Global update on the adolescent HIV response

PATA 2018 Youth Summit
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International AIDS Society
Top three challenges

1. We’re behind on targets

2. There are persistent challenges, with inequitable progress by region and population

3. We are faced with structural barriers – stigma and discrimination, but also around consent and access to sexual and reproductive health and rights
Global Adolescent HIV

• 2016 – 2.1 million adolescents (15-24) living with HIV (including 610,000 incident infections)

• The number of adolescents living with HIV has increased by 30% between 2005 and 2016.

• Adolescents are the only population group for whom HIV-related mortality continues to increase
**START FREE**

- Eliminate new HIV infections among children (aged 0–14) by reducing the number of children newly infected annually to less than 40,000 by 2018 and 20,000 by 2020.
- Reach and sustain 95% of pregnant women living with HIV with lifelong HIV treatment by 2018.

**STAY FREE**

- Reduce the number of new HIV infections among adolescents and young women (aged 10–24) to less than 100,000 by 2020.
- Provide voluntary medical circumcision for HIV prevention to 25 million additional men by 2020, with a focus on young men (aged 15–29).

**AIDS FREE**

- Provide 1.6 million children (aged 0–14) and 1.2 million adolescents (aged 15–19) living with HIV with lifelong antiretroviral therapy by 2018. [Reach 95% of all children living with HIV]
- Provide 1.4 million children (aged 0–14) and 1 million adolescents (aged 15–19) with lifelong HIV treatment by 2020. [Reach 95% of all children living with HIV]
We are falling behind
On prevention, testing, and treatment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Status in 2017</th>
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<tr>
<td>By 2018, reduce new HIV infections among children to less than 40 000 per year and to less than 20 000 by 2020.</td>
<td>180 000 [110 000–260 000]</td>
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<td>By 2018, reach and sustain 95% of pregnant women living with HIV on lifelong antiretroviral therapy.</td>
<td>80% [61–95%] (Priority country progress in Figure 5.2.)</td>
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<td>By 2020, reduce the number of new HIV infections among adolescents and young women to less than 100 000.</td>
<td>340 000 [200 000–490 000]</td>
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<td>By 2020, provide voluntary medical male circumcision to an additional 25 million adolescent boys and men, with a focus on young men aged 15–29 years.</td>
<td>6.9 million</td>
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<td>By 2020, provide antiretroviral to therapy to 90% of all children living with HIV and at least 1 million adolescents living with HIV.</td>
<td>52% [38–68%]</td>
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**Structural challenges**

**FIGURE 11.5** Discouraging adolescents from accessing services

*Countries with age of consent laws to access sexual and reproductive health services, 2018*

- **Asia and the Pacific**: 52%
- **Eastern and southern Africa**: 53%
- **Eastern Europe and central Asia**: 92%
- **Latin America**: 59%
- **Caribbean**: 90%
- **Middle East and North Africa**: 58%
- **Western and central Africa**: 61%
- **Western and central Europe and North America**: 57%

*Reporting countries
Countries with laws requiring parental consent for adolescents to access sexual and reproductive health services*

“YOUNG PEOPLE HAVE ENORMOUS POTENTIAL TO DRIVE GROWTH. THEY ARE THE ACTIVISTS, INNOVATORS, LEADERS, AND WORKERS OF THE FUTURE.”

Today’s booming youth populations can be good news for the economy; if young people are healthy, educated, and productive, there are more people to do the kind of innovative work that stimulates rapid growth. This helps explain the amazing progress of the past generation in most of the world, and it is the key to spreading that progress everywhere.
The challenge is that within Africa, poverty is concentrating in just a handful of very fast-growing countries. By 2050, for example, more than 40 percent of the extremely poor people in the world will live in just two countries: Democratic Republic of the Congo and Nigeria. Even within these countries, poverty is concentrating in certain areas.
Youth as leaders: participation in national AIDS response by region

Young people participate in developing policies, guidelines and strategies that relate to their health
Young people participate in the development, review and update of National AIDS Strategies and Plans
Young people participate in the National AIDS Coordinating Authority
Young people participate in the Global Fund Country Coordinating Mechanism
Young people participate in civil society coordination spaces
“TO CONTINUE IMPROVING THE HUMAN CONDITION, OUR MOST IMPORTANT PRIORITY IS TO HELP CREATE OPPORTUNITIES IN AFRICA’S FASTEST-GROWING COUNTRIES. THIS MEANS INVESTING IN YOUNG PEOPLE.”
References

• Miles to Go: Closing gaps, breaking barriers, righting injustices.” UNAIDS, 2018.
