

90-90-90

Where are we
now ?

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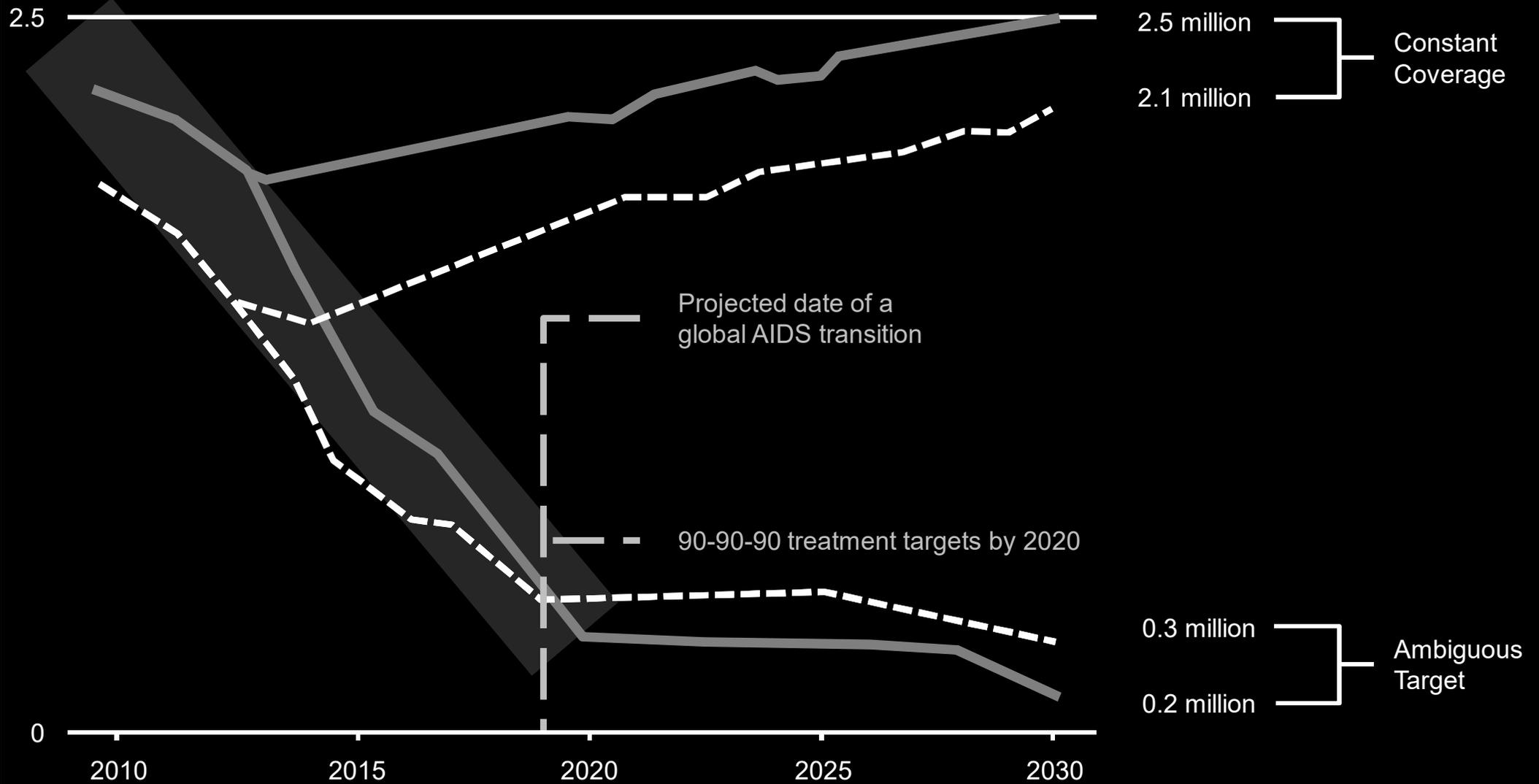


World Wide Commitment to 90-90-90

June 2016



Epidemic rebound without change in coverage



AIDS transition: low mortality but lower HIV infections
 Decrease of HIV new infections: 60% due to ART

— AIDS-related Deaths - - - Never HIV Infection



TARGET

90-90-90

Dec 2015

60-77-81

Progress is uneven



Rwanda

85-90-85

Zimbabwe

74-87-86

Malawi

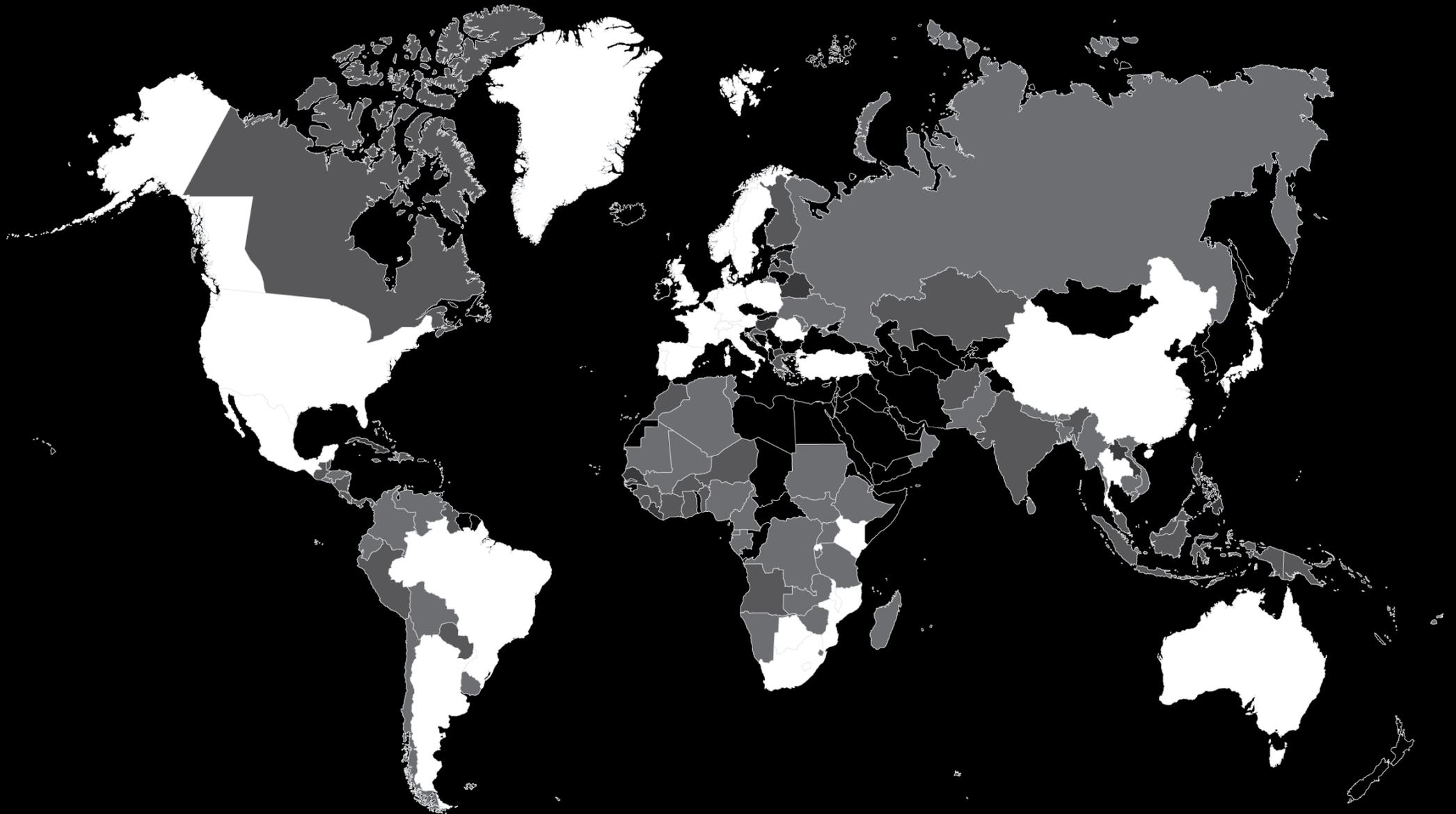
73-89-91

Zambia

67-85-89

ART initiation

2015 WHO Recommendation: Irrespective of CD4 count



Irrespective of CD4 count <500 <350 <200, <250 or <300 Policy unavailable

Source: IAPAC, *HIV Policy Watch*.

SEARCH project

90%

People living with HIV know their HIV status

Key interventions

- Community led
- Multi-disease campaigns
- Door-to-door testing
- Training programs for LC/HCWs
- Partnering with local leaders

Testing challenges

- **Policies and laws**
- **Stigma and discrimination**
- **Delivery – accessibility, convenience**



Achieving the first 90- ingredients for success



Security

Enabling environment, 5C testing



Agility

Mixed testing mix (population/testing method) that evolves over time 2016-20



Cost

Reducing wasteful testing (targeting, procurement)

Affordable VL testing for infants

Cost benefit, adequate funding



Reduce Complexity

Immediate treatment for HIV+

Online referral/linkage for HIVST

Testing over the counter or at point of care/service



M&E

Incidence testing

Programmatic performance (diagnostic yield over time)



Leverage

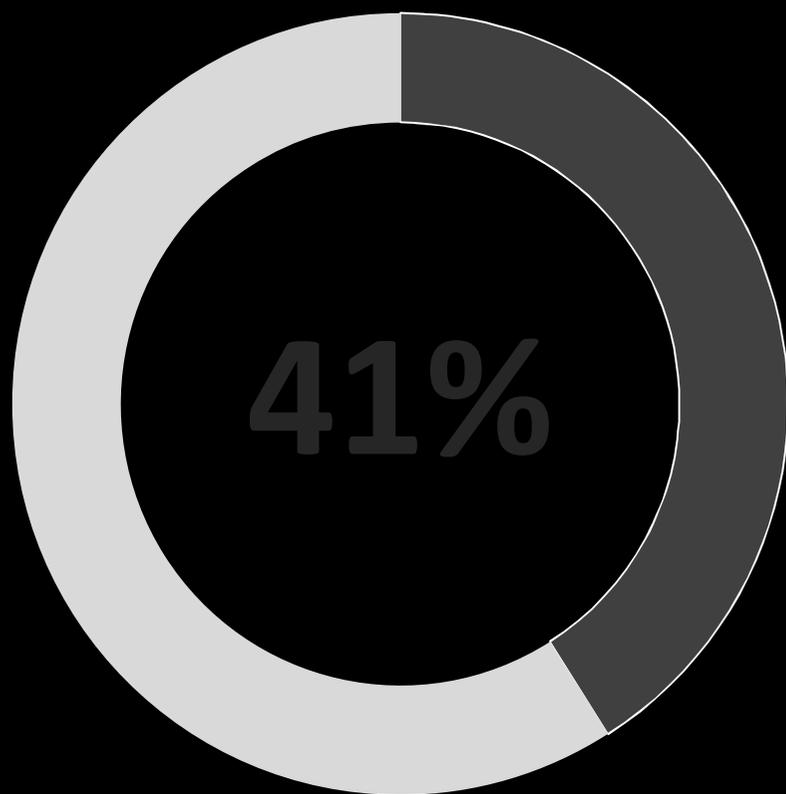
CHW; partner notification, patient tracing, incentives, integration



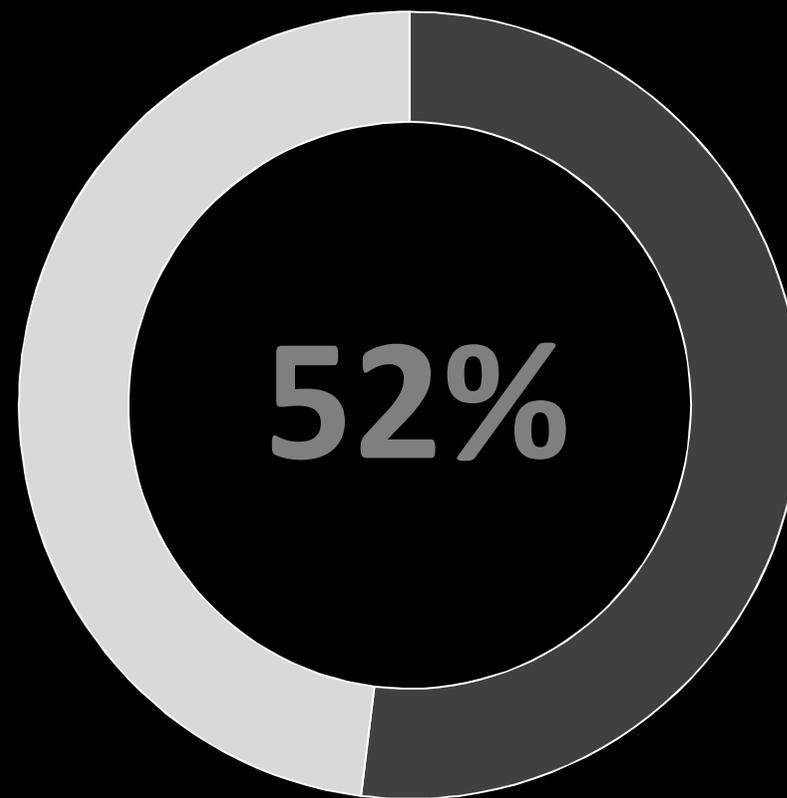
Innovation

Technology to increase uptake (mhealth, HIVST)

Global ART coverage is lower among men



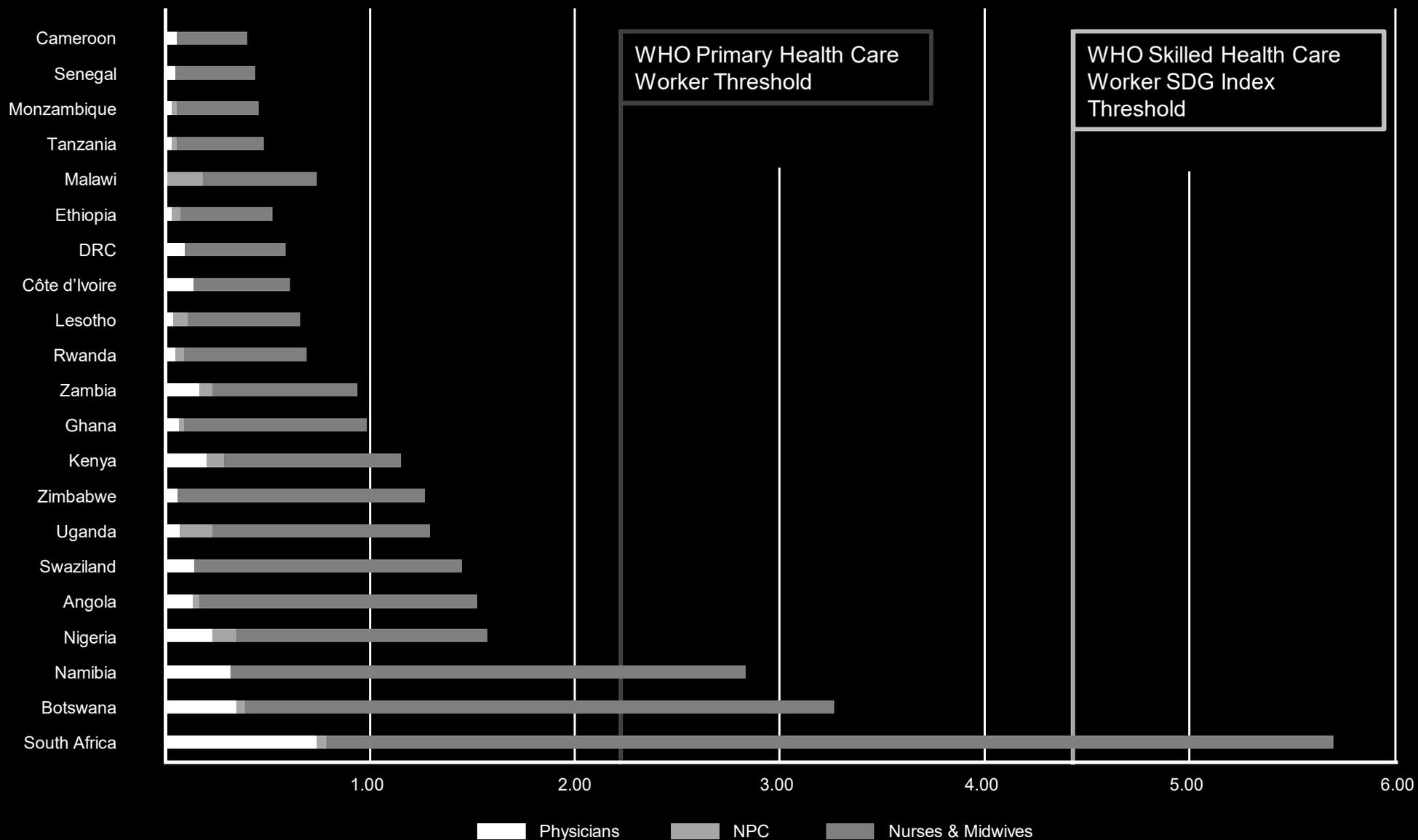
Men



Women

HCW shortage in Africa

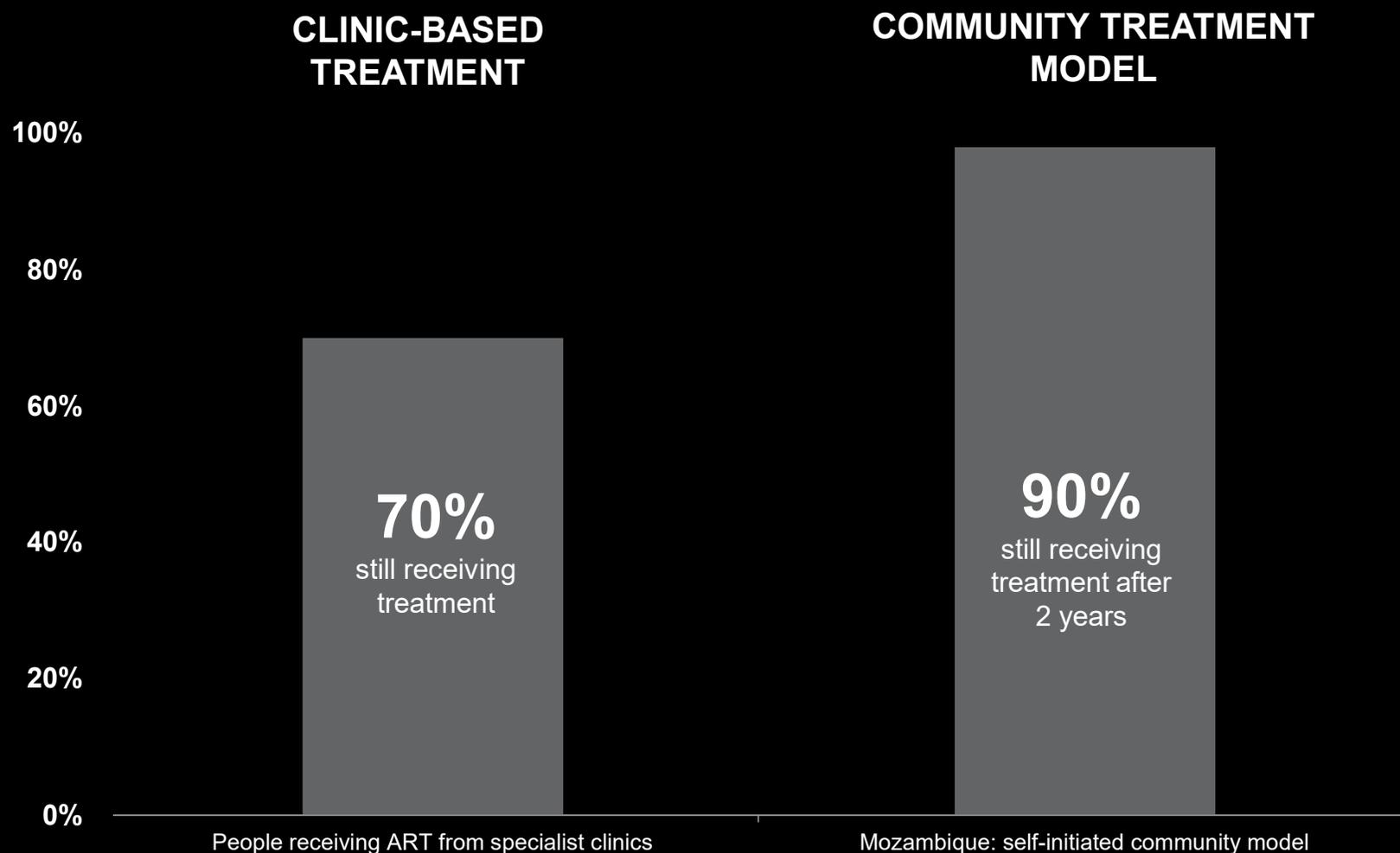
Density of physicians, non-physician clinicians, nurses and midwives in key sub-Saharan African countries (per thousand population)



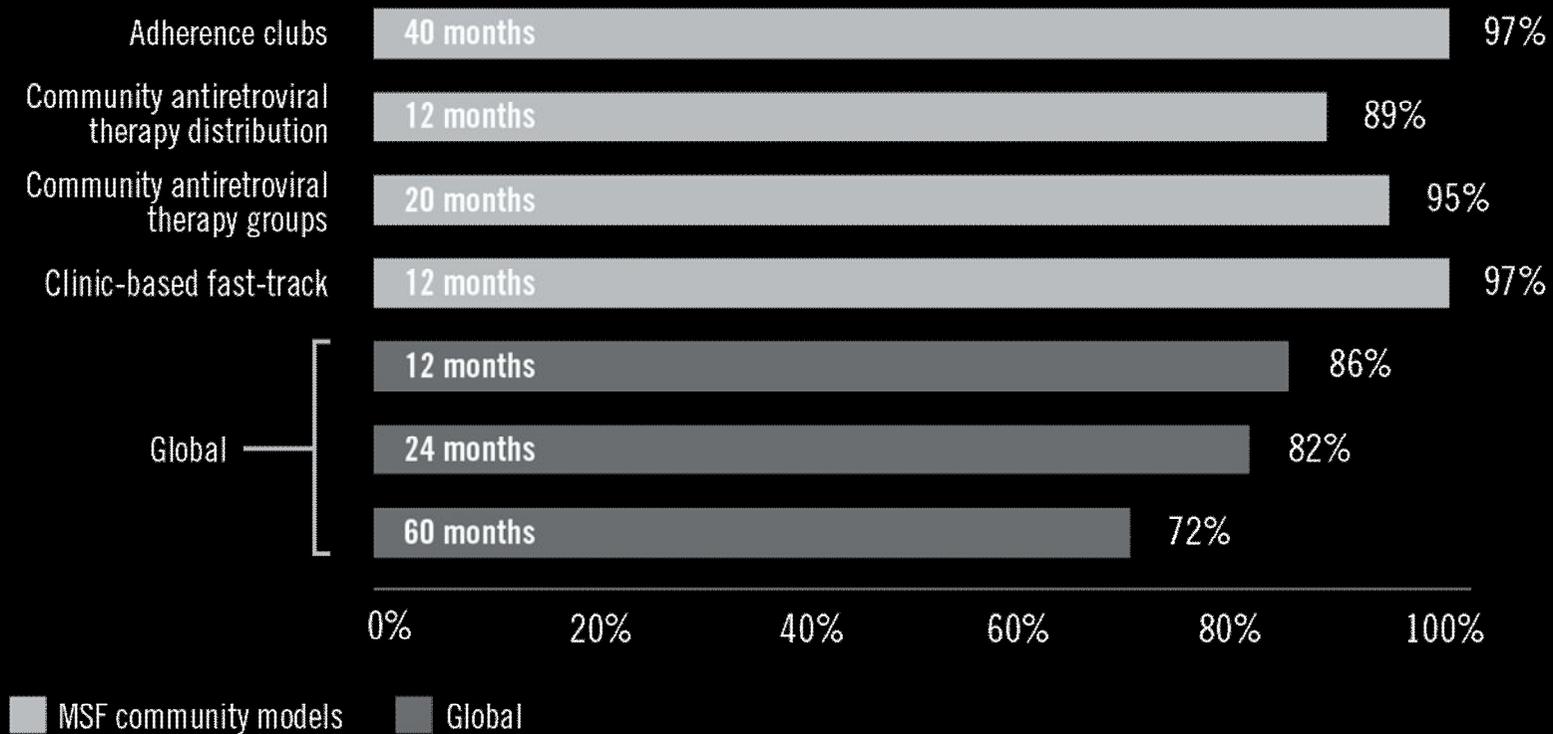
WHO has made the case for a minimum primary health care worker threshold of 2.28 physicians, nurses and midwives per thousand population WHO, Working Together for Health. For a background on the WHO's analysis, see N. Speybroeck et al., "Reassessing the Relationship Between Human Resources for Health, Intervention Coverage and Health Outcomes: Evidence and Resources for Health, Intervention Coverage and Health Outcomes: Evidence and Information for Policy," 2006, http://www.who.int/entity/hrh/documents/reassessing_relationship.pdf. More recently, WHO has developed a higher threshold incorporating SDGs Human Resources for Health Observer, 17 – 2016.



Community support keeps people on treatment: The experience in Mozambique, 2008-2010



Retention in antiretroviral therapy



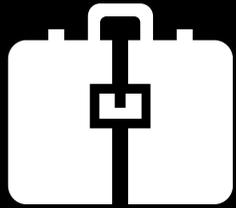
Creating 2 million community jobs in Africa

*Harnessing the demographic dividend, ending AIDS and
ensuring sustainable health for all*

M7.5

M1

The Societal Dividend



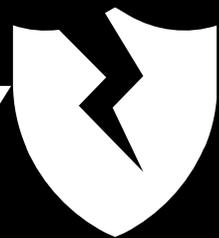
MIGRATION

INTEGRATION



POVERTY

VULNERABILITY



The SDG Challenge

SDG 1



No poverty

SDG 5



Gender inequality

SDG 3



Good health and well-being

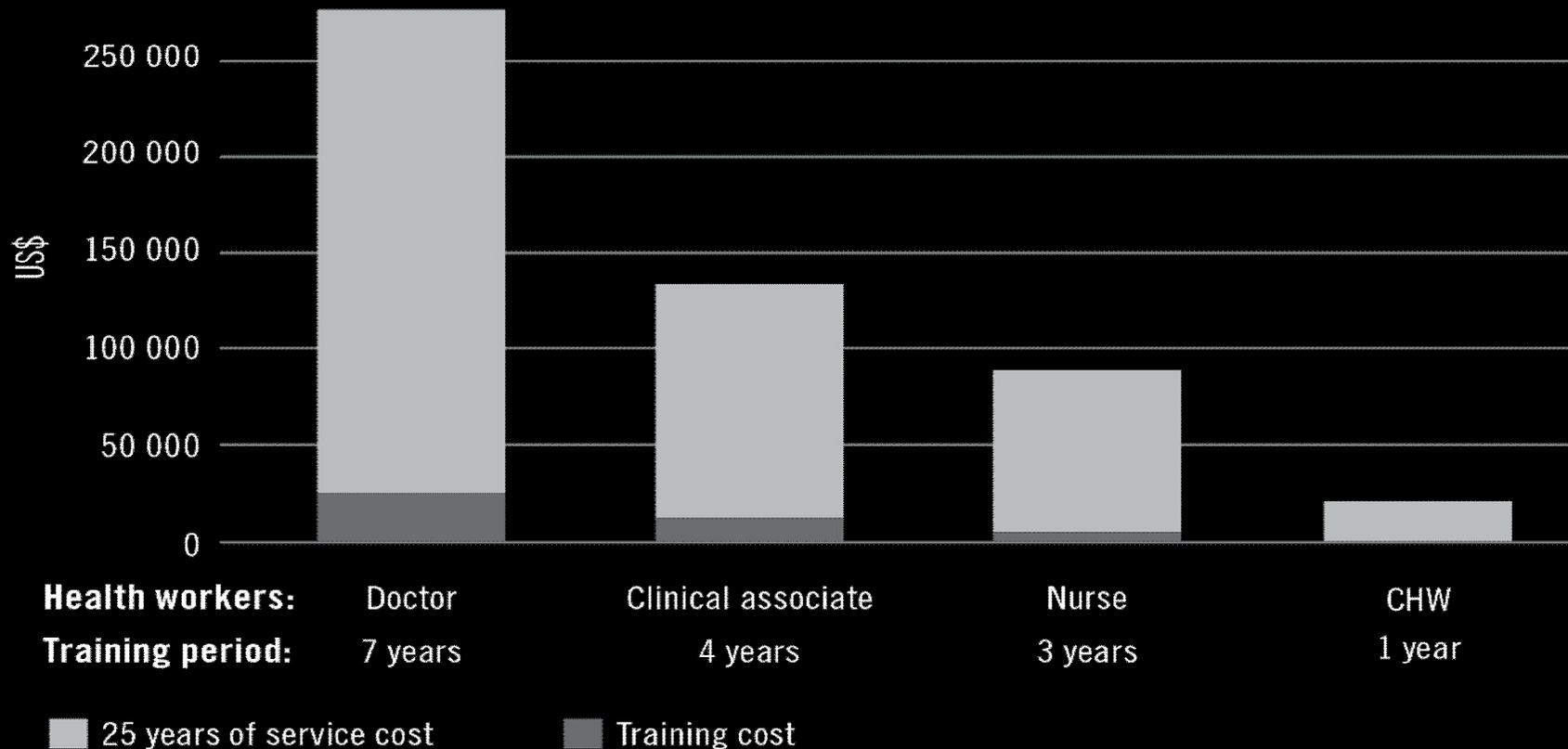
SDG 8



Decent work and economic growth

AVERAGE COST OF HEALTH WORKERS ACROSS 9 EAST & SOUTHERN AFRICAN COUNTRIES*

Discounted present value of training plus compensation over 25 years of service

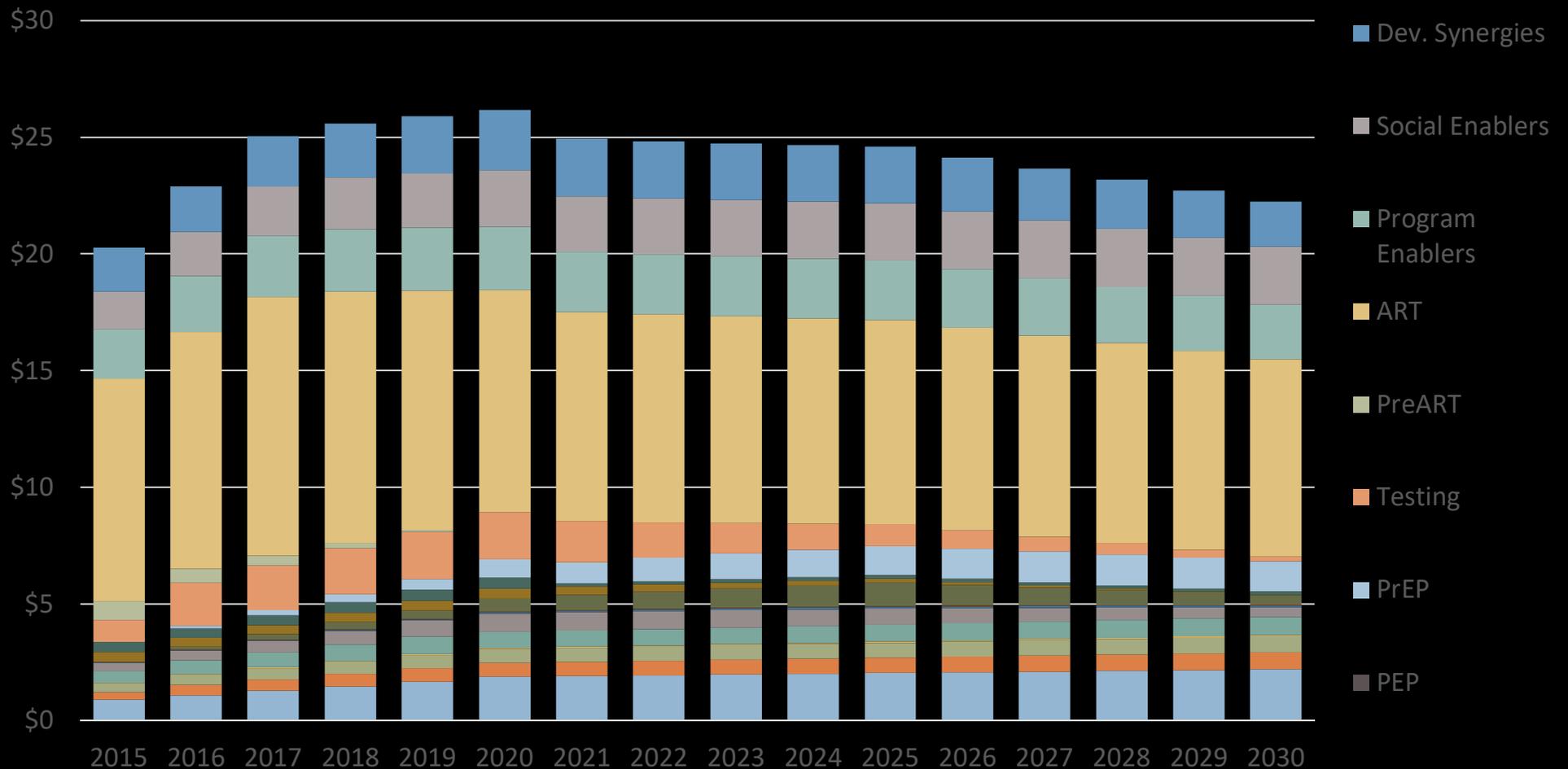


*Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Rwanda, United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

10 key action steps

1. Political priority
2. Reform policy networks
3. Develop national scale-up plan
4. Empower communities to drive recruitment
5. Use and adapt existing tools
6. Provide fair compensation
7. Ensure supervision and monitoring
8. Train other health care workers
9. Ensure CHWs have a voice
10. Mobilize financing

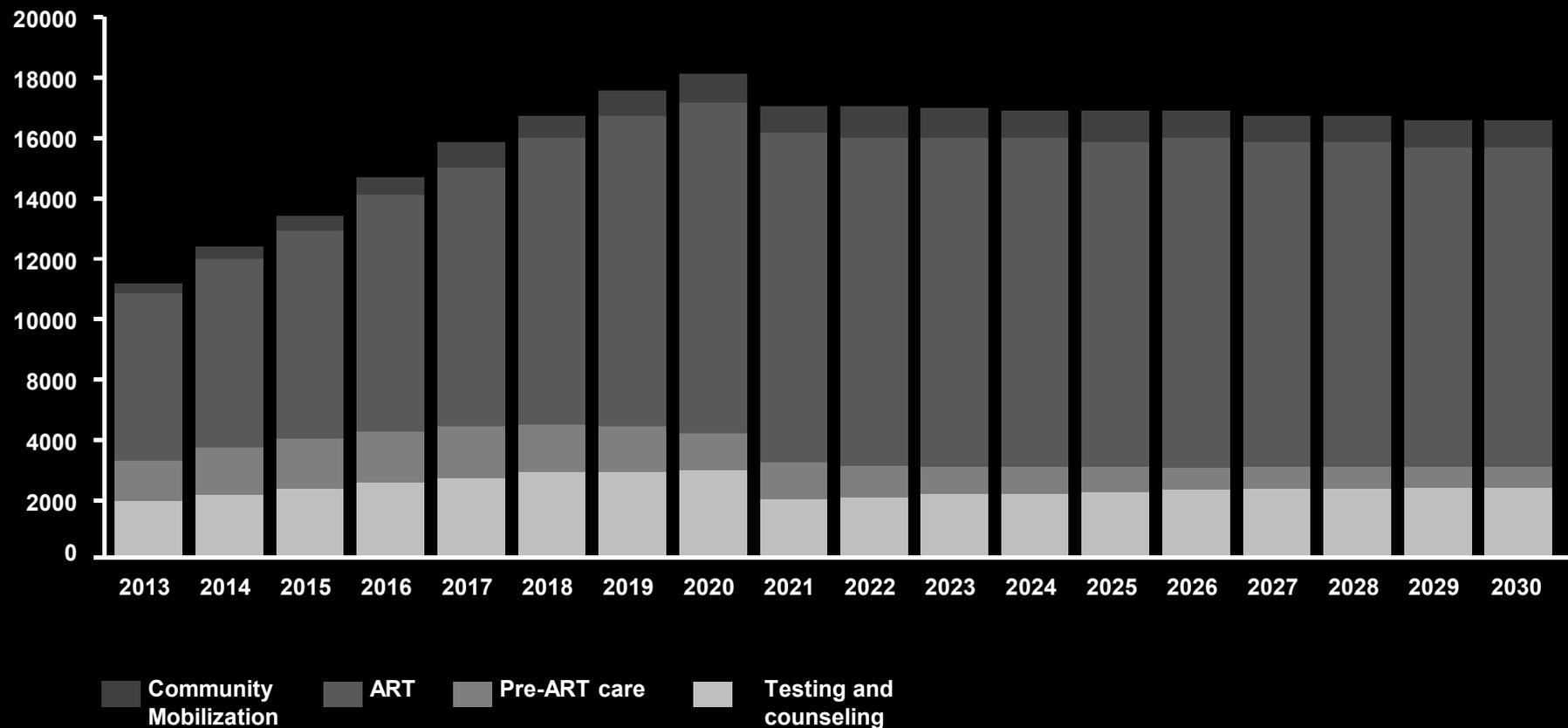
Resource Needs by Intervention (Billions of US\$)



In 2030 ART = 35%, Testing = 6%, other prevention = 29%

ART costs peak at \$11 billion in 2017 then decline to \$8.5 billion by 2030

Resource Needs for Treatment, Care and Support US\$ Millions

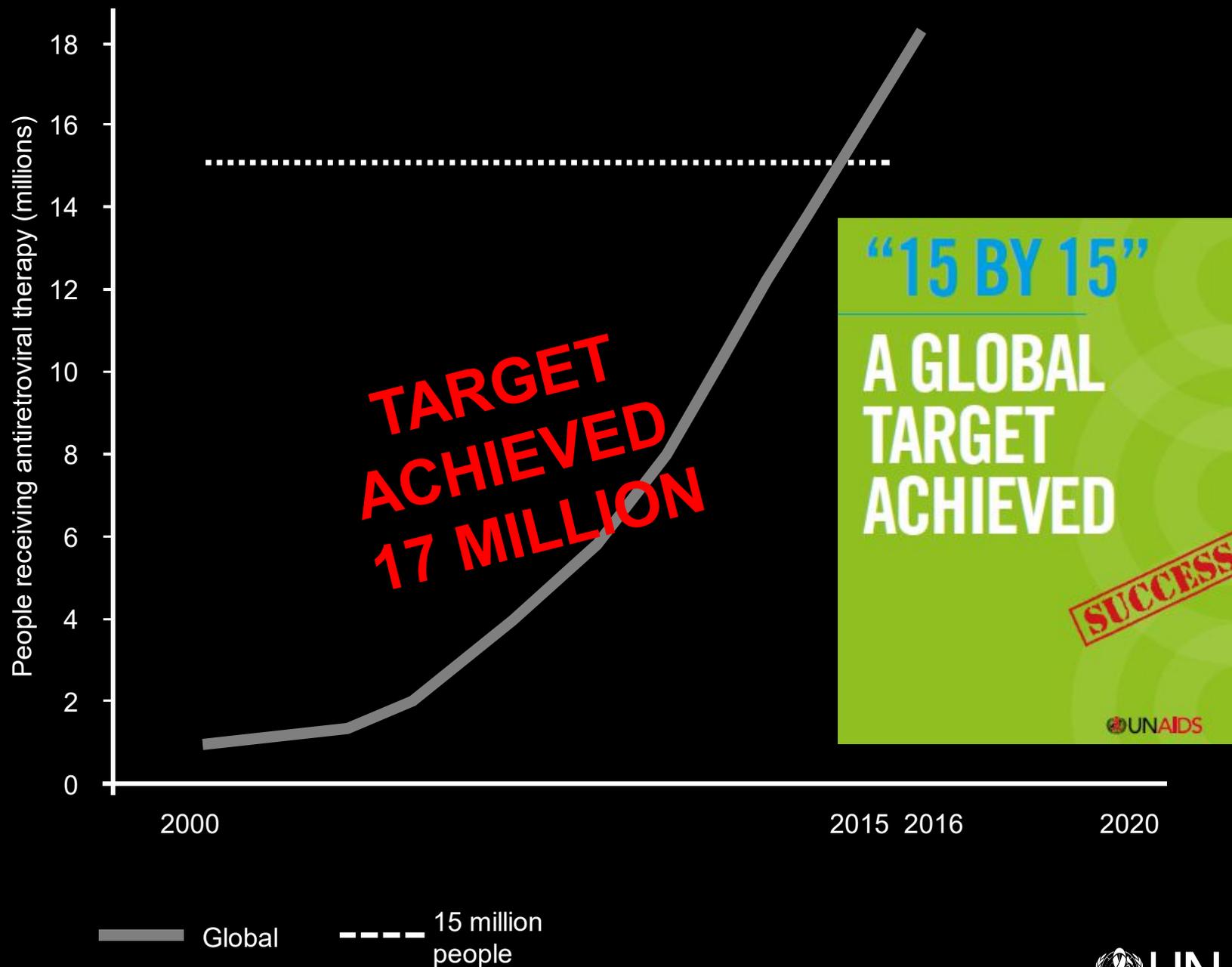


Return on investment

17:1

Beyond Treatment targets

Number of people receiving antiretroviral therapy, 2000-2015



Building blocks for success

WHO guidelines

Testing
(diagnostics)
revolution

2 million
Community
Health Workers

Partnerships

Political
leadership and
accountability

Real-time
monitoring &
evaluation

The 90-90-90 imperative



28 million HIV
infections prevented

21 million AIDS-
related deaths averted

US\$ **24** billion saved

