

People left behind: **People living with HIV**

[Link with the pdf, People living with HIV](#)

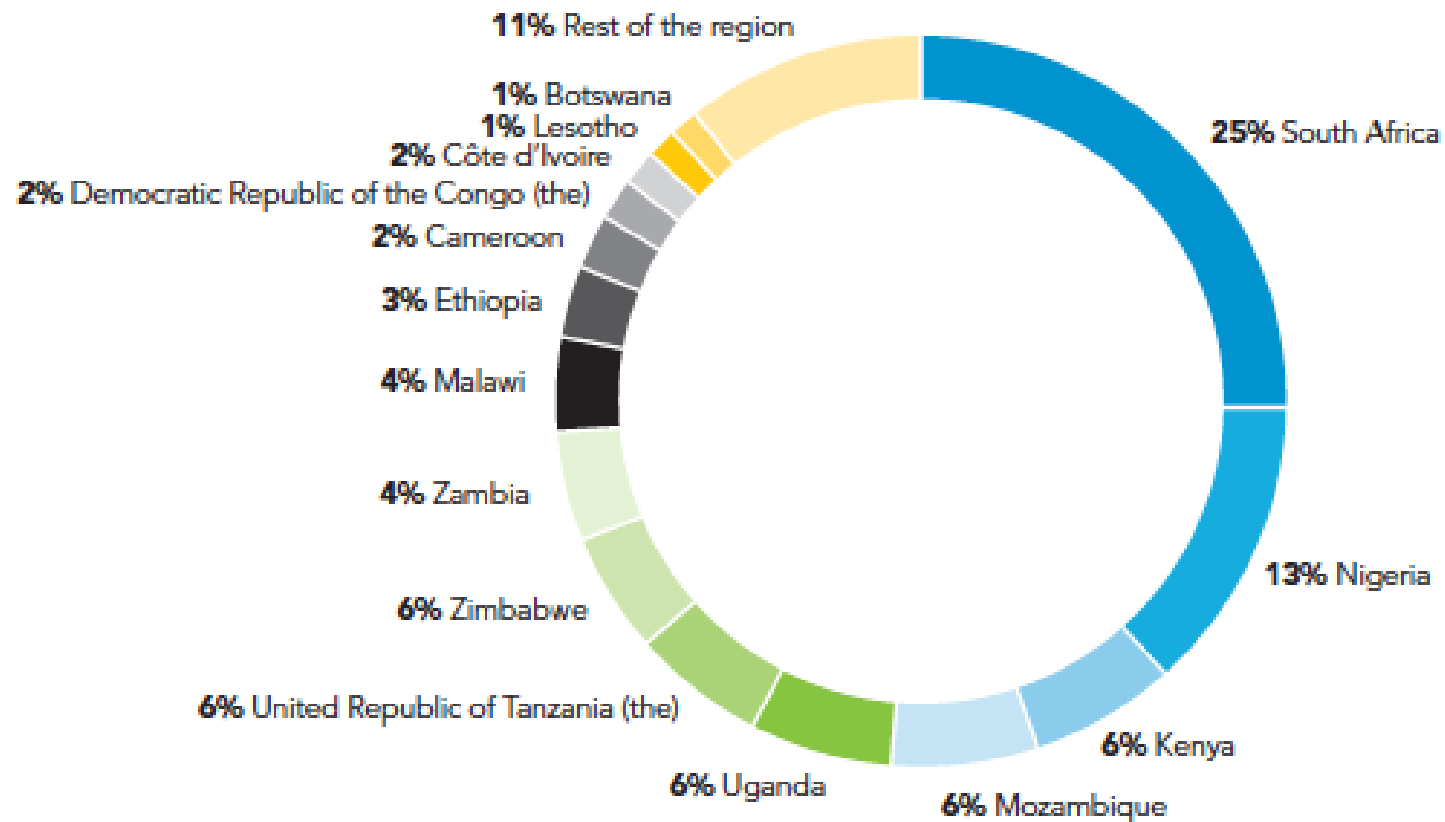


I am a person living with HIV.
I face these issues.

HIV burden

- There are 35 million people living with HIV globally.
- 70% of the people living with HIV are located in sub-Saharan Africa.
- There are 3.2 million children and 2.1 million adolescents living with HIV.
- There are 4.2 million people 50 years and older living with HIV.

People living with HIV in sub-Saharan Africa, 2013



Why and how people living with HIV are being left behind

- Since the start of the AIDS epidemic, more than 78 million people have been infected with HIV and 39 million have died.
- Acquiring HIV no longer means a certain death.
- Only two out of five people living with HIV (38%) have access to antiretroviral therapy. Among people who do have access, great inequities exist.
- People living with HIV are being left behind because they are not benefiting from health care, employment, education or social protection. This is often due to stigma, discrimination, prohibitive laws and policies, or a lack of services.

WHY PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV ARE BEING LEFT BEHIND

THE TOP 4 REASONS

- 01 Human rights violations, stigma and discrimination
- 02 Access to treatment and services
- 03 Gender-based inequalities
- 04 Criminalization and exclusion

Human rights violations, stigma and discrimination

People Living with HIV Stigma Index evidence:

- On average, one in eight people living with HIV report being denied health services and one in nine is denied employment because of their HIV-positive status.
- An average of 6% reported experiencing physical assault because of their HIV status.
- People living with HIV who are members of key populations face a double stigma because of their sexual orientation, gender identity, drug use or engagement in sex work.

Access to treatment and services

- Data collected from sub-Saharan Africa indicate that only 10% of young men and 15% of young women (15–24 years) were aware of their HIV status.
- Globally, only 38% [36–40%] of adults (15 and older) living with HIV and 24% [21–26%] of children living with HIV have access to treatment.
- As of 2013, 12.9 million people had access to antiretroviral therapy.

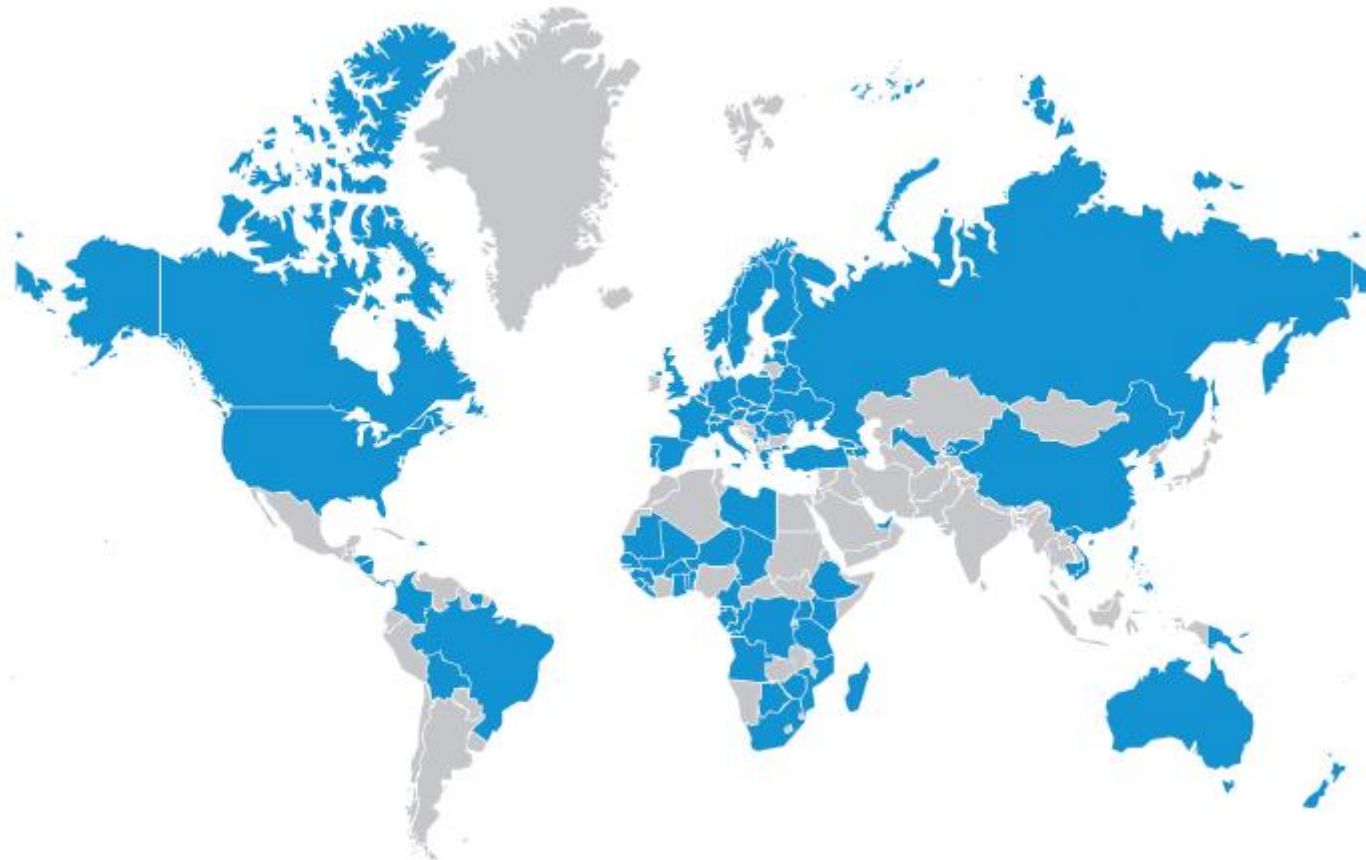
Gender-based inequalities

- Women represent 50% of all adults living with HIV globally. However, in the most-affected region, sub-Saharan Africa, 59% of people living with HIV are women.
- Infection rates among young women are twice as high as among young men in sub-Saharan Africa.
- Involuntary and coerced sterilization and abortion among women living with HIV occur in many countries.

People who are socially marginalized or criminalized carry a higher burden of HIV than the general population

- Gay men and other men who have sex with men are 19 times more likely to be living with HIV than the general population.
- People who inject drugs bear 28 times higher HIV prevalence than the general population.
- HIV prevalence among sex workers is 12 times greater than among the general population.
- Transgender women are 49 times more likely to be living with HIV than other adults of reproductive age.

Countries with laws or recorded prosecutions for HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission



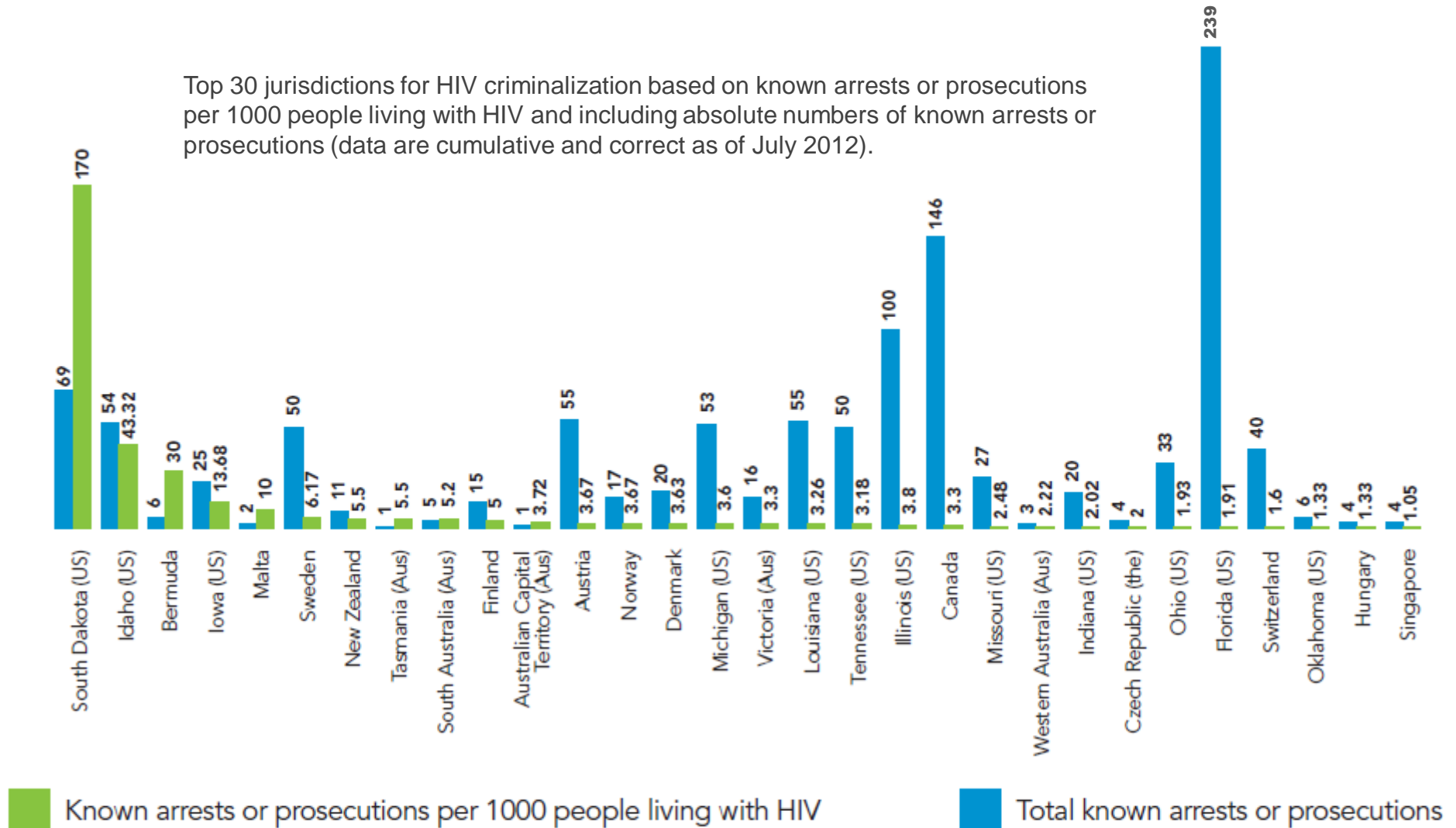
 Laws or recorded prosecutions for HIV

Source: Global Network of People Living with HIV, HIV Justice Network. Advancing HIV justice: A progress report on achievements and challenges in global advocacy against HIV criminalization. Amsterdam / London: Global Network of People Living with HIV / HIV Justice Network; 2013..

Law enforcement hot spots: top 30 jurisdictions

(in order of known arrests or prosecutions per 1000 people living with HIV)

Top 30 jurisdictions for HIV criminalization based on known arrests or prosecutions per 1000 people living with HIV and including absolute numbers of known arrests or prosecutions (data are cumulative and correct as of July 2012).



Source: Global Network of People Living with HIV, HIV Justice Network. Advancing HIV justice: A progress report on achievements and challenges in global advocacy against HIV criminalization. Amsterdam / London: Global Network of People Living with HIV / HIV Justice Network; 2013..

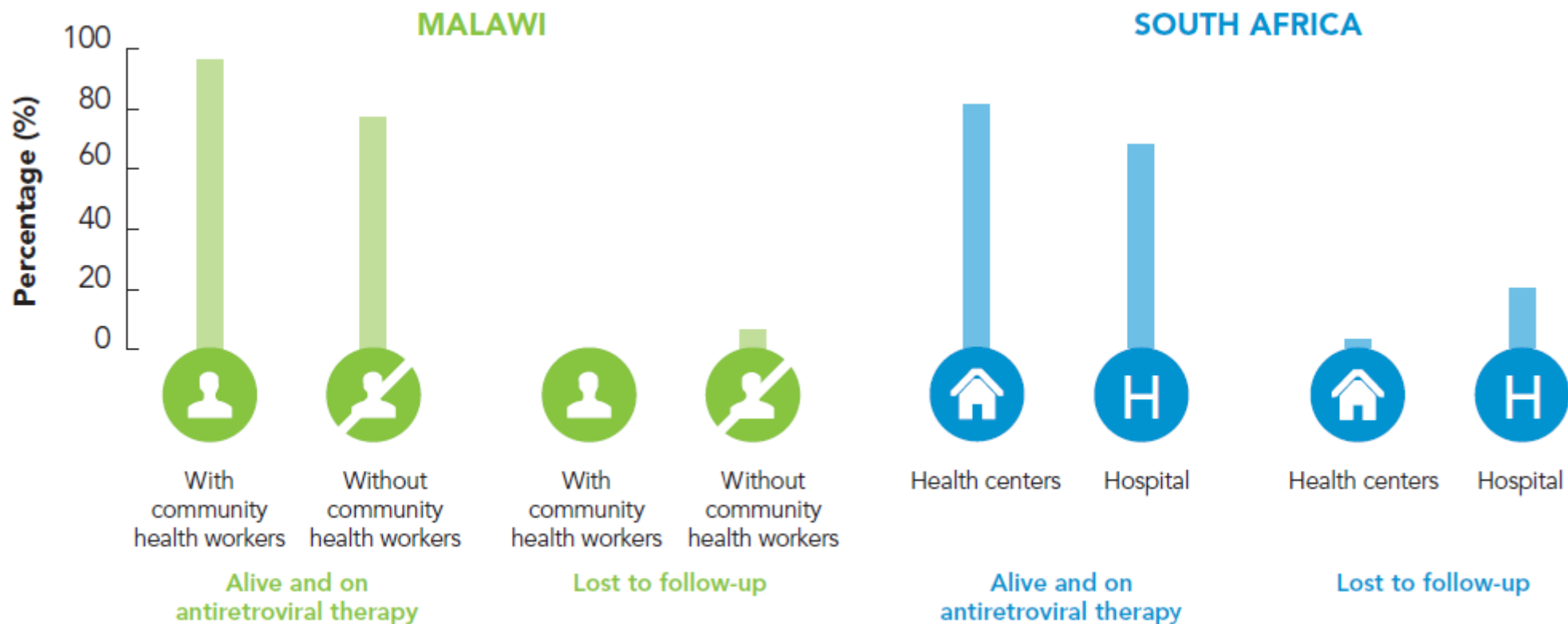


CLOSING THE GAP

HOW TO CLOSE THE GAP

- 01 Meaningful participation of people living with HIV
- 02 Improve services, including community-based services
- 03 Scale up antiretroviral therapy and integrated health services
- 04 Increase treatment and rights awareness

Communities deliver: Malawi and South Africa

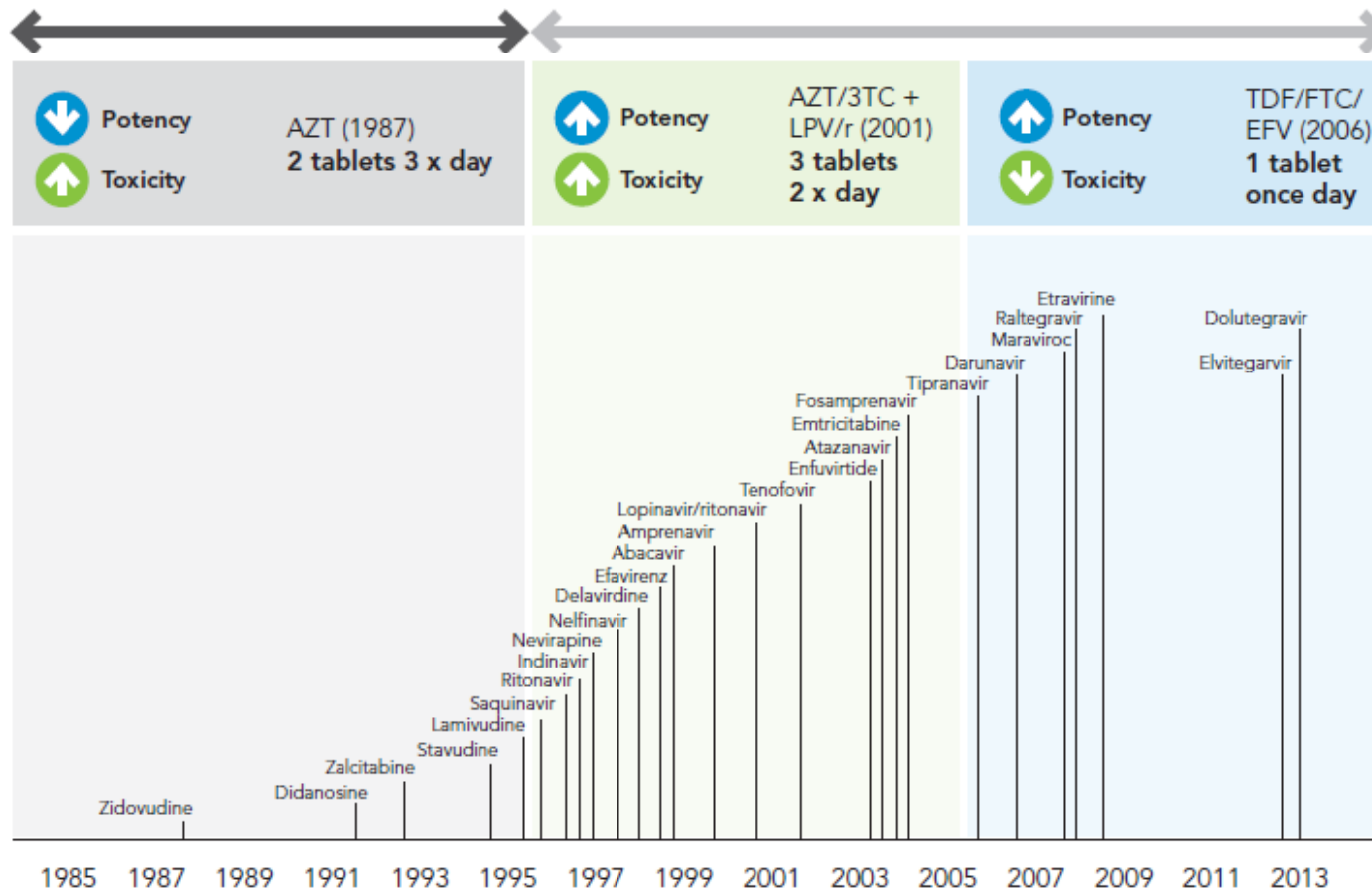


Source: Zachariah et al. 2009. Task Shifting in HIV/AIDS: opportunities, challenges and proposed actions for sub-Saharan Africa. Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene (2009) 103, 549–558.

Science evolved: smarter and better HIV treatment options now available

Era before highly active antiretroviral therapy (mono- and dual therapy)

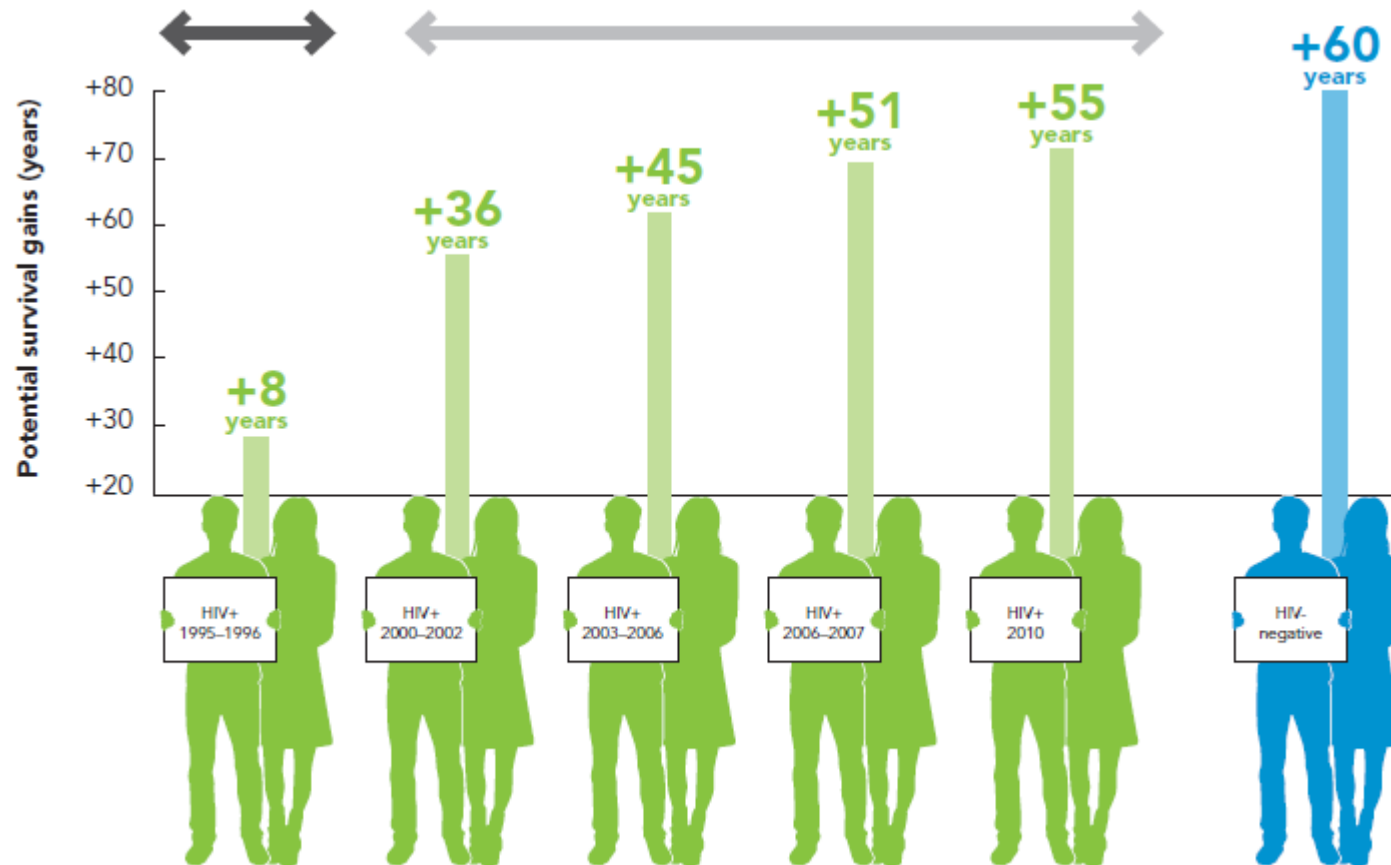
Era of highly active antiretroviral therapy (triple therapy)



Projected impact of highly active antiretroviral therapy on expected survival of a 20-year-old person living with HIV in a high-income country

Era before highly active antiretroviral therapy (mono- and dual therapy)

Era of highly active antiretroviral therapy (triple therapy)



Source: Adapted from Lohse et al, 2007; Hoog et al, 2008, May et al, 2011 & Hogg et al, 2013.