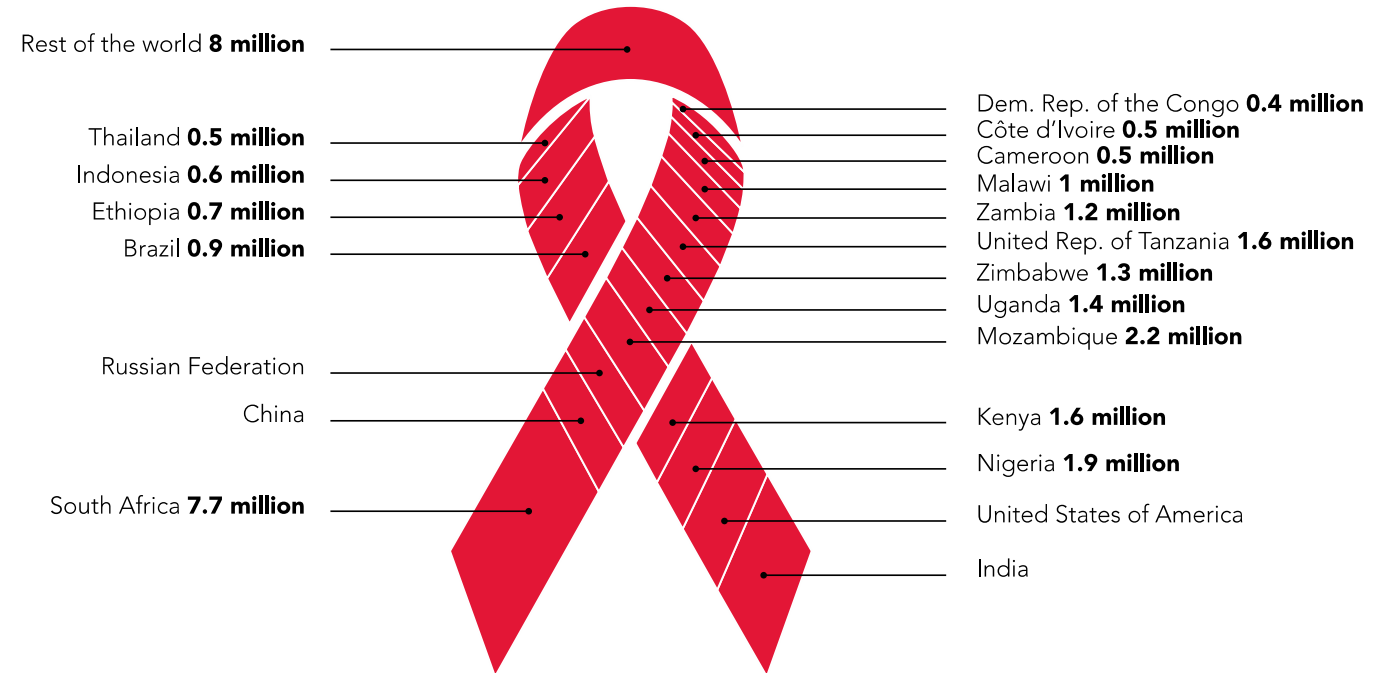


The HIV epidemic and response at a glance

We remember
We take action
We live beyond HIV

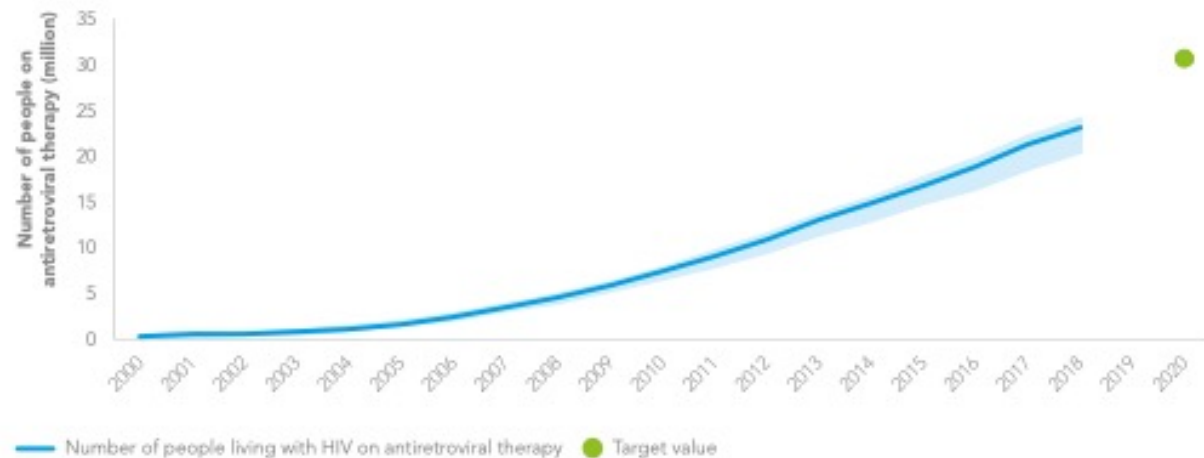
37.9 million people are living with HIV around the world



Source: UNAIDS, 2019 estimates.

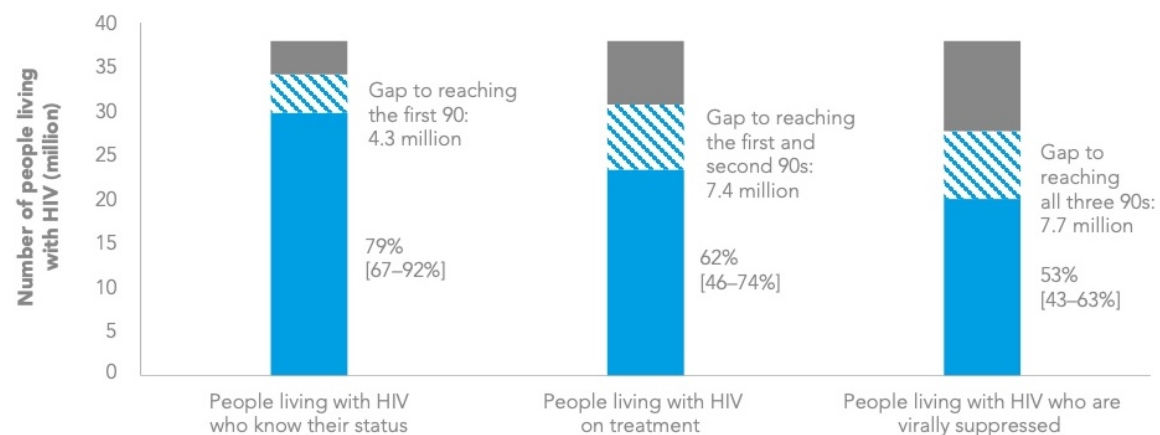
Progress

FIGURE 4.4 Number of people living with HIV accessing antiretroviral therapy, global, 2000–2018 and 2020 target



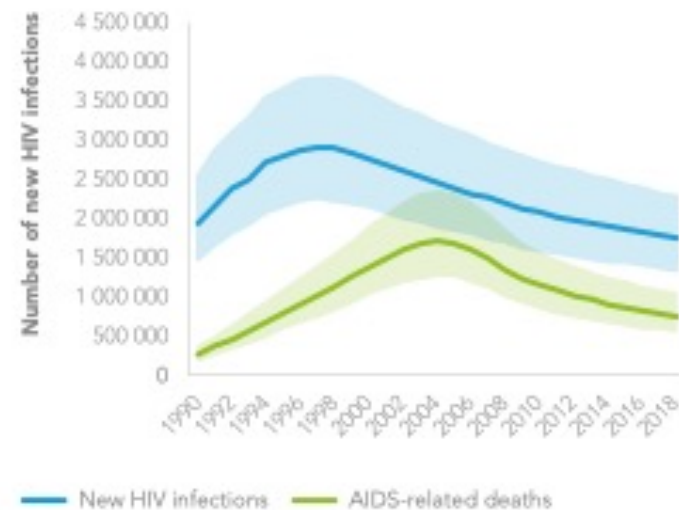
Source: UNAIDS 2019 estimates; 2018 Global AIDS Monitoring.

FIGURE 1.1 HIV testing and treatment cascade, global, 2018



Source: UNAIDS special analysis, 2019; see annex on methods for more details.

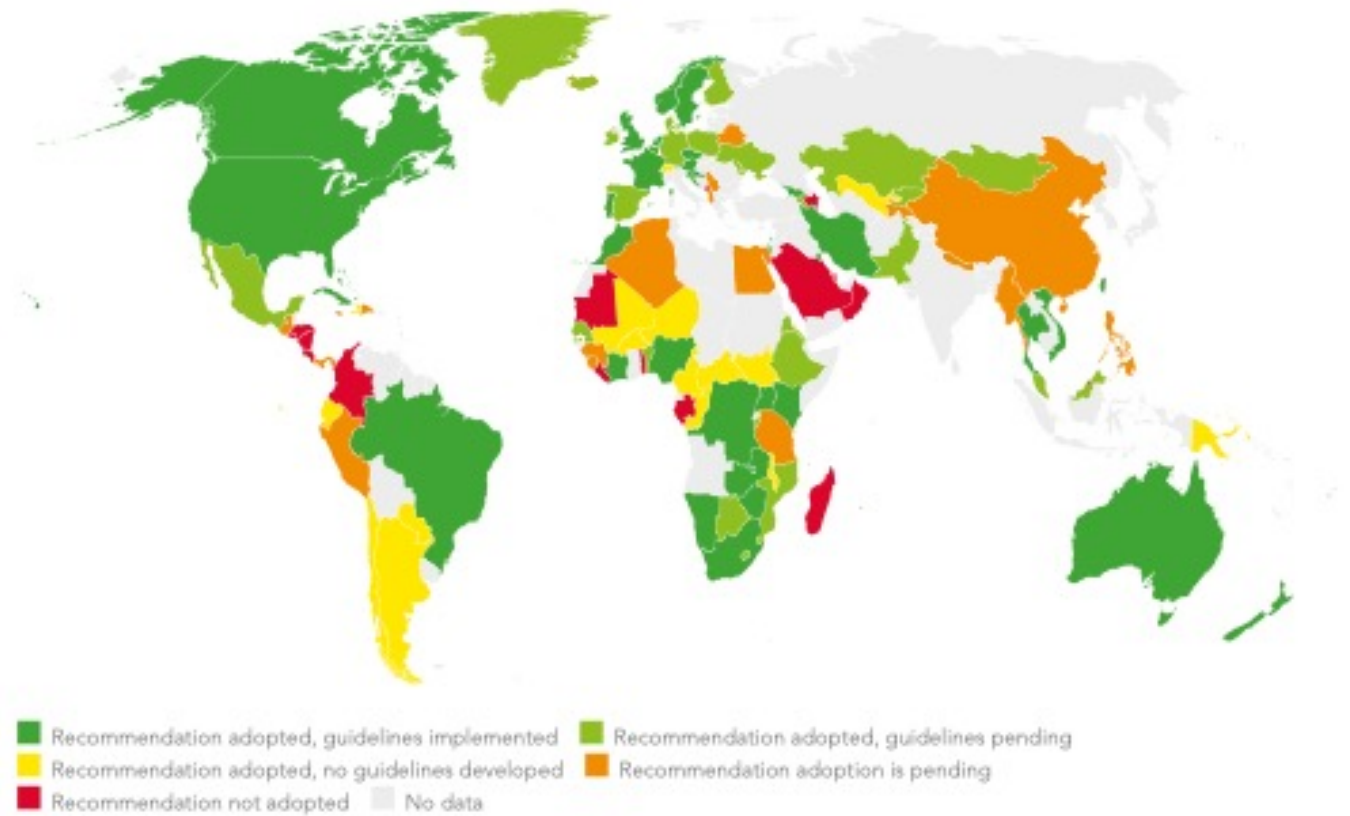
FIGURE 1.2 Number of new HIV infections and AIDS-related deaths, global, 1990–2018



Source: UNAIDS 2019 estimates.

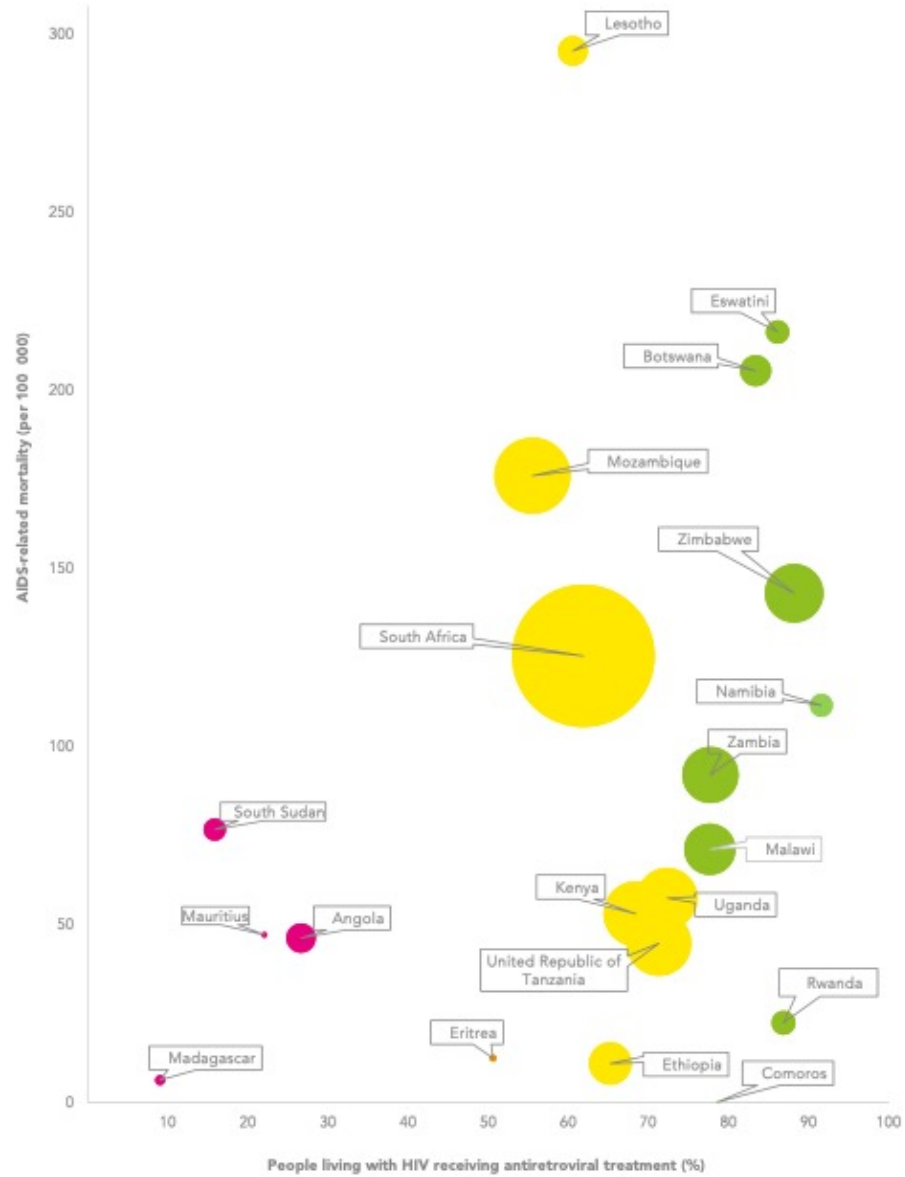
PrEp

FIGURE 3.15 Adoption of World Health Organization PrEP recommendation and guideline development, 2018



Source: 2019 National Commitments and Policy Instrument; Hodges-Mameletzis I, Dalal S, Msimanga-Radebe B, Rodolph M, Baggaley R. Going global: the adoption of the World Health Organization's enabling recommendation on oral pre-exposure prophylaxis for HIV. *Sex Health*. 2018;15(6):489-500.

FIGURE 10.1 Antiretroviral therapy coverage and AIDS-related mortality among people living with HIV, eastern and southern Africa



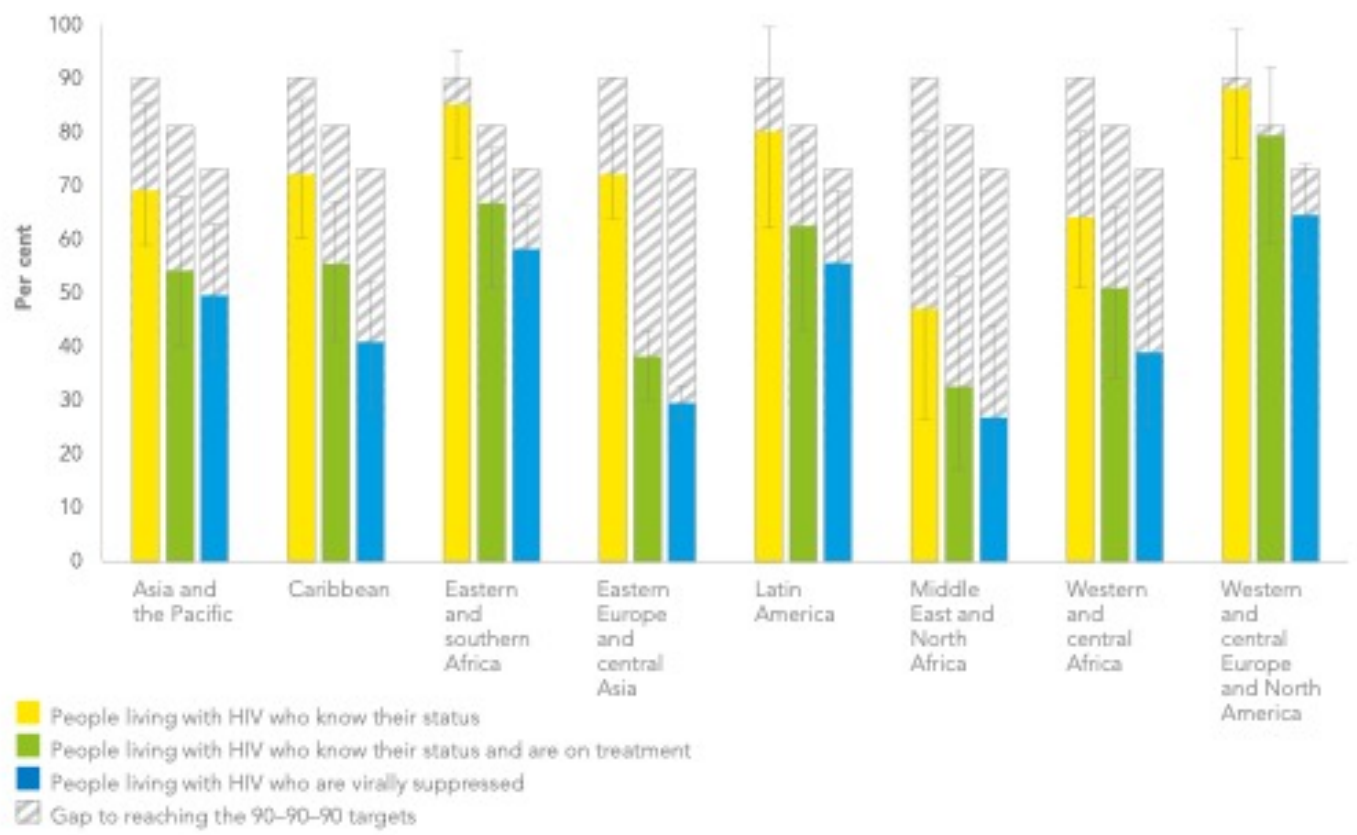
Antiretroviral therapy coverage: ■ 75% and above ■ 55-74% ■ 30-54% ■ Less than 30%

Note: Size of bubble is proportional to size of population of people living with HIV.

Source: UNAIDS 2019 estimates.

The treatment divide

FIGURE 4.6 HIV testing and treatment cascade, by region, 2018



Source: UNAIDS special analysis, 2019; see annex on methods for more details.

19.6 MILLION GIRLS AND WOMEN LIVING WITH HIV

Girls and women make up more than half of the 37.9 million people living with HIV. Ending AIDS by 2030 requires that we address girls' and women's diverse roles by putting them at the centre of the response.

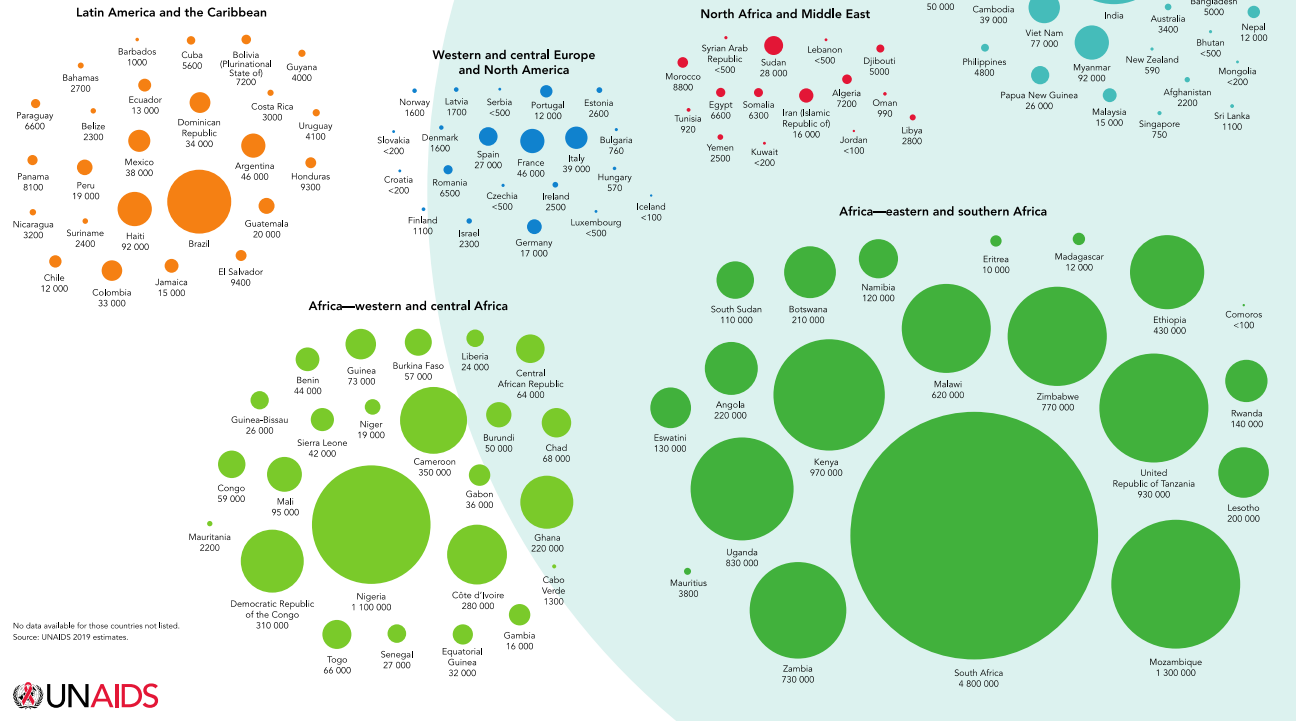
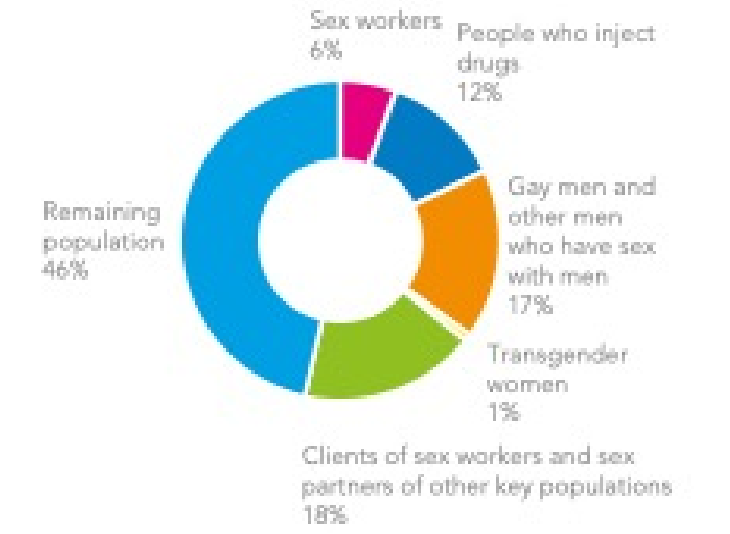


FIGURE 1.9 Distribution of new HIV infections by population, global, 2018

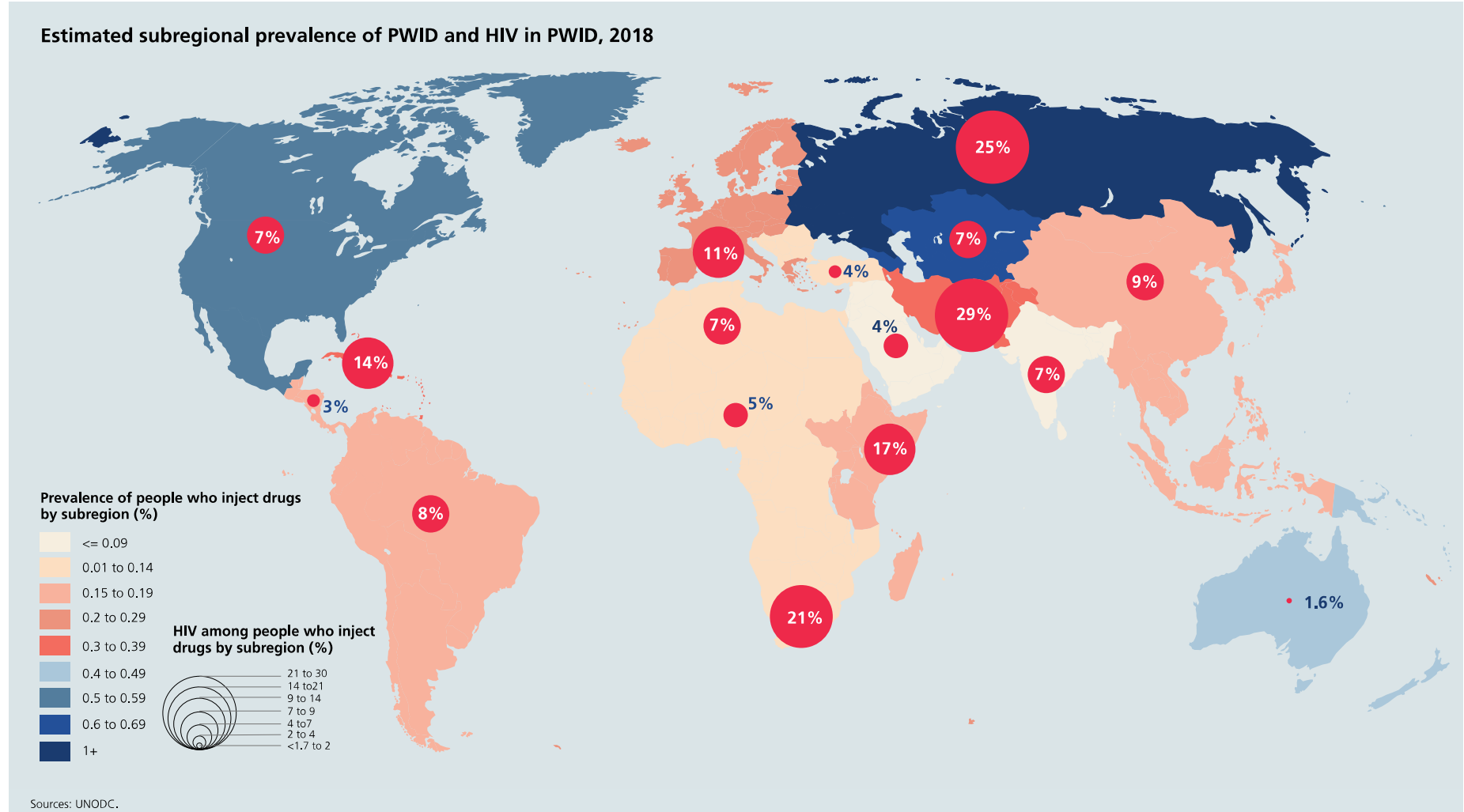


Source: UNAIDS special analysis, 2019.

All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights.



MAP 3 Estimated subregional prevalence of people who inject drugs and HIV among them, 2018



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. A dispute exists between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland concerning sovereignty over the Falkland Islands (Malvinas).

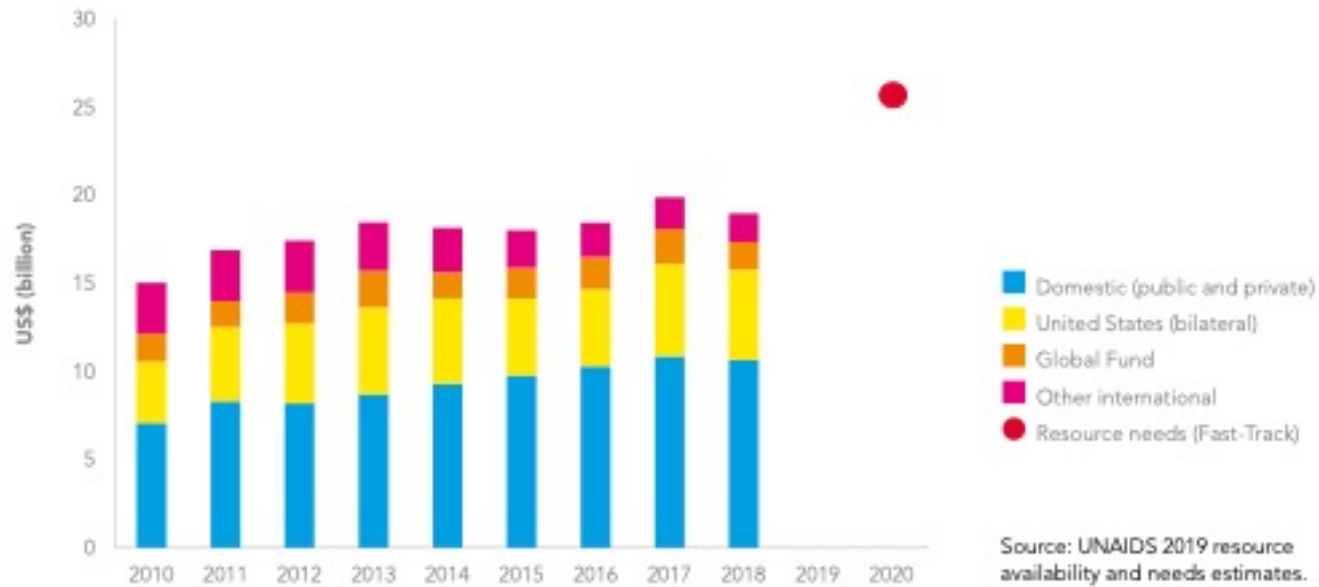
Source: UNODC, responses to the annual report questionnaire, supplemented by other data sources.

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. A dispute exists between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland concerning sovereignty over the Falkland Islands (Malvinas).

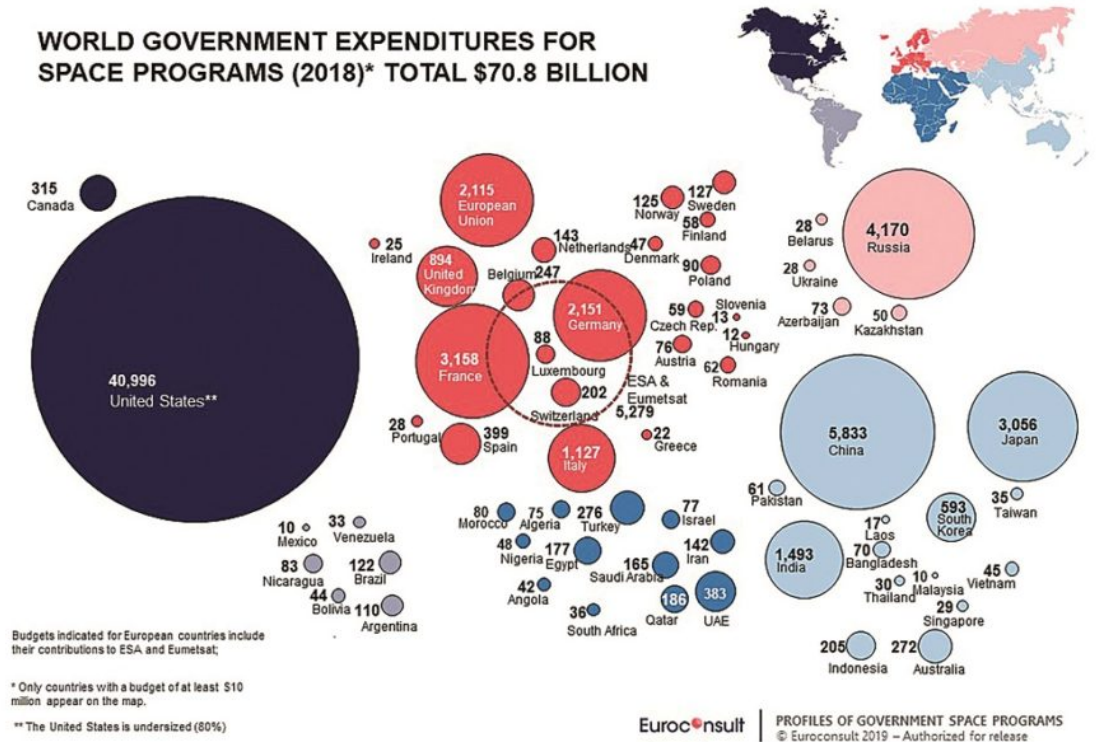
Inequality continued

I am sorry, we have to cut our funding to....

FIGURE 9.1 HIV resource availability for HIV in low- and middle-income countries, 2010–2018 and 2020
Fast-Track resource needs (in constant 2016 US dollars)



WORLD GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES FOR SPACE PROGRAMS (2018)* TOTAL \$70.8 BILLION



Oh yes, and Military \$1.8 trillion

Efficiencies, needs and gaps

FIGURE 9.4 Total HIV resource availability per person living with HIV in constant 2016 US dollars, HIV incidence and AIDS-related mortality rates (per 1000), low- and middle-income countries, 2010–2018 and 2020 targets

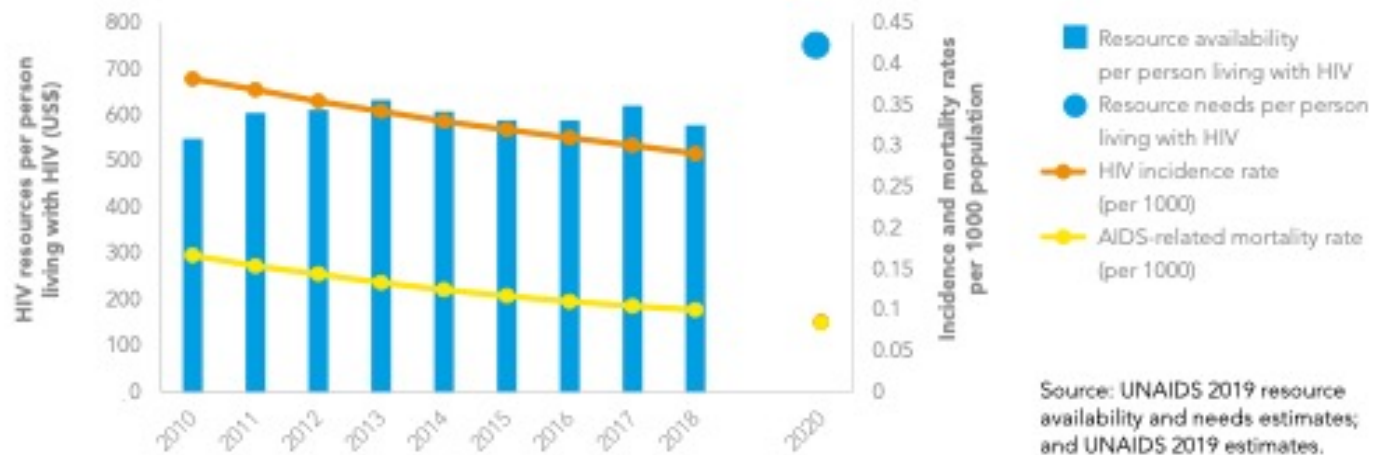


FIGURE 9.2 Estimated funding gap comparing current availability of resources for HIV to estimated need in 2020

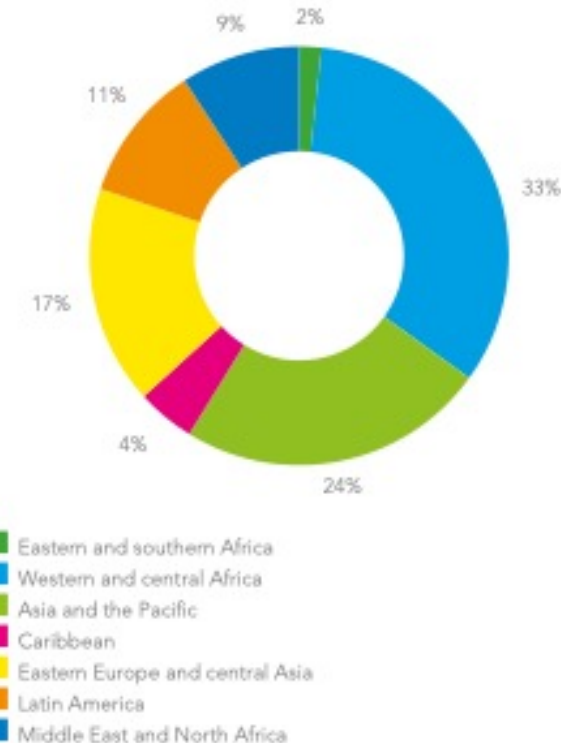
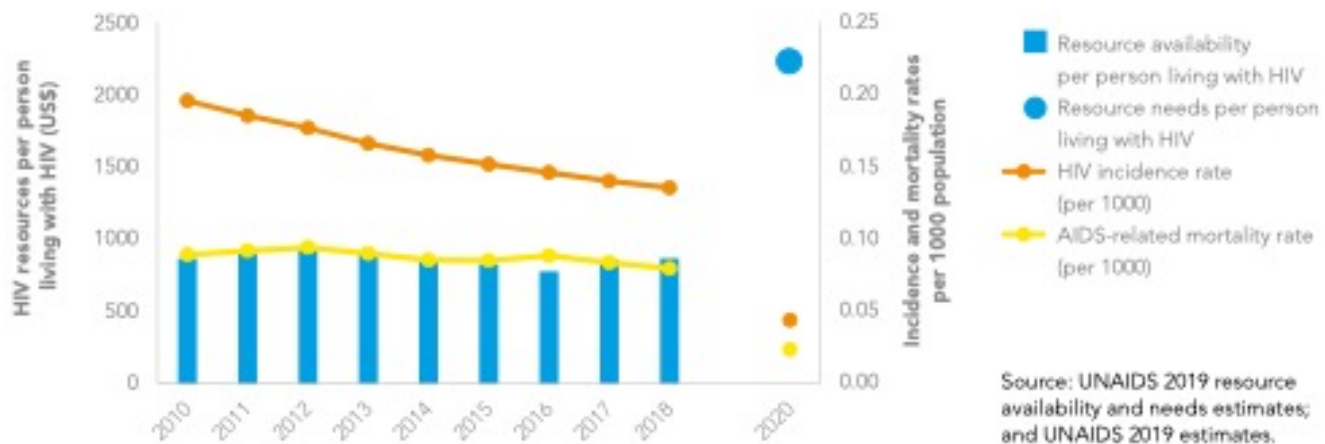


FIGURE 9.11 Total HIV resource availability per person living with HIV in constant 2016 US dollars, HIV incidence and AIDS-related mortality rates (per 1000), low- and middle-income countries in eastern Europe and central Asia, 2010–2018 and 2020 targets



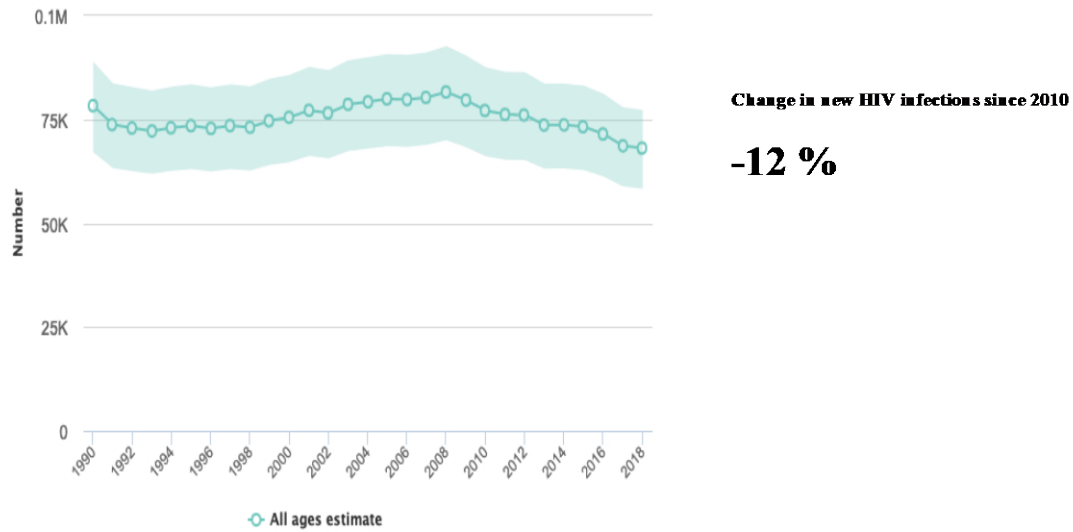
Note: Data from the Russian Federation is not included in this analysis.

The great divide, new infections

UNAIDS | AIDSinfo

Epidemic transition metrics

Trend of new HIV infections

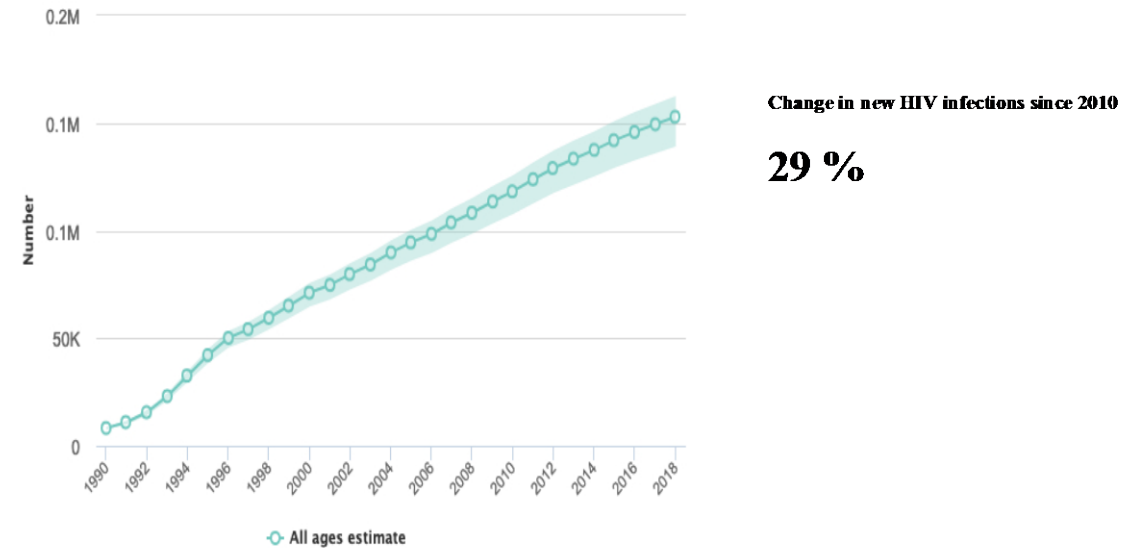


West and central Europe

UNAIDS | AIDSinfo

Epidemic transition metrics

Trend of new HIV infections



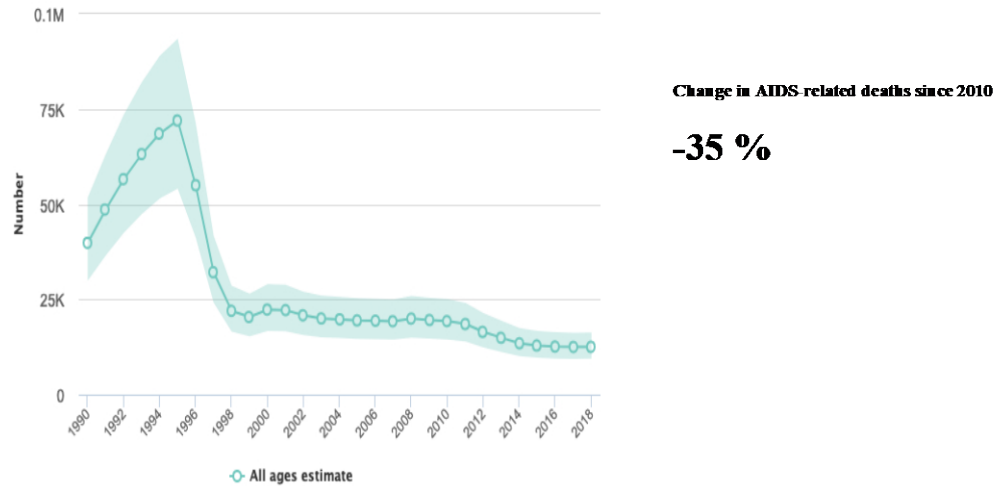
Eastern Europe and Central Asia

AIDS-related deaths

UNAIDS | AIDSinfo

Epidemic transition metrics

Trend of AIDS-related deaths

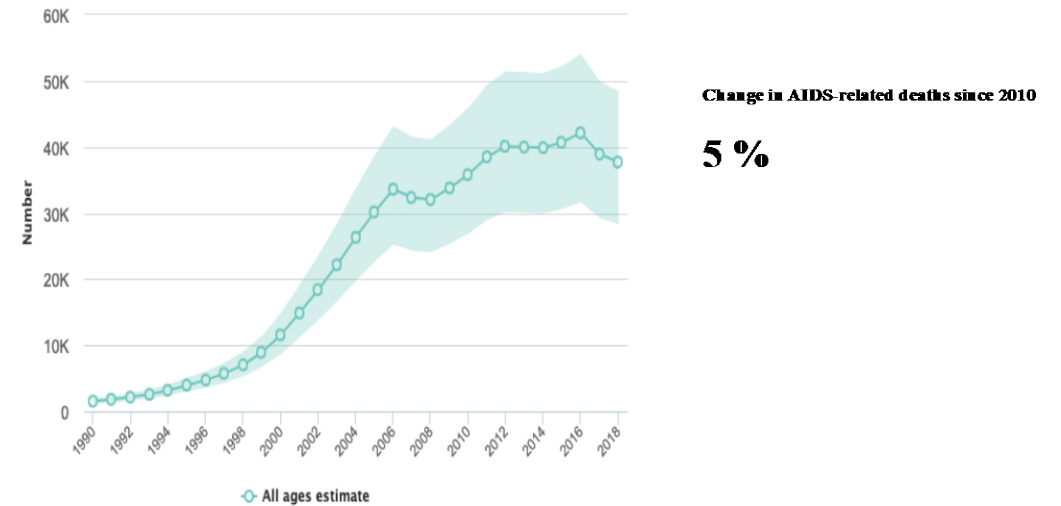


West and central Europe

UNAIDS | AIDSinfo

Epidemic transition metrics

Trend of AIDS-related deaths



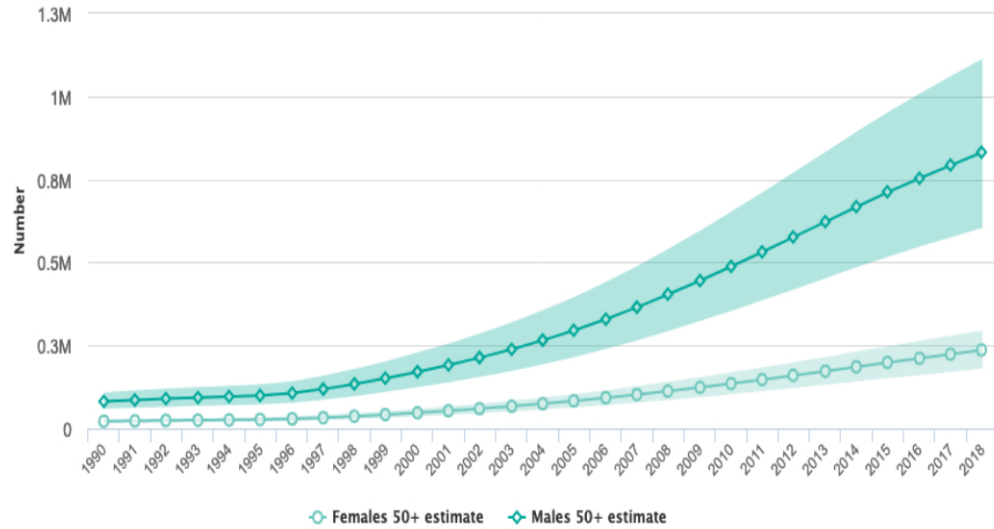
Eastern Europe and Central Asia

People living with HIV

UNAIDS | AIDSinfo

People living with HIV

People aged 50+ living with HIV - by sex

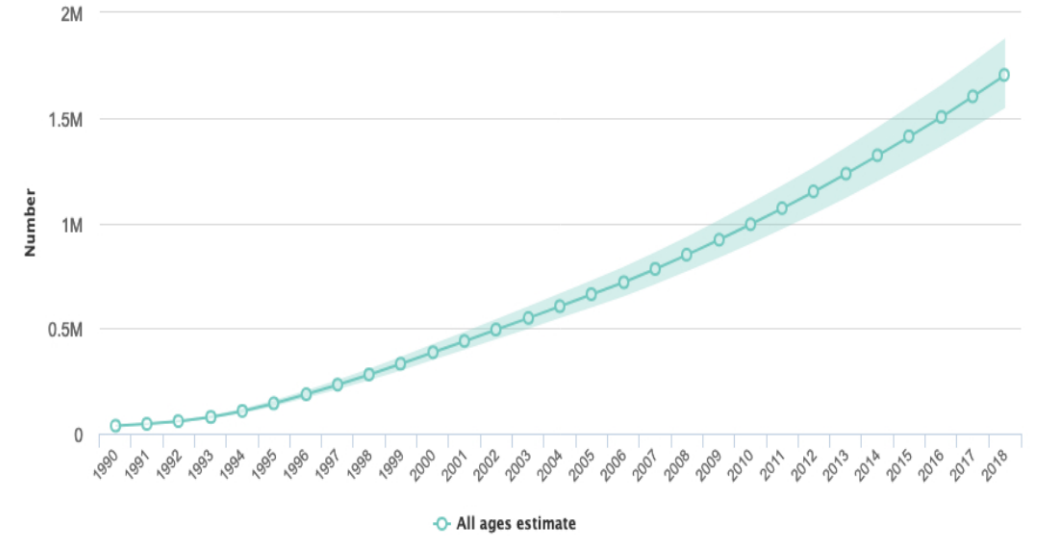


West and central Europe

UNAIDS | AIDSinfo

People living with HIV

People living with HIV (all ages)

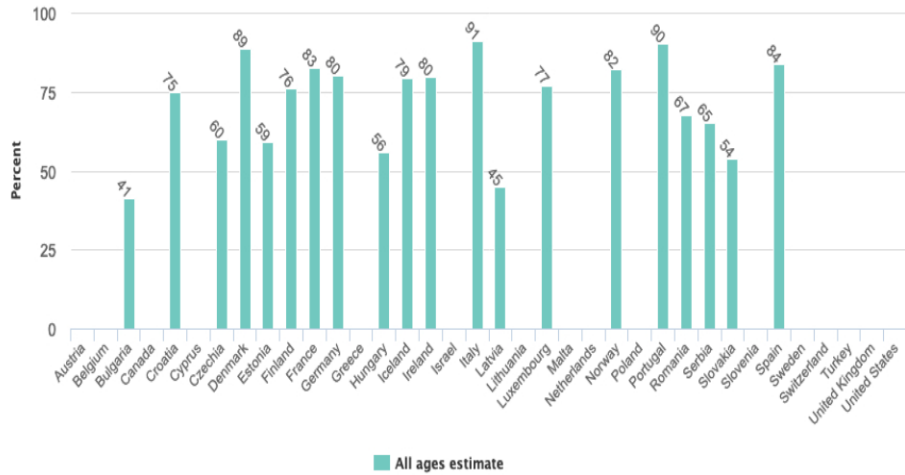


Eastern Europe and Central Asia

Treatment coverage

Treatment cascade

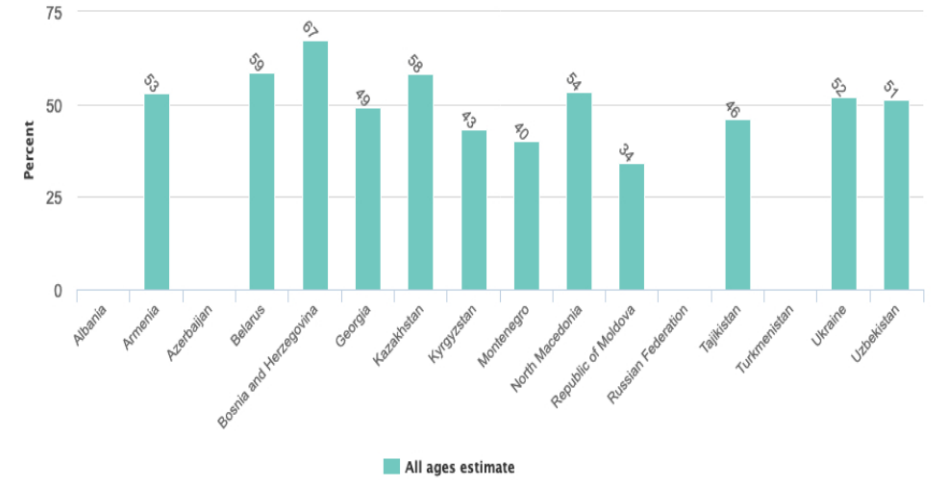
Coverage of people receiving ART (all ages) - by country



West and central Europe

Treatment cascade

Coverage of people receiving ART (all ages) - by country



Eastern Europe and Central Asia

Law and policy

Epidemic transition metrics

Laws and policies scorecard

See legend for column definitions

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
Andorra	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Austria	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Belgium	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Bulgaria	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Canada	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Croatia	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Cyprus	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Czechia	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Denmark	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Estonia	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Finland	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
France	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Germany	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Greece	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Hungary	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Iceland	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Ireland	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Israel	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Italy	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Latvia	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Liechtenstein	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Lithuania	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Luxembourg	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Malta	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Monaco	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■

West and central Europe Page 1

Epidemic transition metrics

Laws and policies scorecard

See legend for column definitions

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
Albania	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Armenia	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Azerbaijan	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Belarus	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Bosnia and Herzegovina	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Georgia	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Kazakhstan	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Kyrgyzstan	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Montenegro	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
North Macedonia	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Republic of Moldova	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Russian Federation	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Tajikistan	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Turkmenistan	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Ukraine	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Uzbekistan	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■

Legend

- A = Criminalization/prosecution of transgender people
 - Neither criminalized nor prosecuted
- B = Criminalization of sex work
 - Sex work not subject to punitive regulation or not criminalized
 - Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
- C = Criminalization of some sex-related acts
 - Laws penalizing some sex-related acts have been decriminalized or never existed
 - No specific legislation
 - Yes, imprisonment (up to 14 years)
- D = Drug use or possession for personal use: an offence
 - Possession of drugs for personal use is specified as a non-criminal offence
 - Possession of drugs for personal use is specified as a criminal offence
 - Drugs or consumption is a specific offence in law
 - There is compulsory detention for drug offences

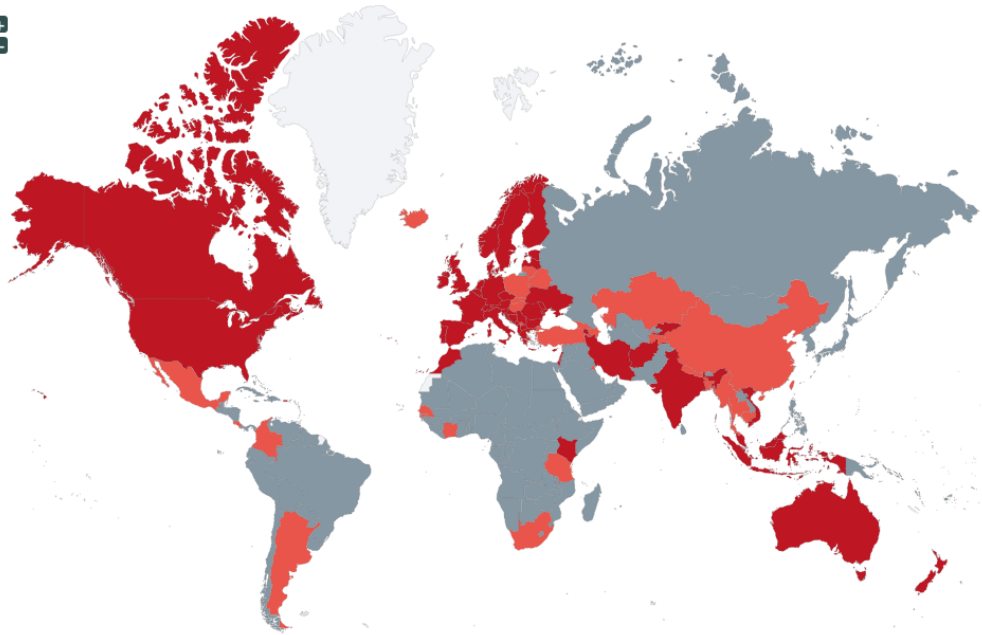
Eastern Europe and Central Asia

Law and policy

Opioid Substitution Therapy (OST) in the Community and in Prisons

*Colour indicates that at least one OST programme operates in the country.

- At least one OST programme in prison and in the community
- At least one OST programme in the community only
- No OST available

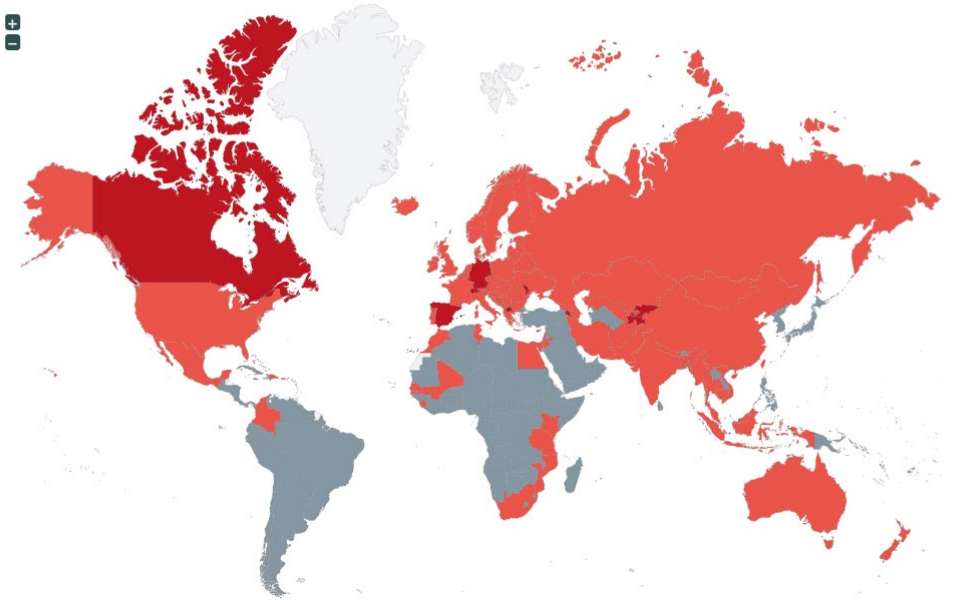


West and central Europe

Global Availability of Needle and Syringe Programs (NSP) in the Community and in Prisons

*Colour indicates that at least one NSP operates in the country.

- At least one NSP in prison and in the community
- At least one NSP in the community only
- No NSP available

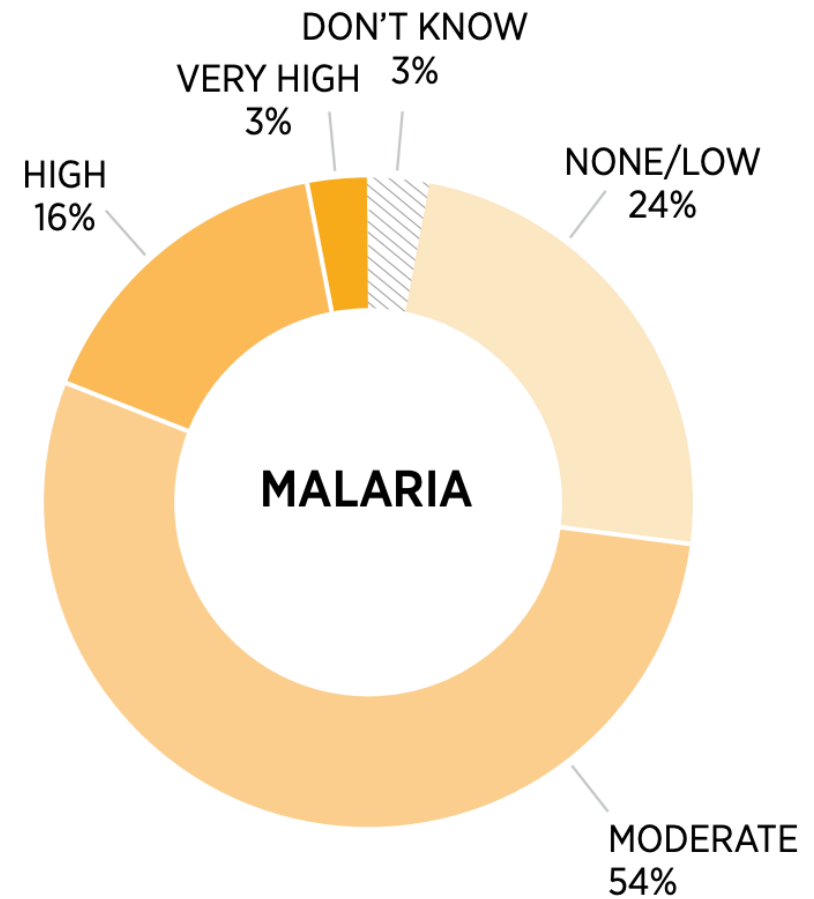
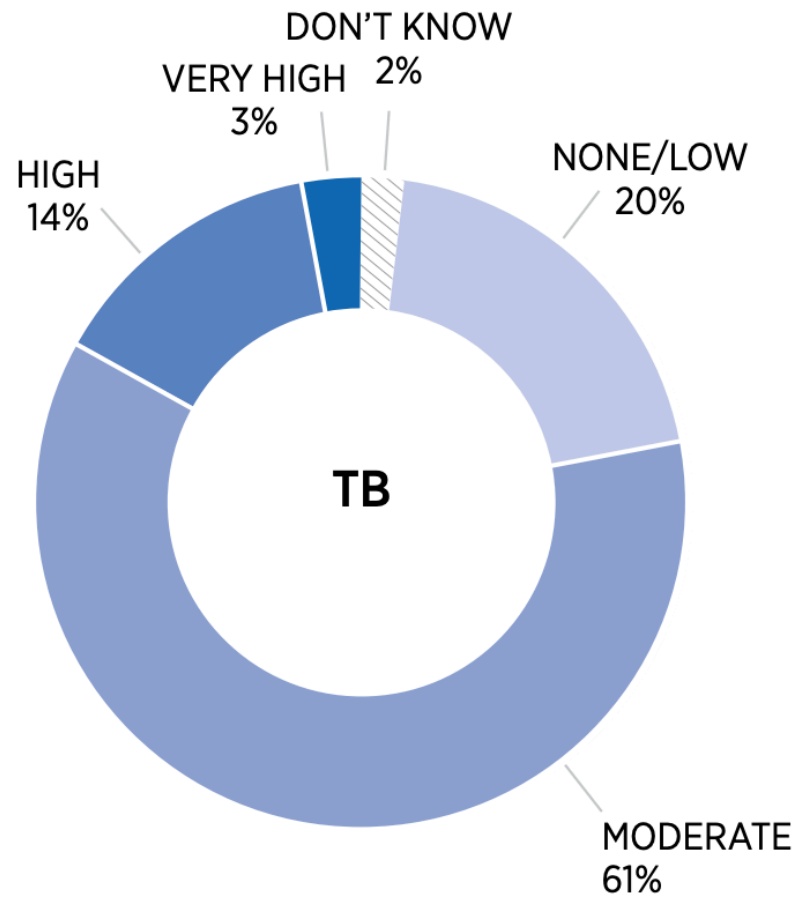
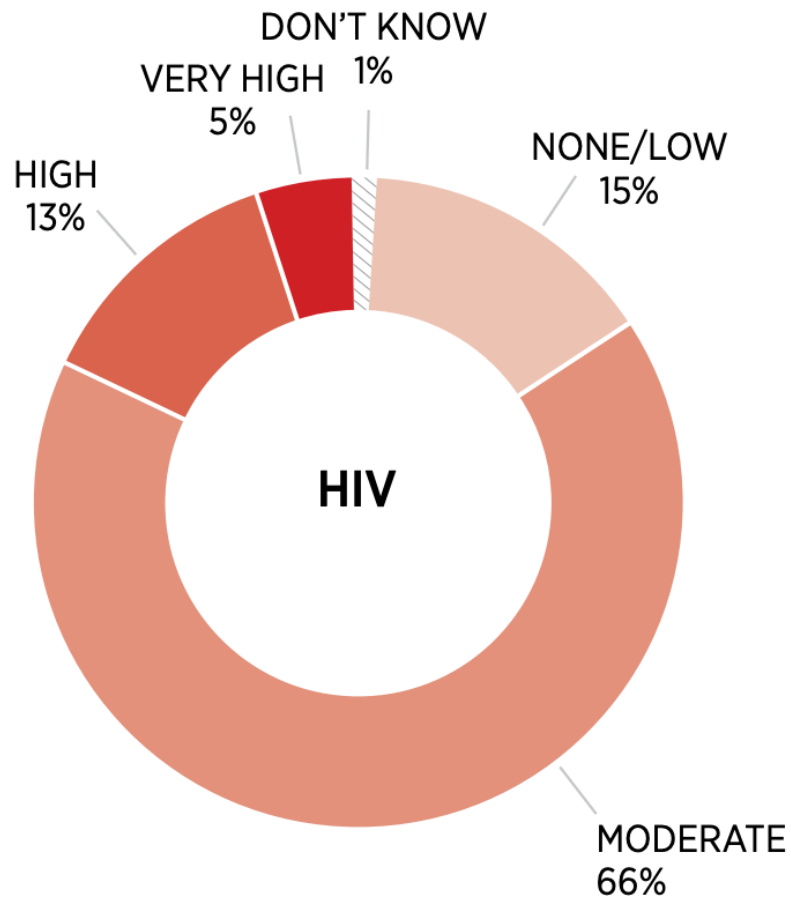


Eastern Europe and Central Asia

COVID-19...

Disruption in Health Service Delivery

Survey results of Global Fund-supported programs show widespread disruptions to HIV, TB and malaria service delivery as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic (as of 1 June)



COVID19 & HIV

so different and yet so alike

- Livelihoods – who are the groups for whom social distancing measures means no work?
 - Social protection – the groups who cannot access? Not eligible?
 - Law enforcement – who will they look for violations first?
 - Access to health – who will have a car when public transportation is not available? Who will be able to pay treatment and care costs?
 - What other treatment will be interrupted?
 - Health – who is more vulnerable? And are socio-economic factors, factored in or out?
- Gender-based violence (locked in, how to report, service availability)
 - Homeless (shelters capacity, cannot observe social distancing measures)
 - ARVs, long-term stocks
 - Illegal income (sex workers, undocumented migrants)
 - People in informal work sector
 - LGBTIQ – targeted, hormonal therapy
 - People with HIV, TB who are not on treatment are not an insignificant number
 - Compounding factors (HIV, ageing, co-morbidities)
 - Key populations living with HIV (access to treatment did not remove their vulnerabilities that led to acquisition of HIV)
 - Harm reduction (what's available, how low on priority list is it?)



Our views, our attitudes,
make laws, create policies,
provide services

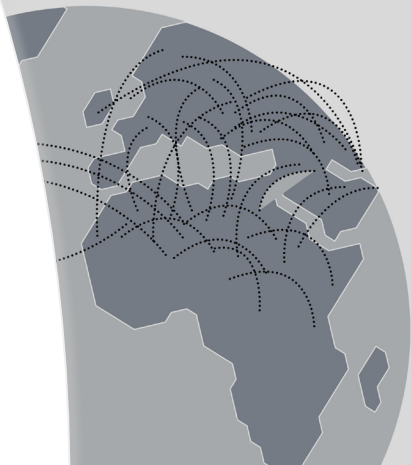
And they can either reach
people or exclude them

- Sex and sexuality
- Sexual orientation and gender identity
- Illness and death
- Gender equality
- Civic freedom
- Personal wealth
- Social status
- Right to health
- Race
- Drug use
- Stateless, on the move
- 'the other'

**PEOPLE SEEKING SAFETY
WORLDWIDE IN NUMBERS**

5.9 MILLION

refugees worldwide

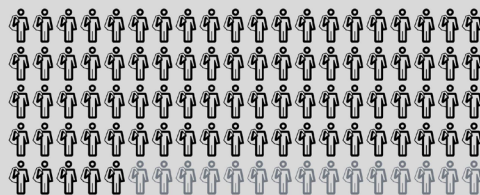


1.4 MILLION

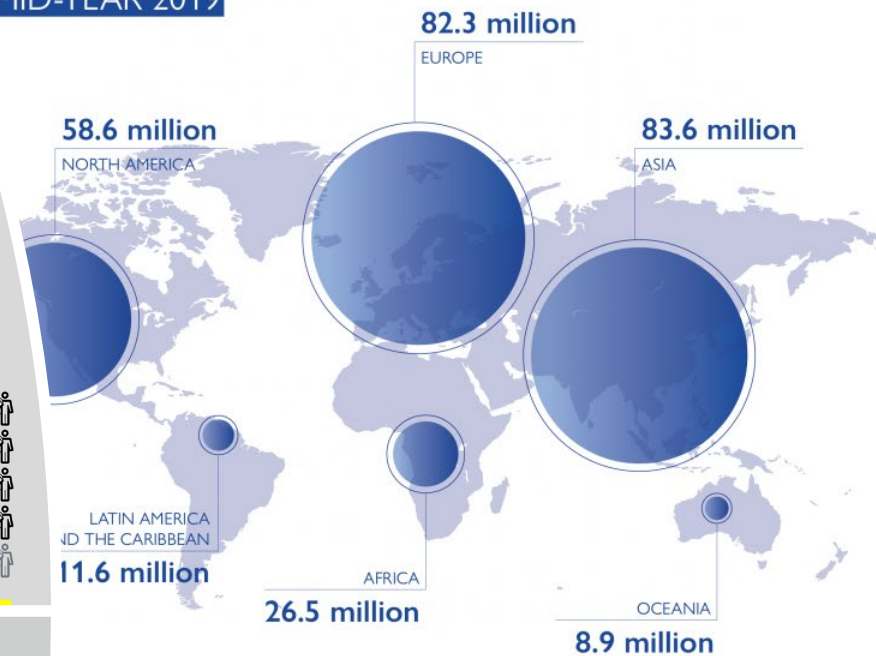
refugees need
resettlement right now



80% of all refugees are hosted
in developing regions

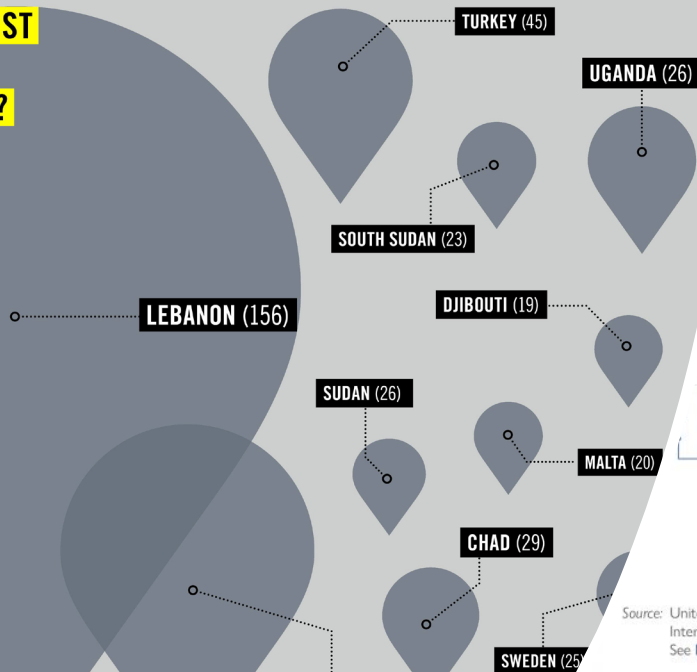


**INTERNATIONAL MIGRANTS
AT MID-YEAR 2019**



People on the move

**WHICH COUNTRY HAS THE MOST
REFUGEES PER
HABITANTS?**



TOTAL NUMBER OF
ESTIMATED INTERNATIONAL
MIGRANTS
272 million



39 YEARS OLD
MEDIAN AGE



- 14%** WERE BELOW 20 YEARS OLD
- 74%** WERE OF WORKING AGE (BETWEEN 20 AND 64 YEARS)
- 12%** WERE 65 YEARS AND OLDER

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2019). International Migrant Stock 2019 (United Nations database, POP/DB/MIG/Stock/Rev.2019). See <https://bit.ly/Migration2019>.

Global

- Maternal deaths (during childbirth) in 2020: 156,000
- FGM practiced per year globally: 3 million (currently it's estimated that 200,000 women have undergone genital cutting)
- 10–60% of women have been assaulted by an intimate partner at some time in their lives
- Violence against transgender women, with life expectancy in Latin America of 33

Eastern Europe and Central Asia

IPV during pregnancy: 4% to 32%

Albania

Percentage of girls (15-19) currently in union: 6.7%

Percentage of boys (15-19) currently in union: 0.1%

Gender
inequalities,
persistent and
unacceptable

HIV, TB, Hepatitis, COVID19

How can we divide,
How can we
effectively respond
without addressing
our humanity?

We need evidence on
impact of COVID19 on
people living with HIV and
TB, and those who survive
of COVID19

The right to health, the right to life

- Weak health systems
- Health seen as an investment, not a cost
- Community-led service delivery
- People-centred resilient systems for health
- Prevention – before we need treatment

Health is an outcome of many factors

- Access to health - affordability, accessibility, acceptability, quality
- Socio-economic status
- Sexual and reproductive health and rights
- Criminalisation of identities – sexuality, sexual orientation and gender identity, sex work, drug use
- Migration, displaced populations, conflicts
- Humanitarian crises, natural disasters
- Traditional social norms – gender, sexual orientation and gender identities
- Law and Law enforcement
- ...



Change is possible

activism, community engagement,
leadership, solidarity, human
rights, research, innovation,
challenging and changing the norm

health as a social construct