

2011 HIGH LEVEL MEETING ON AIDS
General Assembly | United Nations | New York
8-10 June 2011

unite for universal access

2011 – 30 years into the AIDS epidemic

–1–

1981 June 5;30:250–2

Pneumocystis Pneumonia – Los Angeles

In the period October 1980-May 1981, 5 young men, all active homosexuals, were treated for biopsy-confirmed *Pneumocystis carinii* pneumonia at 3 different hospitals in Los Angeles, California. Two of the patients died. All 5 patients had laboratory-confirmed previous or current cytomegalovirus (CMV) infection and candidal mucosal infection. Case reports of these patients follow.

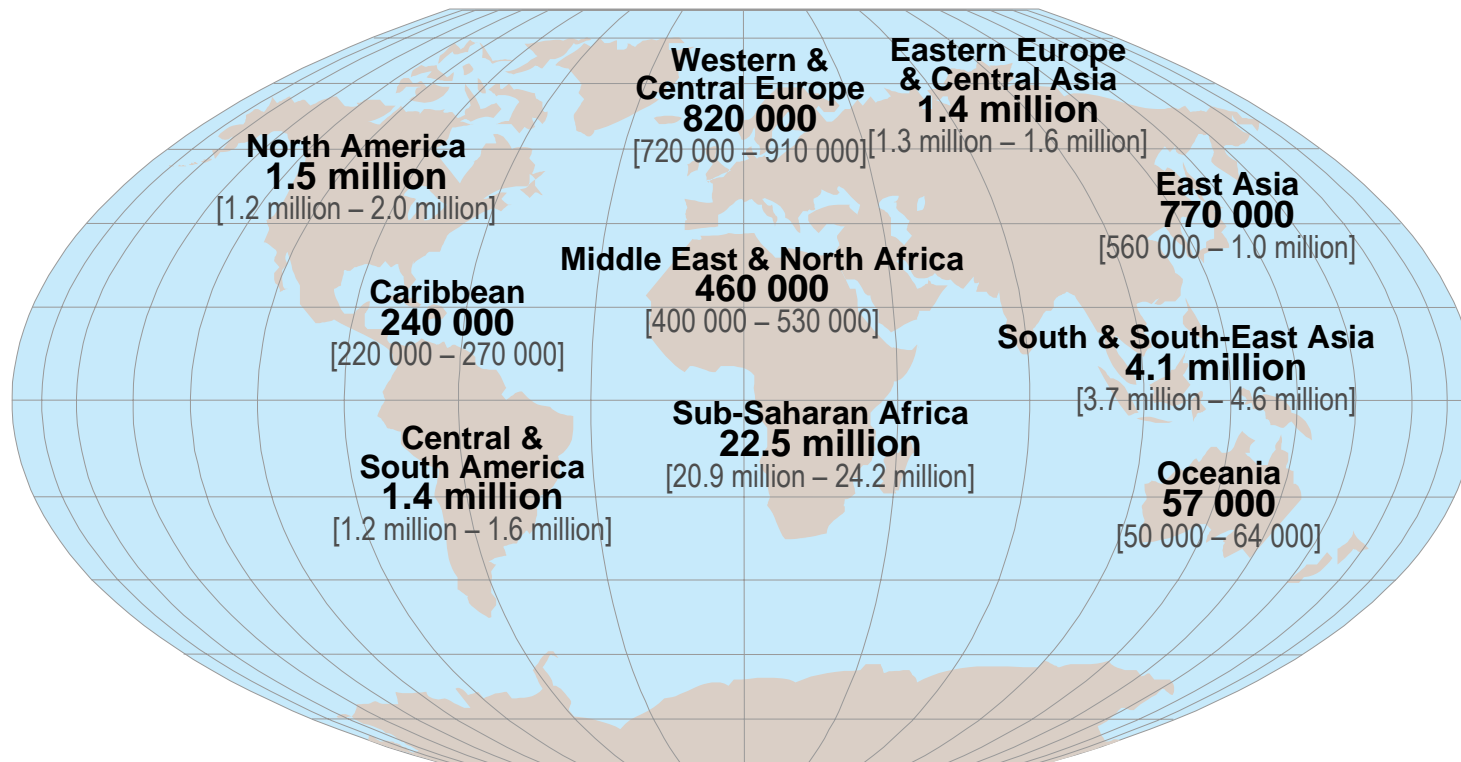
1981 July 4;30:305–8

Kaposi's Sarcoma and *Pneumocystis* Pneumonia Among Homosexual Men – New York City and California

During the past 30 months, Kaposi's sarcoma (KS), an uncommonly reported malignancy in the United States, has been diagnosed in 26 homosexual men (20 in New York City [NYC]; 6 in California). The 26 patients range in age from 26-51 years (mean 39 years). Eight of these patients died (7 in NYC, 1 in California)—all 8 within 24 months after KS was diagnosed. The diagnoses in all 26 cases were based on histopathological examination of skin lesions, lymph nodes, or tumor in other organs. Twenty-five of the 26 patients were white, 1 was black. Presenting complaints from 20 of these patients are shown in Table 1.

**2011 – 30 million people died of AIDS,
60 million have become infected**

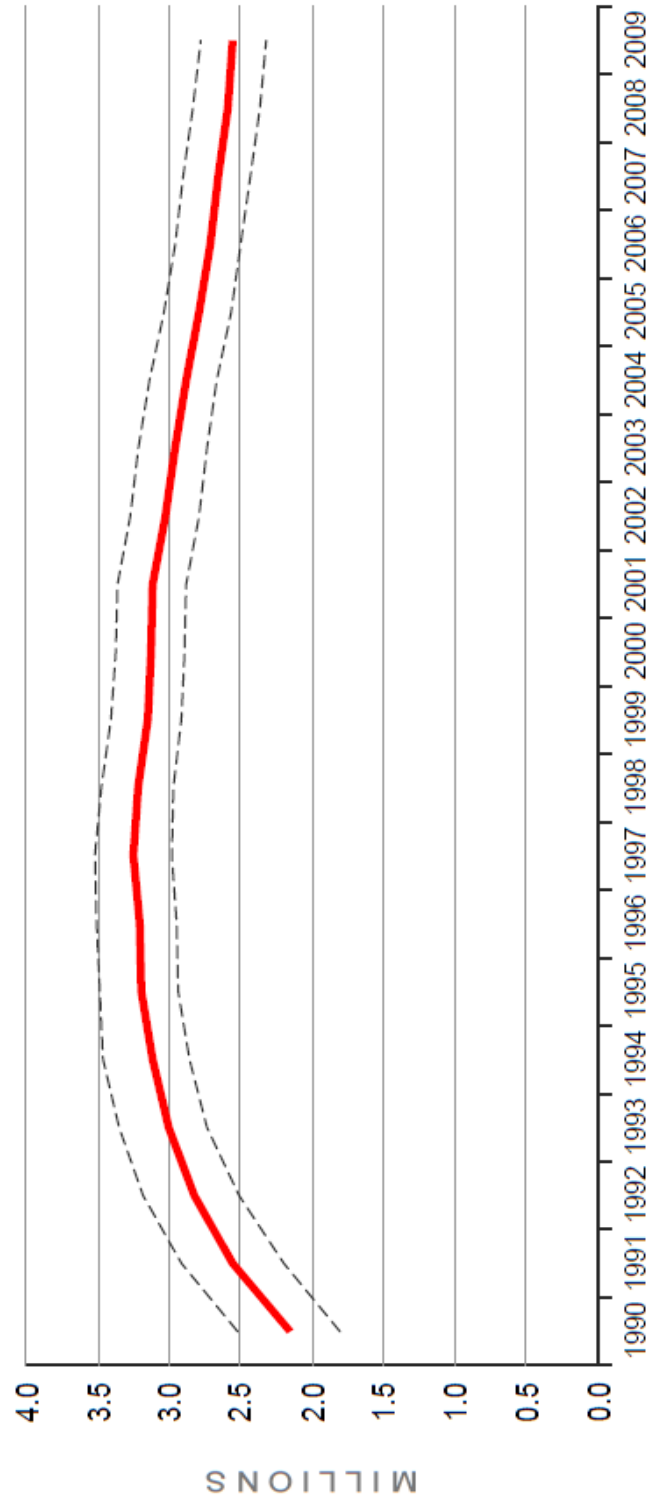
Adults and children estimated to be living with HIV | 2009



Total: 33.3 million [31.4 million – 35.3 million]

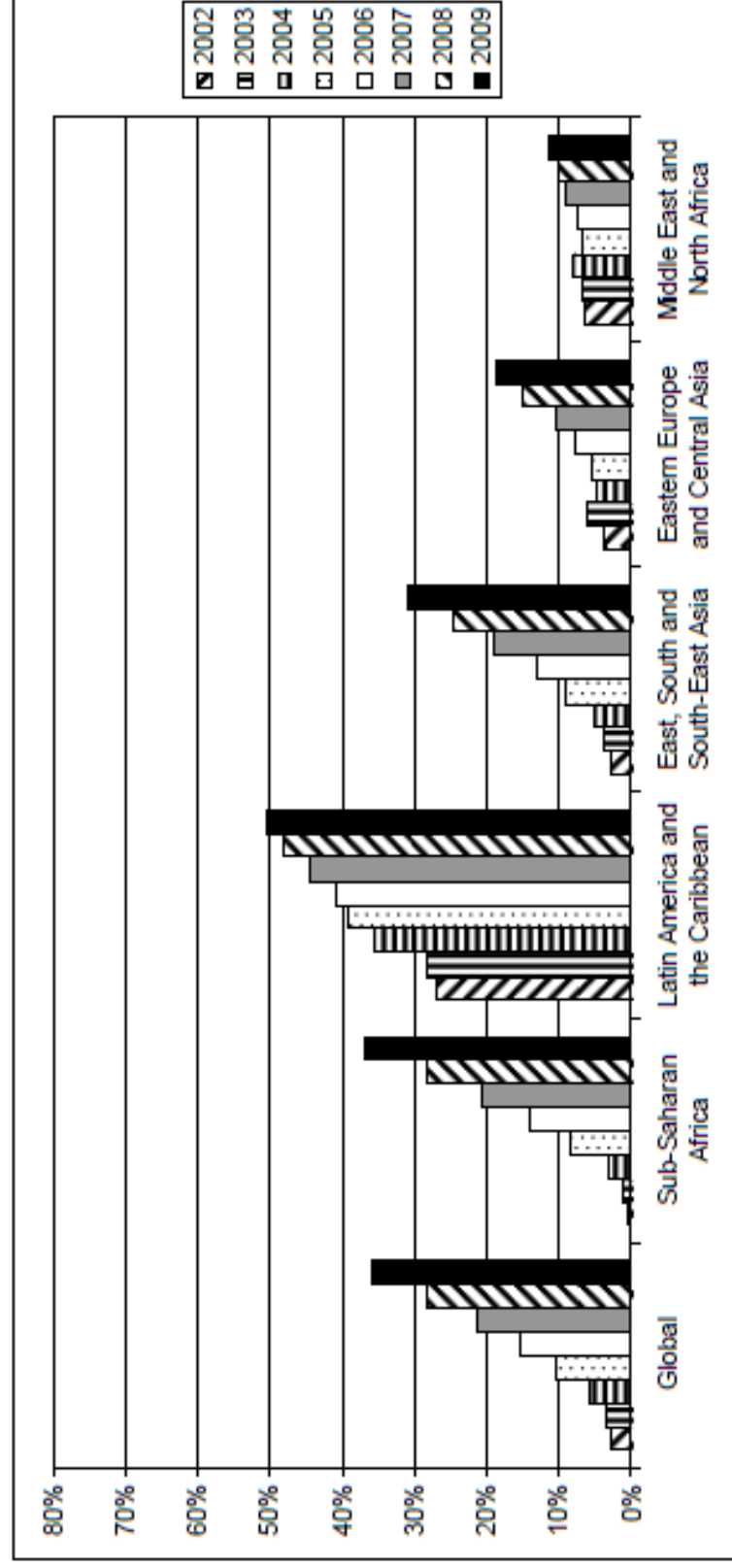
Figure 2.1

Number of people newly infected with HIV



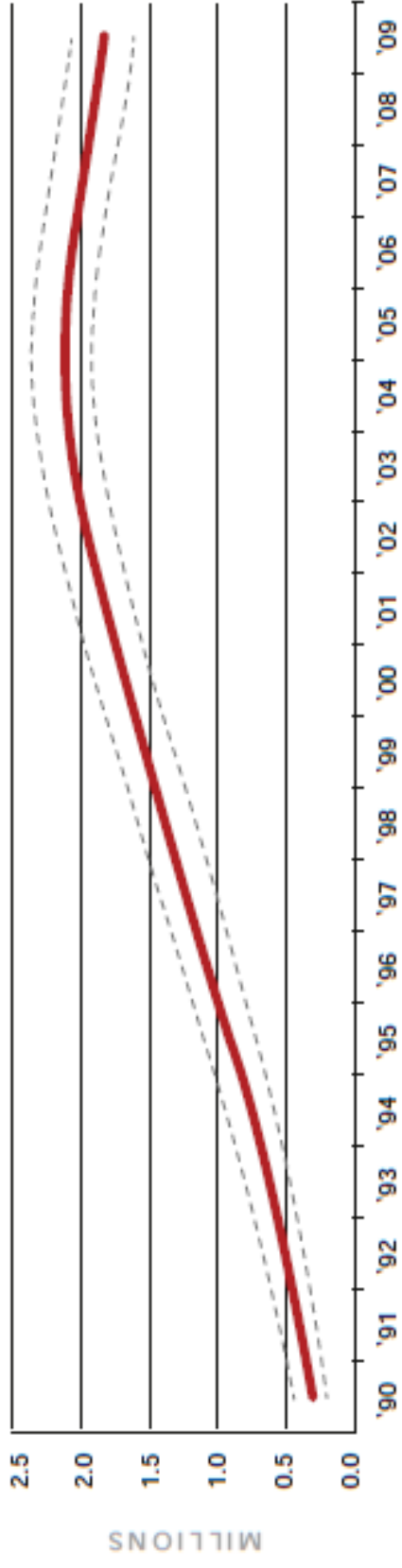
Dotted lines represent ranges, solid lines represent the best estimate.

Antiretroviral therapy coverage in low- and middle-income countries, globally and by region, 2002–2009

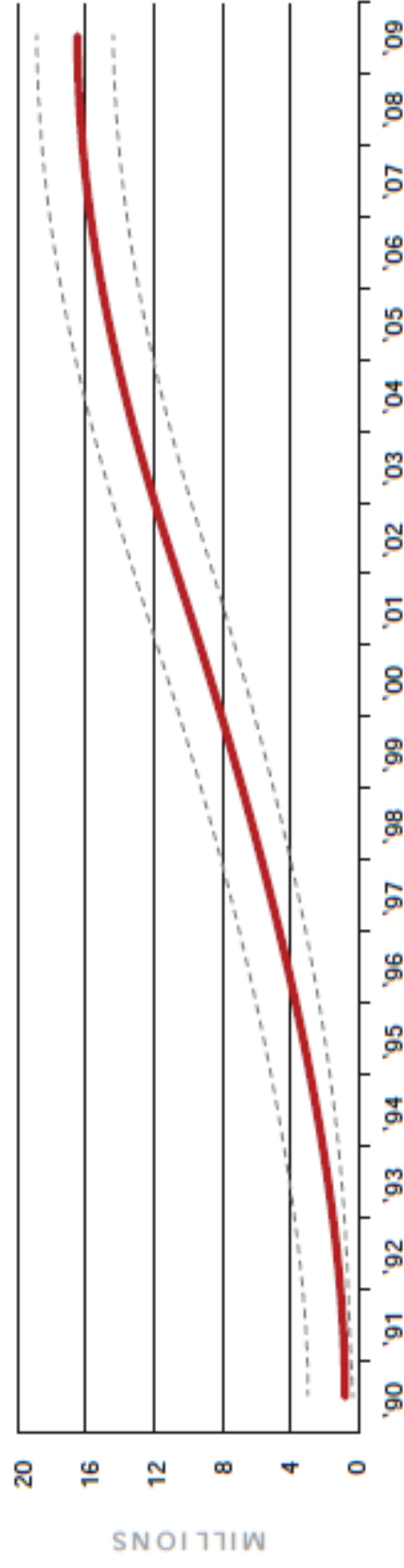


Source: WHO, UNAIDS and UNICEF. *Towards universal access: scaling up priority HIV/AIDS interventions in the health sector: progress report 2010.*

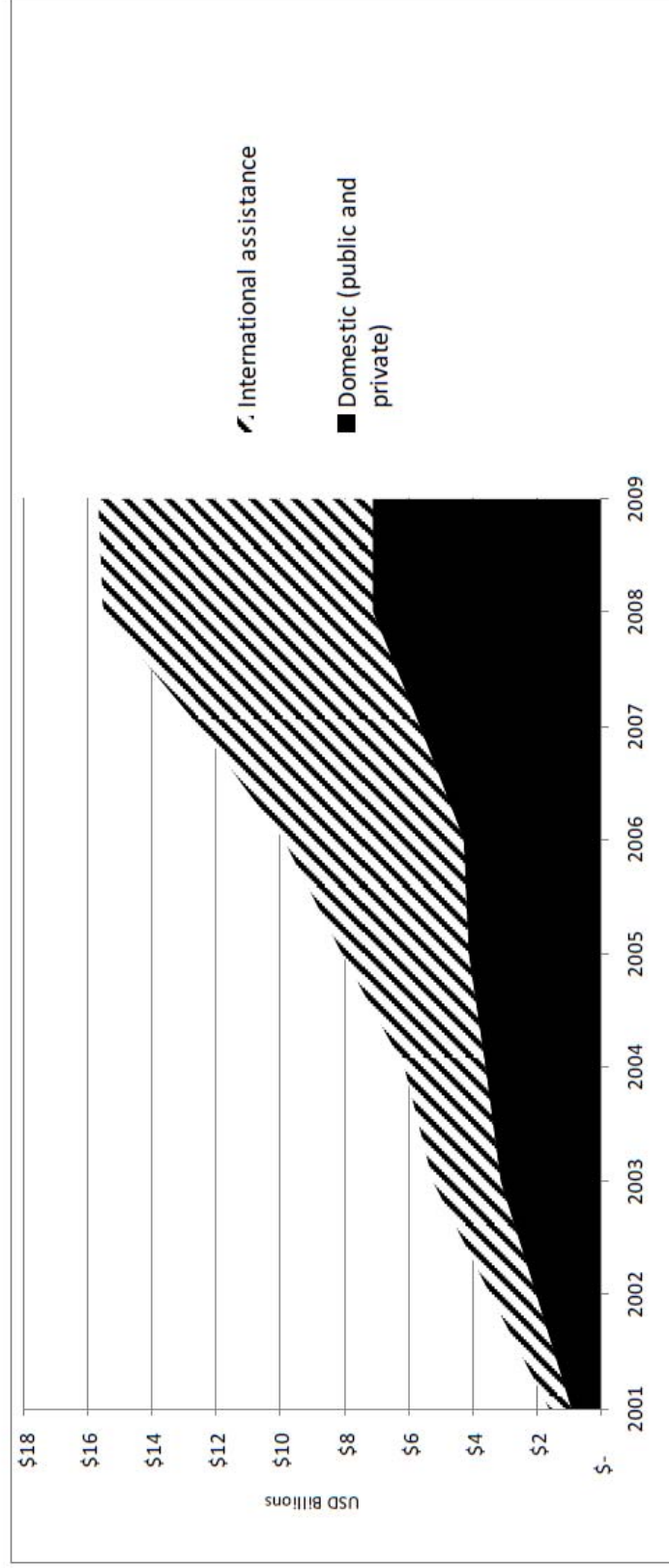
Adult and child deaths due to AIDS



Number of orphans due to AIDS



Total annual resources available for AIDS, 2001–2009



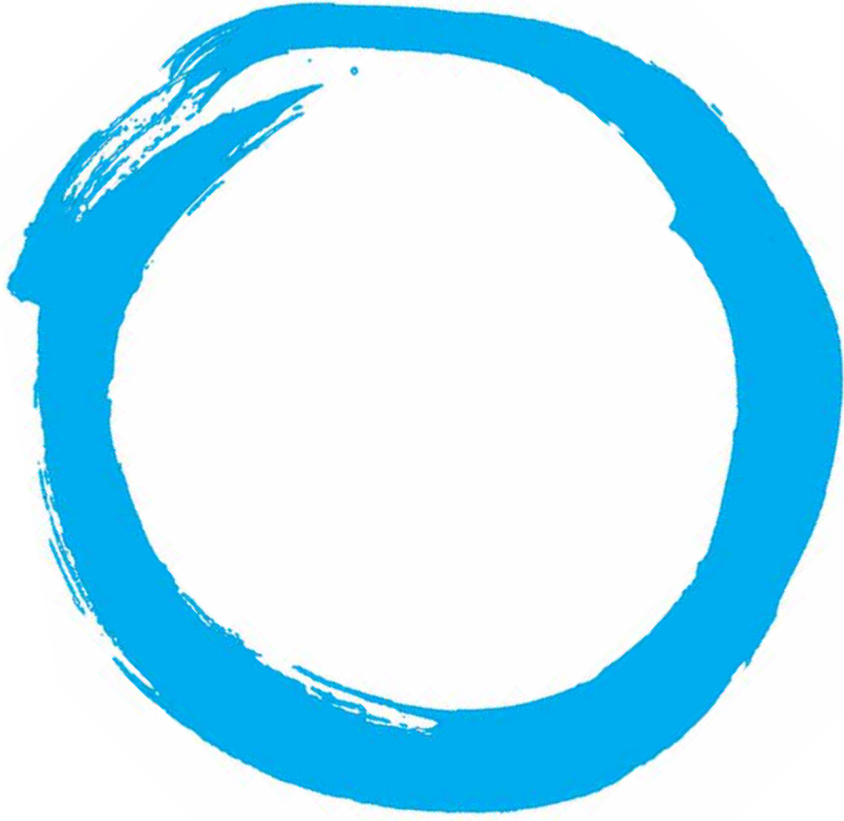
Source: UNAIDS, 2011.

Gaps in achieving universal access

- Access to treatment
- For every one person starting treatment, two are newly infected
- Human rights barriers, gender inequality
- Global AIDS resources have flatlined
- The trajectory of costs is wholly unsustainable
- We continue to toil in silos
- Critical sources of leadership and accountability remain untapped

UNAIDS | 2011–2015 STRATEGY

GETTING TO ZERO



Revolutionize HIV prevention

Vision – to get to Zero new infections

Goals for 2015:

- Sexual transmission reduced by half, including among young people, men who have sex with men and transmission in the context of sexwork
- Vertical transmission of HIV eliminated and AIDS-related maternal mortality reduced by half
- All new HIV infections prevented among people who use drugs

Treatment 2.0 – catalyze the next phase of treatment care and support

Vision: To get to Zero AIDS-related deaths

Goals for 2015:

- Universal access to antiretroviral therapy for people living with HIV who are eligible for treatment
- TB deaths among people living with HIV reduced by half
- People living with HIV and households affected by HIV are addressed in all national social protection strategies and have access to essential care and support

Advance human rights and gender equality for the HIV response

Vision: To get to Zero Discrimination

Goals for 2015:

- Countries with punitive laws and practices around HIV transmission, sex work, drug use or homosexuality that block effective responses reduced by half
- HIV-related restrictions on entry, stay and residence eliminated in half of the countries that have such restrictions
- HIV-specific needs of women and girls are addressed in at least half of all national HIV responses
- Zero tolerance for gender-based violence

Core themes

People – inclusive responses reach the most vulnerable, communities mobilized, human rights protected

Countries – nationally owned sustainable responses, financing diversified, systems strengthened

Synergies – movements united, services integrated, efficiencies ensured across the MDGs

Six global goals for 2015

1. Reduce sexual transmission by half, including among young people, men who have sex with men and in the context of sexwork; prevent all new infections as a result of injecting drug use
2. Ensure that 13 million people are receiving HIV treatment by 2015
3. Reduce by 50% TB deaths among people living with HIV
4. Eliminate vertical transmission of HIV, and in doing so, keep mothers alive, prevent children from becoming orphans and improve the health of women, children and families
5. Equal education access between orphans and non-orphans by 2015*
6. Reduce by 50% the number of countries with HIV-related restrictions on entry, stay and residence

Role of Europe Union

- European Consensus on Development
- European Programme for Action to Confront HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Tuberculosis (2007-2011)
- Global Fund to Fight AIDS. Tuberculosis and Malaria
- Communication on Combating HIV/AIDS in the European Union and its neighbouring countries (2009-2013)
- Research Framework Programme 7 – budget line on poverty-related diseases

Future of EU response?

- How to make health systems and global health deliver on HIV?
- What else to be done?
- Financing - volumen and modalities?
- The neighbouring countries?
- Research?
- Policy coherence?

Financing of HIV/AIDS programme scale-up in low-income and middle-income countries, 2009–31

Lancet 2010; **376**: 1254–60

	Cumulative resources required, US\$ billions	Cumulative life-years gained, millions	Cumulative deaths from AIDS, millions	Cumulative adult* HIV-1 infections, millions	Resources required per year, US\$ billions (2031)	Number of people on ART, millions (2015)	Number of people on ART, millions (2031)	Number of new HIV-1 infections, millions (2031)
Current trends	490	148	45	47.5	23.7	8.8	10	2.1
Rapid scale-up	722	235	38	33.3	35.3	11.6	13	1.3
Hard choices	397	232	39	39.4	18.5	11.3	13.2	1.7
Structural change	579	99	44.5	36.4	31.9	5.7	8.6	1.2

ART=antiretroviral therapy. *Older than 15 years.

Table 1: Results of aids2031 global modelling, 2009–31

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