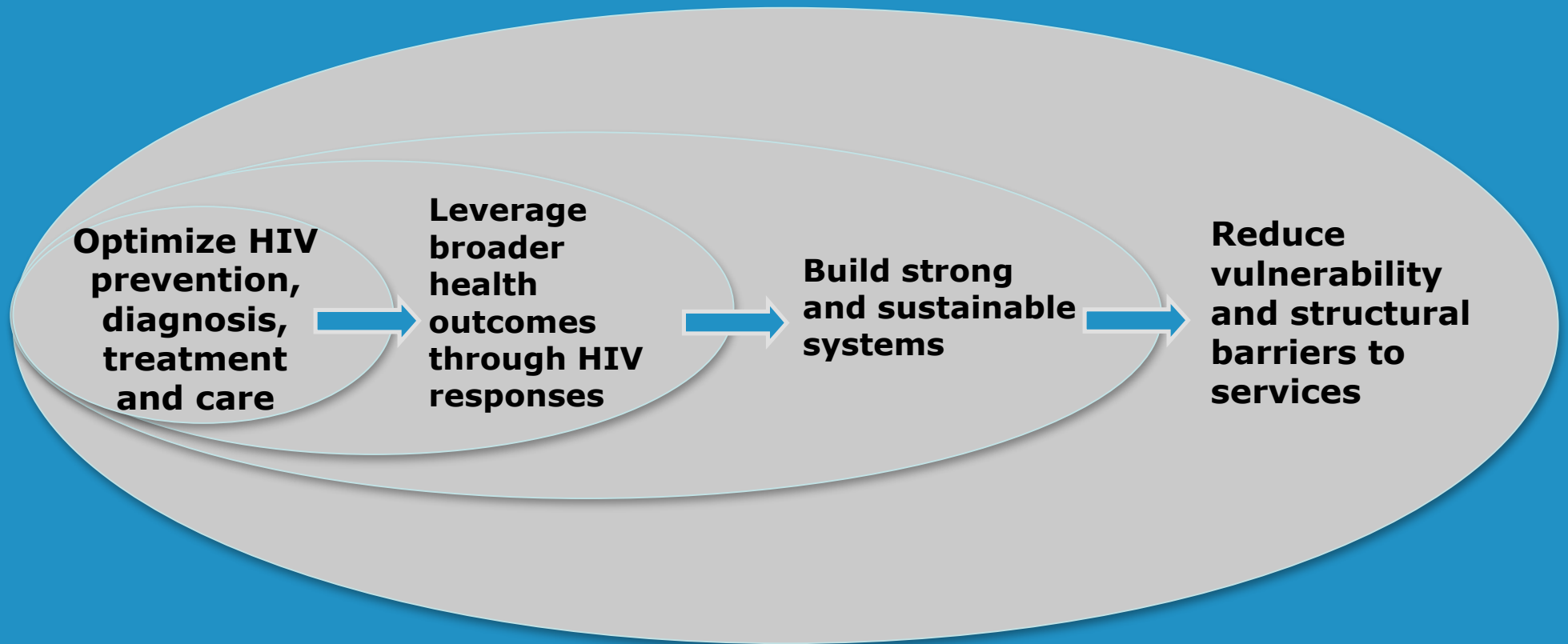


Closing the gaps in service access

- **HIV service coverage remains low; targeting and quality sometimes unsatisfactory.**
- **Programmatic linkages between HIV and other key health areas have not been optimized.**
- **Limited capacity of health systems hinders further expansion of HIV responses.**
- **Vulnerability, societal structures and policies continue to impede access to information and services.**



Four Strategic Directions *for a sustainable health sector response*



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Maintaining and scaling up a strong health sector response

Paradigm shifts and innovations



- New approaches to service delivery
- Treatment optimization
- Reaching the unreached



Five WHO Key Contributions

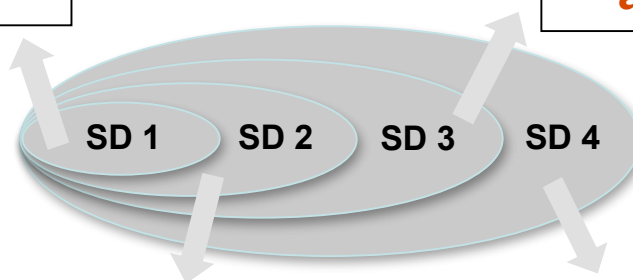
- Scale-up and innovation in HIV prevention
 - Contribution to 'Revolutionize HIV Prevention'
- Treatment and care optimization
 - Contribution to 'Treatment 2.0' and HIV/TB
- Health for women and children
 - PMTCT; Women, gender & GBV
- Health sector strategic information and planning
 - Cross-cutting
- Health equity and HIV
 - MARPs; Laws; Social protection



Key Contribution: Scale-up and innovation in HIV prevention

- Engage in scale-up of existing HIV prevention approaches
- Drive the development of new HIV prevention interventions

- Support integration of combination HIV prevention strategies in national plans
- **Improve access to affordable HIV prevention medicines and commodities**



- Support prevention intervention packages for key populations
- Facilitate sexuality education for adolescents and provision of services that meet their needs
- Support innovation in harm reduction services for people who use drugs

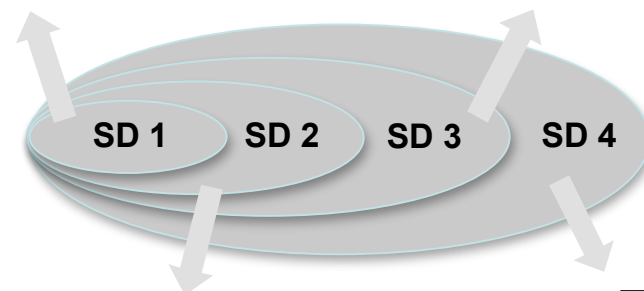
- Remove structural barriers that prevent access to prevention services
- Strengthen community systems to deliver HIV prevention programmes



Key Contribution: Treatment and care optimization

- **Support scale-up and simplification of treatment**
- **Improve uptake of HIV testing and counseling**

- **Improve access to affordable and quality medicines and diagnostics**
- **Promote efficiencies in service delivery**
- **Drive the research agenda on HIV treatment and care**



- **Improve tools for management of HIV related co-infection and co-morbidities**
- **Strengthen collaboration between HIV, tuberculosis and other infectious diseases control programmes**

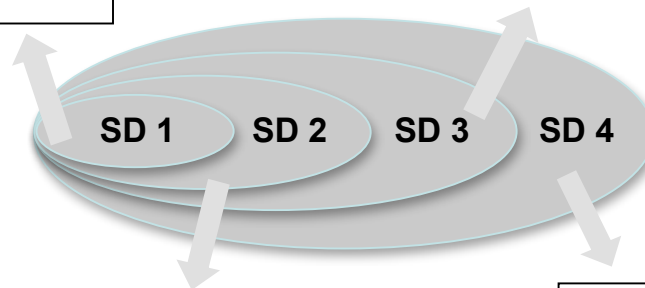
- **Remove structural barriers to accessing HIV treatment services**



Key Contribution: Health of women and children

- **Promote comprehensive HIV services for pregnant women and their children**
- **Provide guidance and tools for the identification, care and treatment of children with HIV**

- **Facilitate improved access to diagnostics and medicines for pregnant women and children**
- **Promote integration of gender analysis and actions into health-sector responses**



- **Support bidirectional integration of HIV with maternal, newborn and child health, and sexual and reproductive health services**

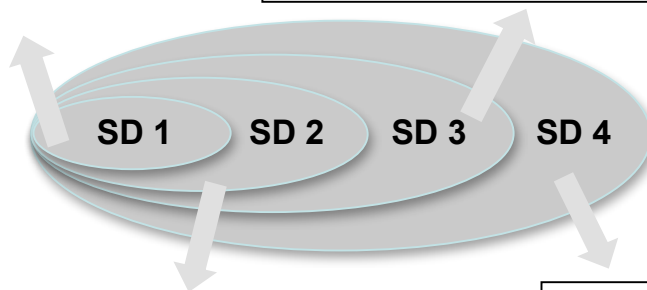
- **Remove barriers to access and uptake of services related to gender and other social inequalities**



Key Contribution: Strategic health sector information & planning

- **Identify, update and advocate for priority health-sector policies and intervention on HIV**

- **Promote health-sector planning in countries that adequately incorporates HIV plans**
- **Guide efforts to achieve sustainable financing of the HIV response**
- **Encourage development of integrated information systems**



- **Build synergy in strategic and operational plans between HIV programmes and other health-sector programmes**

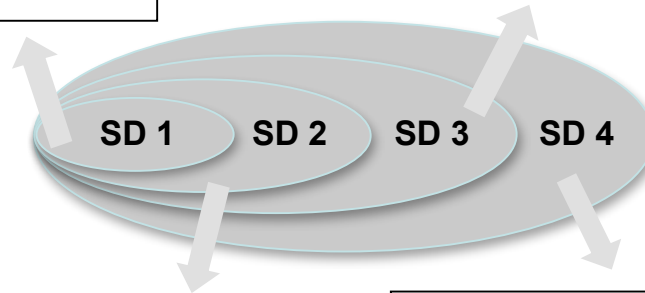
- **Support planning that addresses equity challenges**
- **Support integration of health-sector planning into multisectoral HIV planning**



Key Contribution: Health Equity and HIV

- Provide leadership to redress inequities in access to services
- Provide guidance on services for underserved and key populations

- Generate and synthesize strategic information to guide more equitable HIV responses



- Promote linkages between HIV and other priority services

- Guide countries to reduce financial barriers to access
- Support countries to address stigmatization and discrimination, and other human rights abuses



WHO is fully committed to providing support to Member States

Core functions

- Leadership and partnerships
- Norms and standards
- Technical support
- Research agenda
- Policy options
- Monitoring and assessment



Research Agenda

- **Treatment optimization and patient monitoring**
- **Development of new prevention interventions**
- **Implementation of prevention innovations**
- **Prevention benefits of ART**



Conclusion: From 5.2 millions people on ART to Universal Access

- Continued progress and commitment to reach Universal Access
- Scale up in the current economic context is feasible:
 - Simplified and efficient therapeutic approaches
 - Efficiency gains in service delivery
 - Affordability of second and third line regimen
- Working with ARV producers is more than ever critical in this context of expanding demand



Thank you



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