

Falling through the cracks

The situation of children living with HIV



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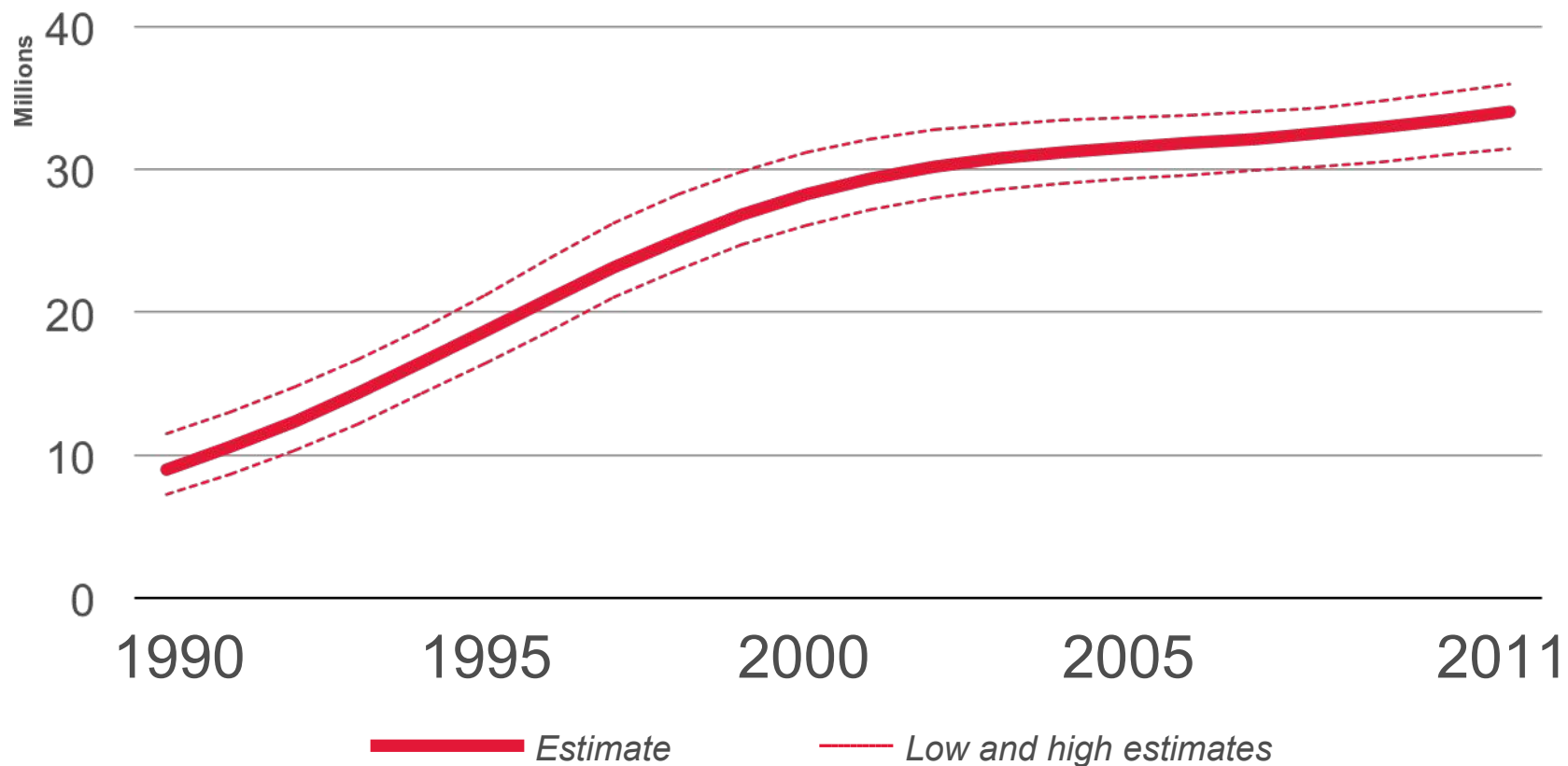
March 6, 2013

State of the epidemic

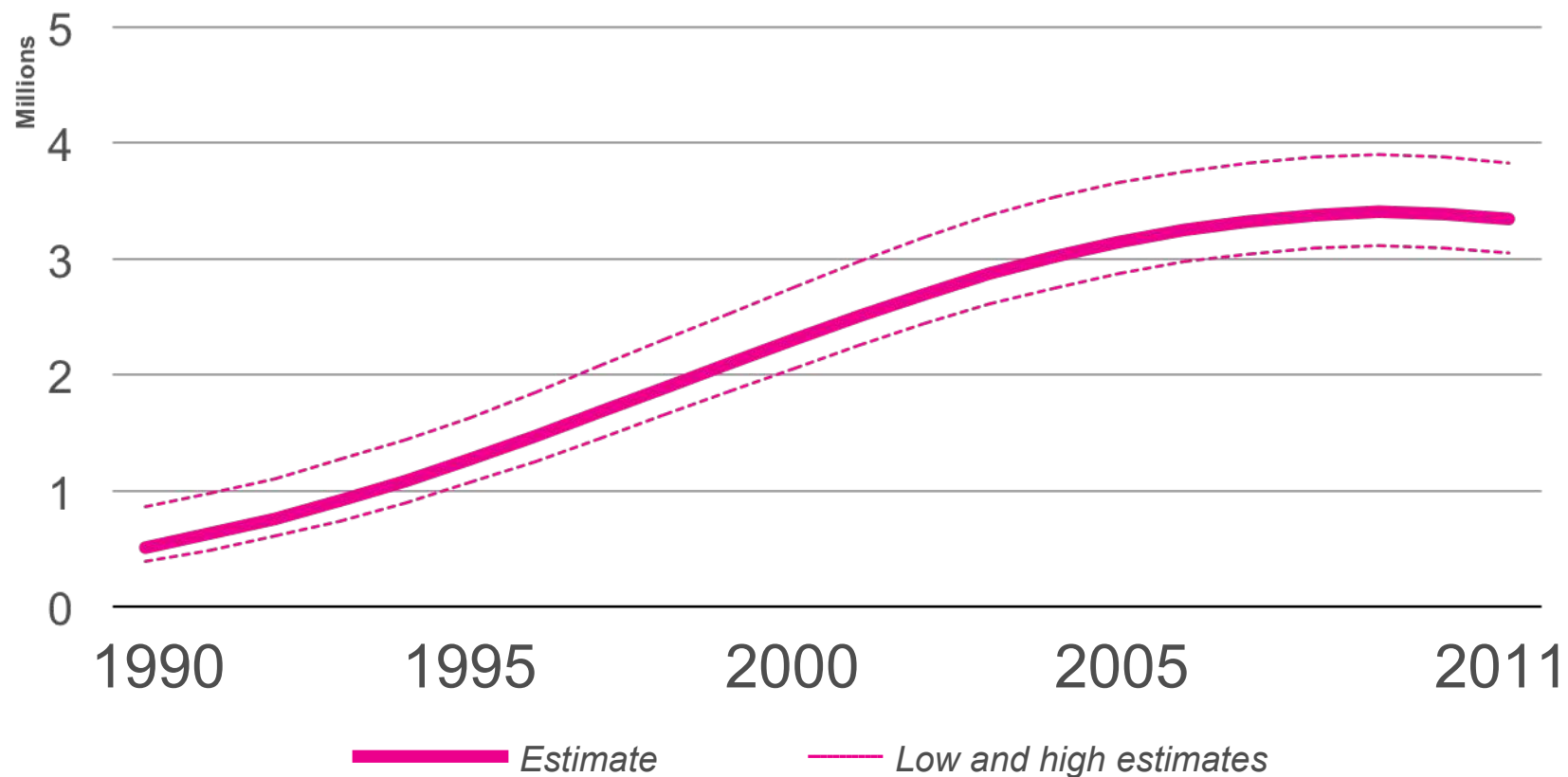
Global estimates for adults and children | 2011

| | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| People living with HIV | 34.2 million [31.8 m – 35.9 m] |
| New HIV infections | 2.5 million [2.2 m – 2.8 m] |
| Deaths due to AIDS | 1.7 million [1.6 m – 1.9 m] |
| Children newly infected | 330,000 [280,000 – 380,000] |

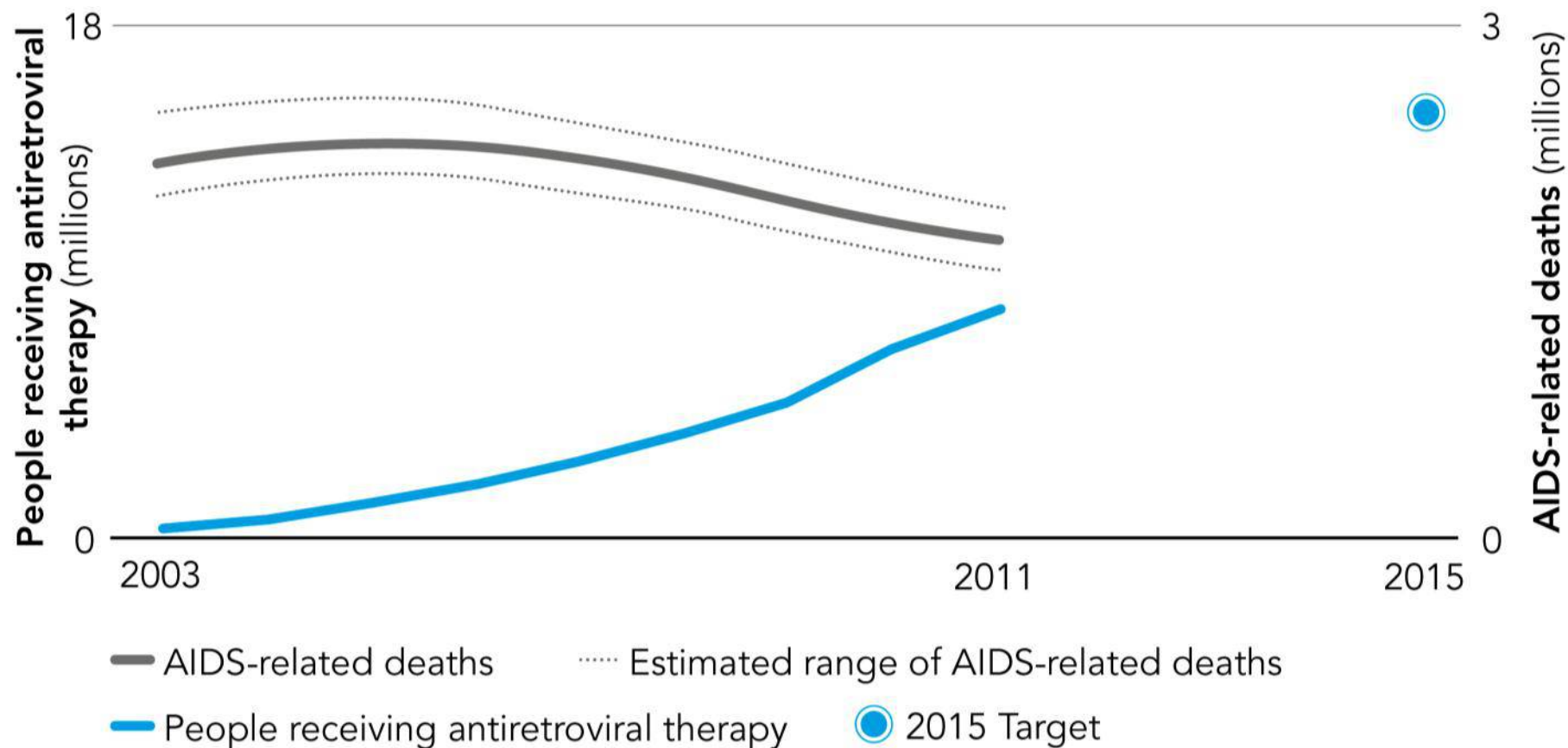
Number of people living with HIV, global, 1990-2011



Number of children living with HIV, global, 1990-2011



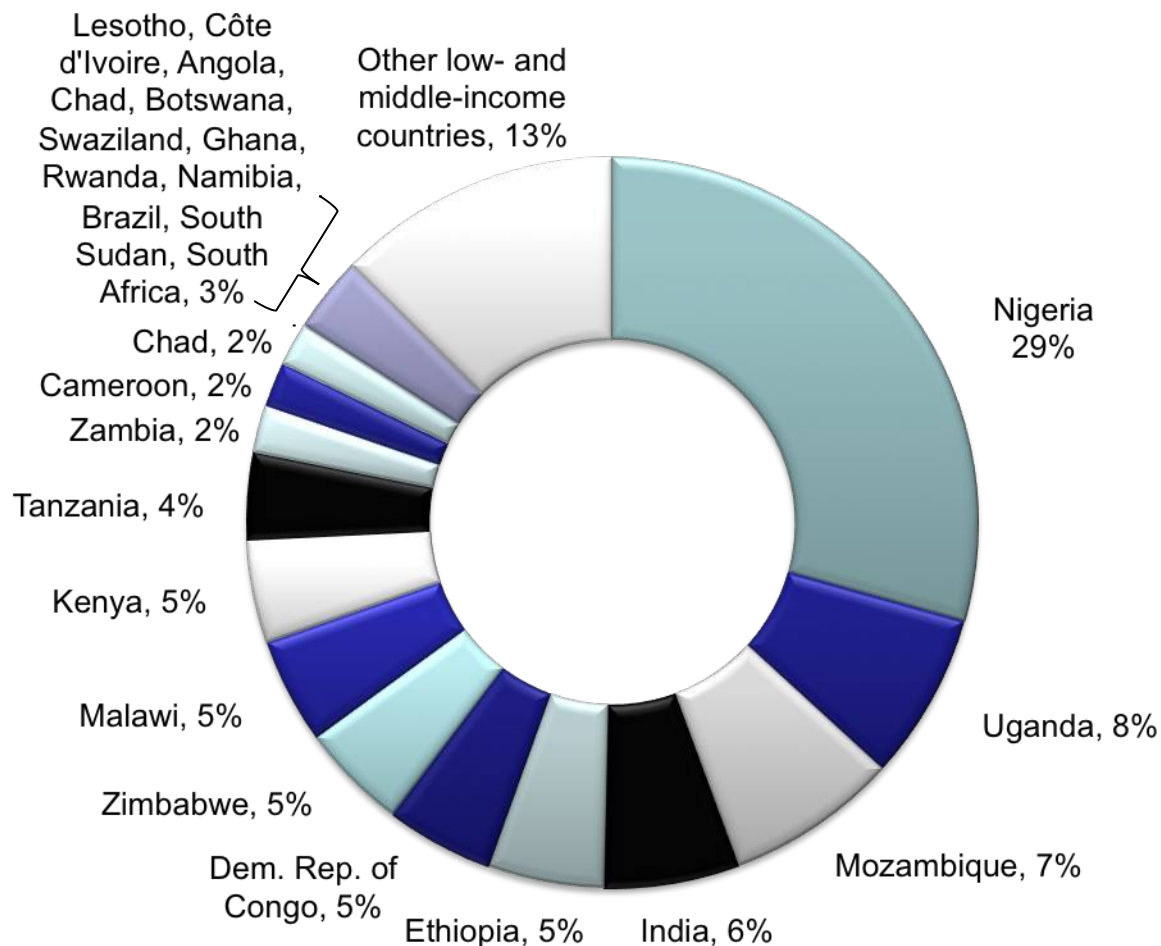
Low- and middle-income countries are **on track** to reach 15 million people with antiretroviral treatment by 2015



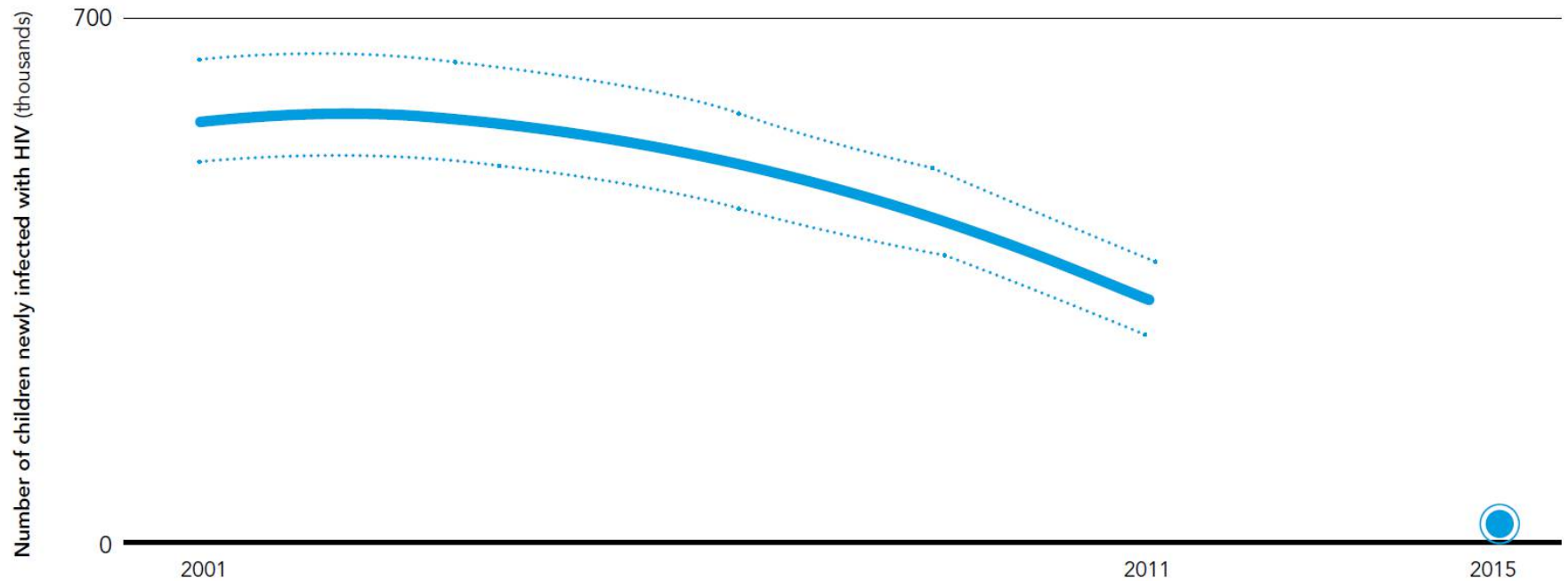
FRAME IT

The total gap in treatment coverage is unevenly spread among low- and middle-income countries

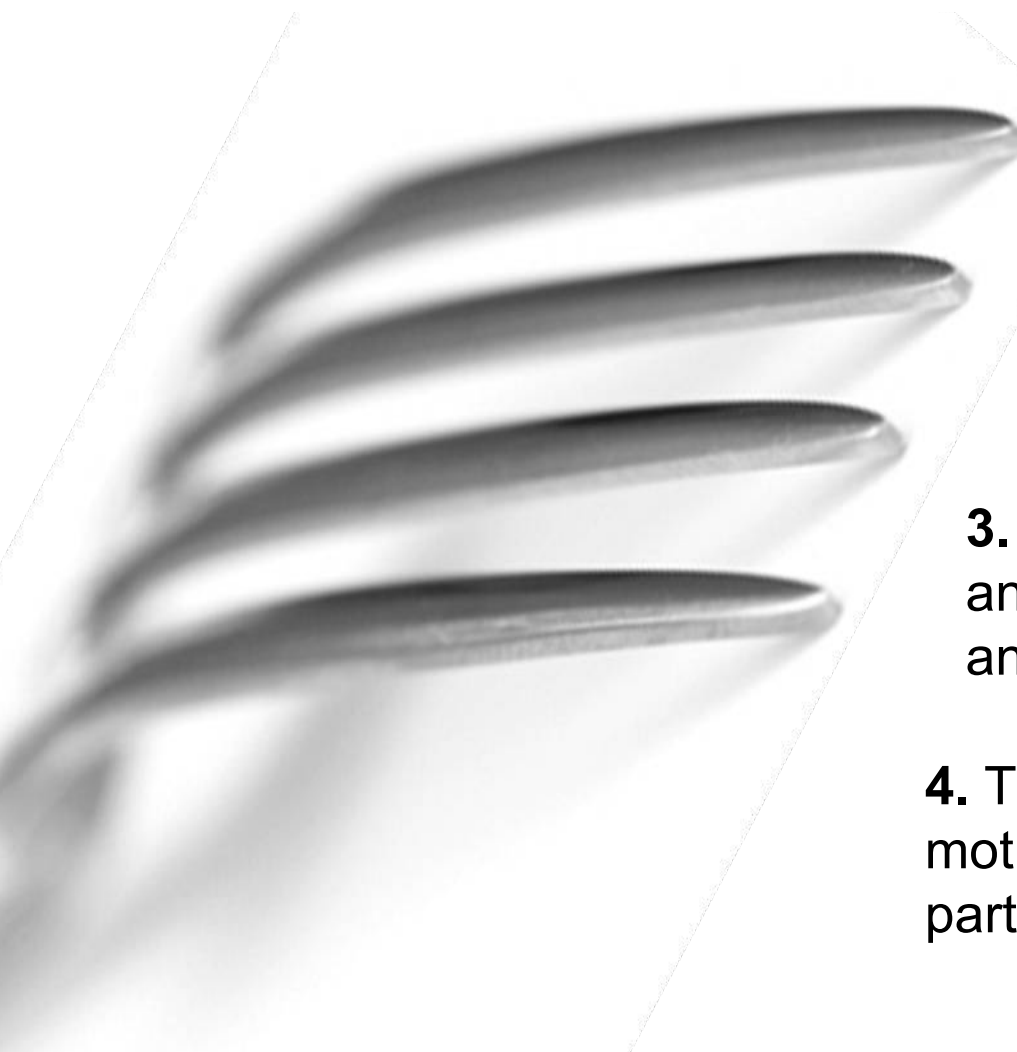
The share of each low- and middle-income country in the total shortfall in providing antiretroviral medication to HIV-positive pregnant women to prevent new HIV infections among children.



New HIV infections among children (0–14 years old), 2001–2011 and the target for 2015

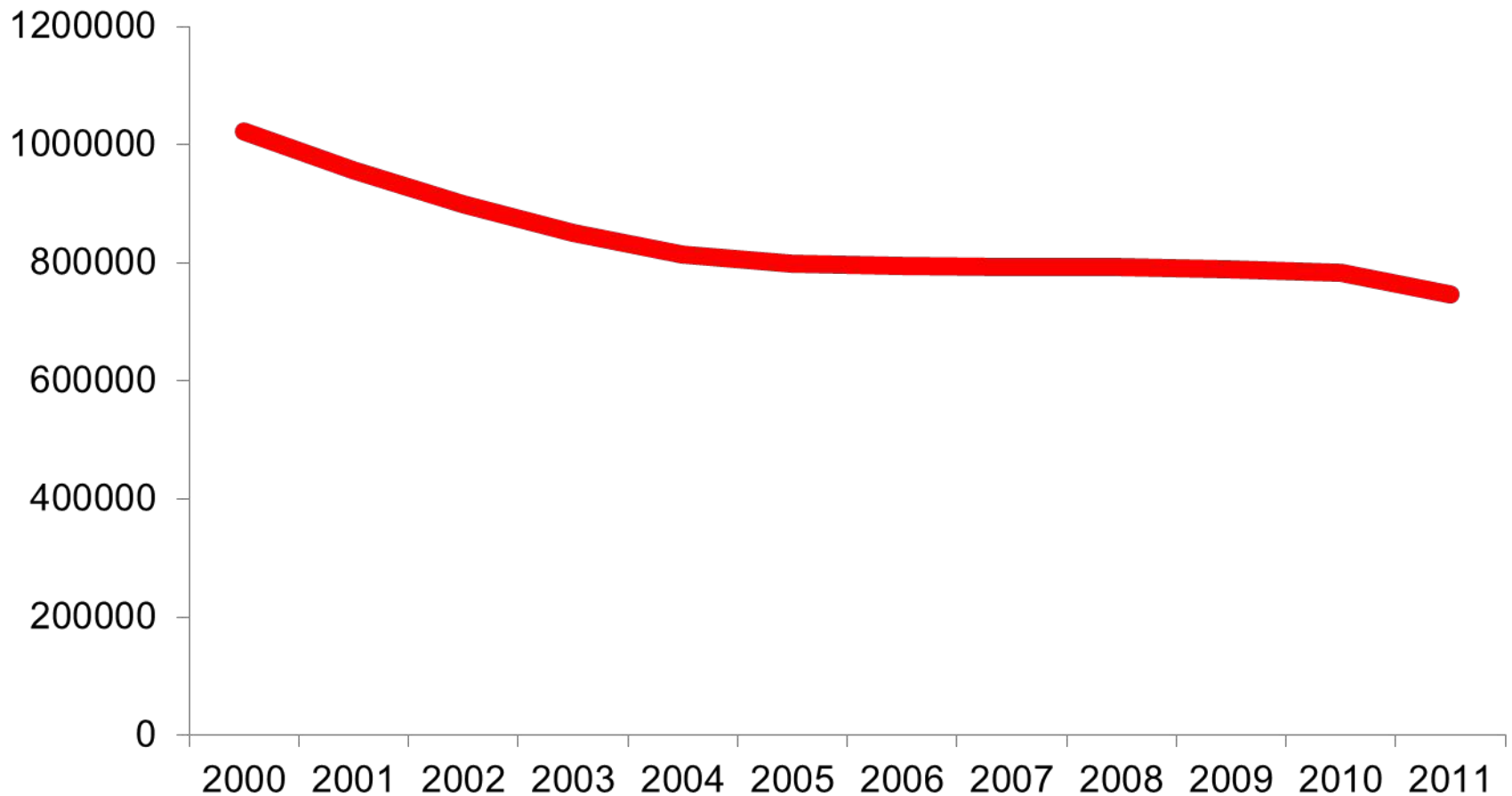


A four-pronged approach is required to prevent new HIV infections among children and keep mothers alive



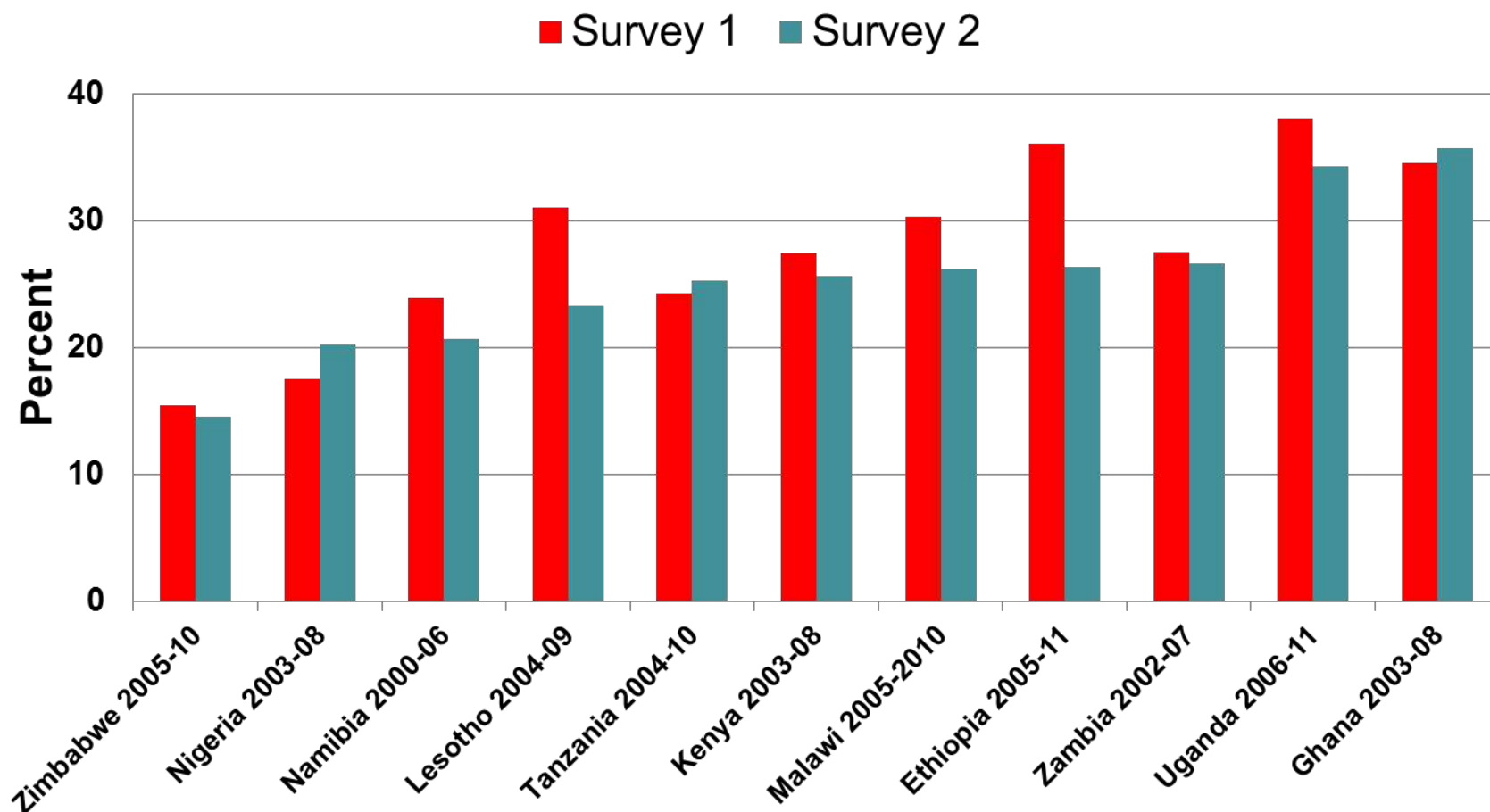
1. Prevent HIV among women of reproductive age
2. Prevent unintended pregnancies among women living with HIV
3. Prevent HIV transmission through antiretroviral drugs during pregnancy and breastfeeding
4. Treatment, care and support for mothers living with HIV, their children, partners and families

Gradual decline in new HIV infections among women 15-49, 21 priority countries

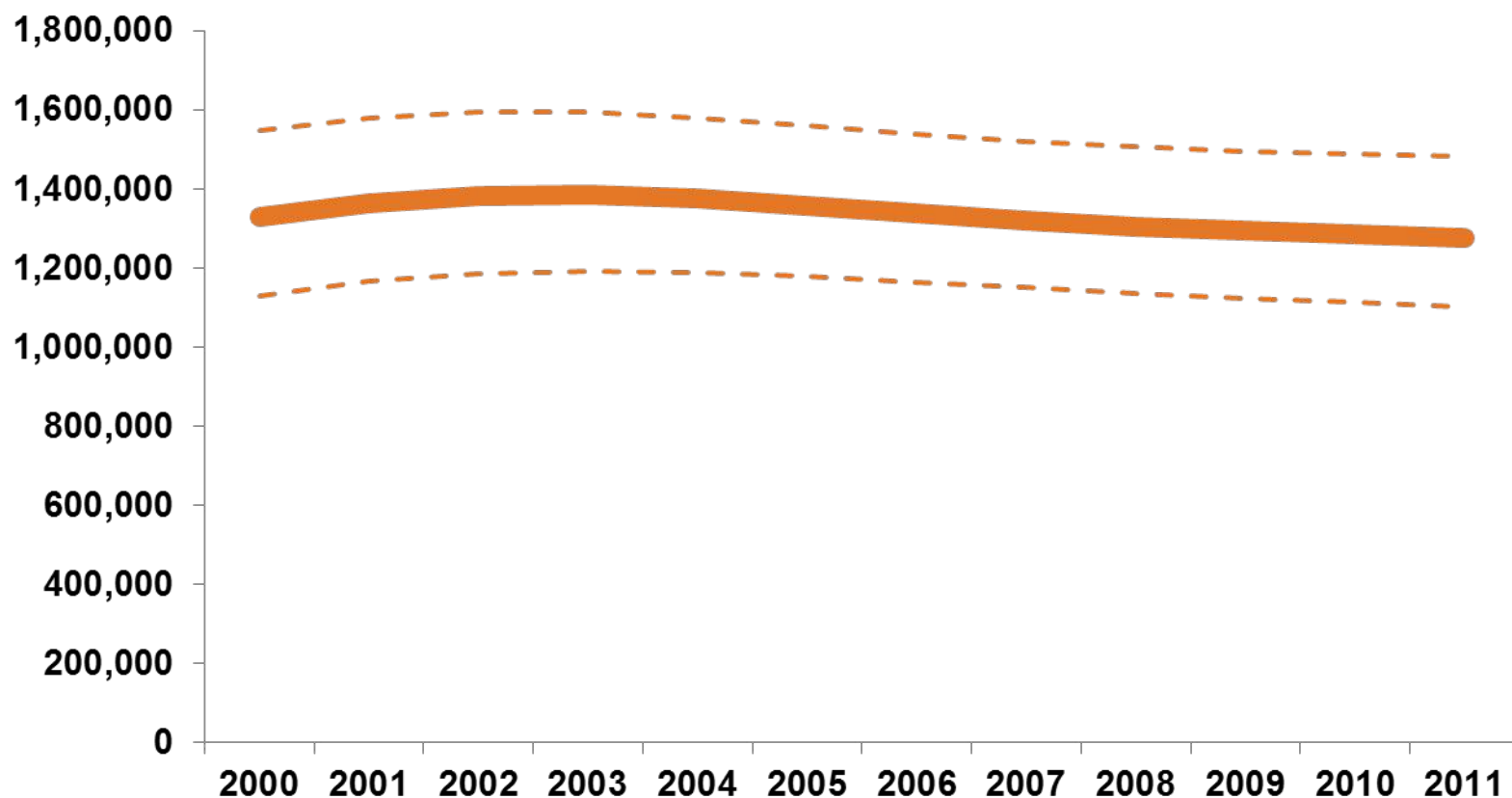


Source: UNAIDS Estimates 2012

Reduction in unmet need for family planning is slow (countries with available data)



... As a results the number of women in need of PMTCT services remains flat



New HIV infections among children, 2009–2011



Rapid decline

Will reach the target if the 2009–2011 decline of more than 30% continues through 2015.

| | |
|-----|--------------|
| 31% | Ethiopia |
| 31% | Ghana |
| 43% | Kenya |
| 60% | Namibia |
| 49% | South Africa |
| 39% | Swaziland |
| 55% | Zambia |
| 45% | Zimbabwe |



Moderate decline

Can reach the target if the decline in 2009–2011 of 20–30% is accelerated.

| | |
|-----|---------------|
| 22% | Botswana |
| 30% | Burundi |
| 24% | Cameroon |
| 20% | Côte d'Ivoire |
| 21% | Lesotho |
| 26% | Malawi |
| 24% | Uganda |



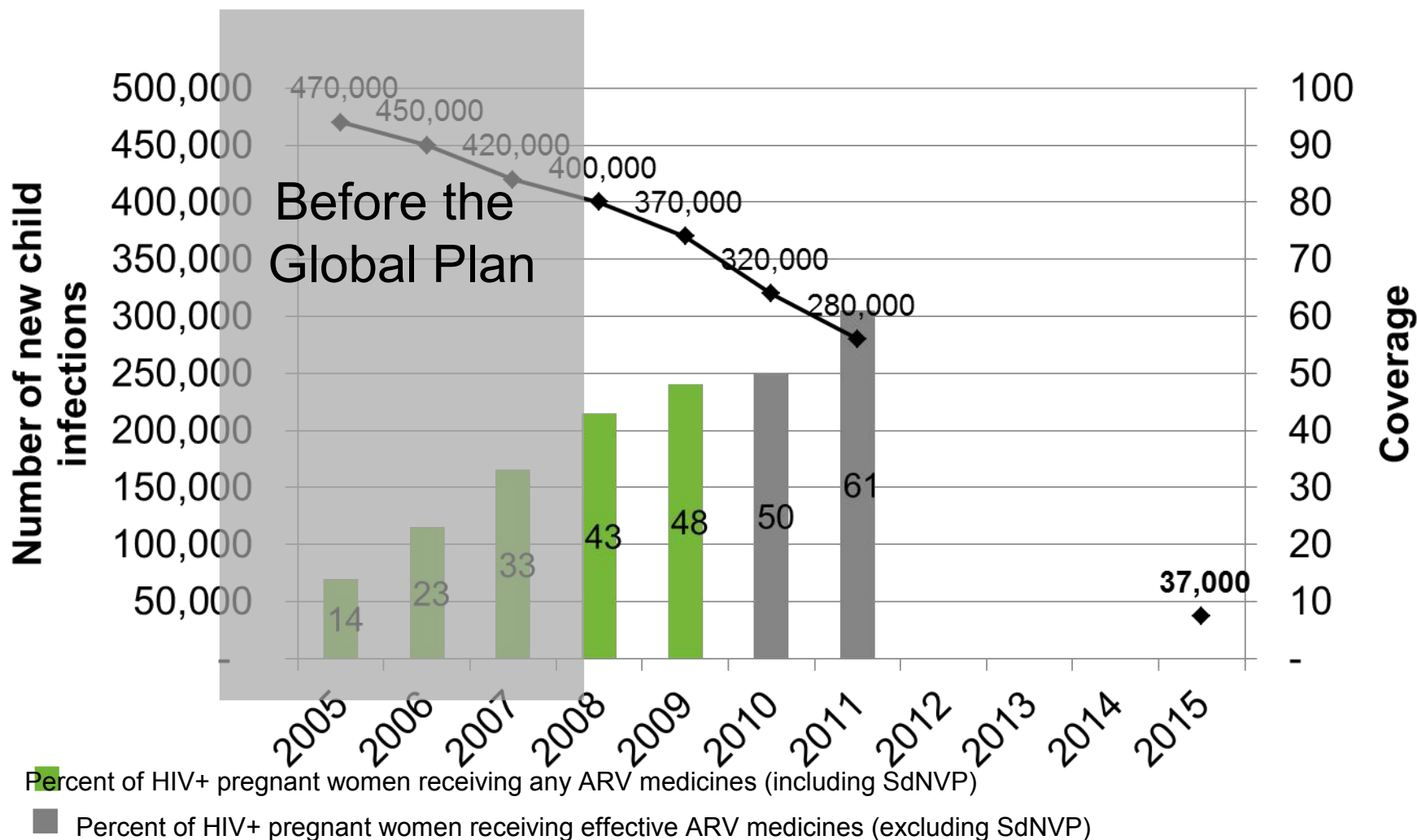
Slow or no decline

In danger of not reaching the target, with a decline in 2009–2011 of less than 20%.

| | |
|-----|----------------------------------|
| 0% | Angola |
| 4% | Chad |
| – | Democratic Republic of the Congo |
| 5% | Mozambique |
| 2% | Nigeria |
| 19% | United Republic of Tanzania |
| – | India |

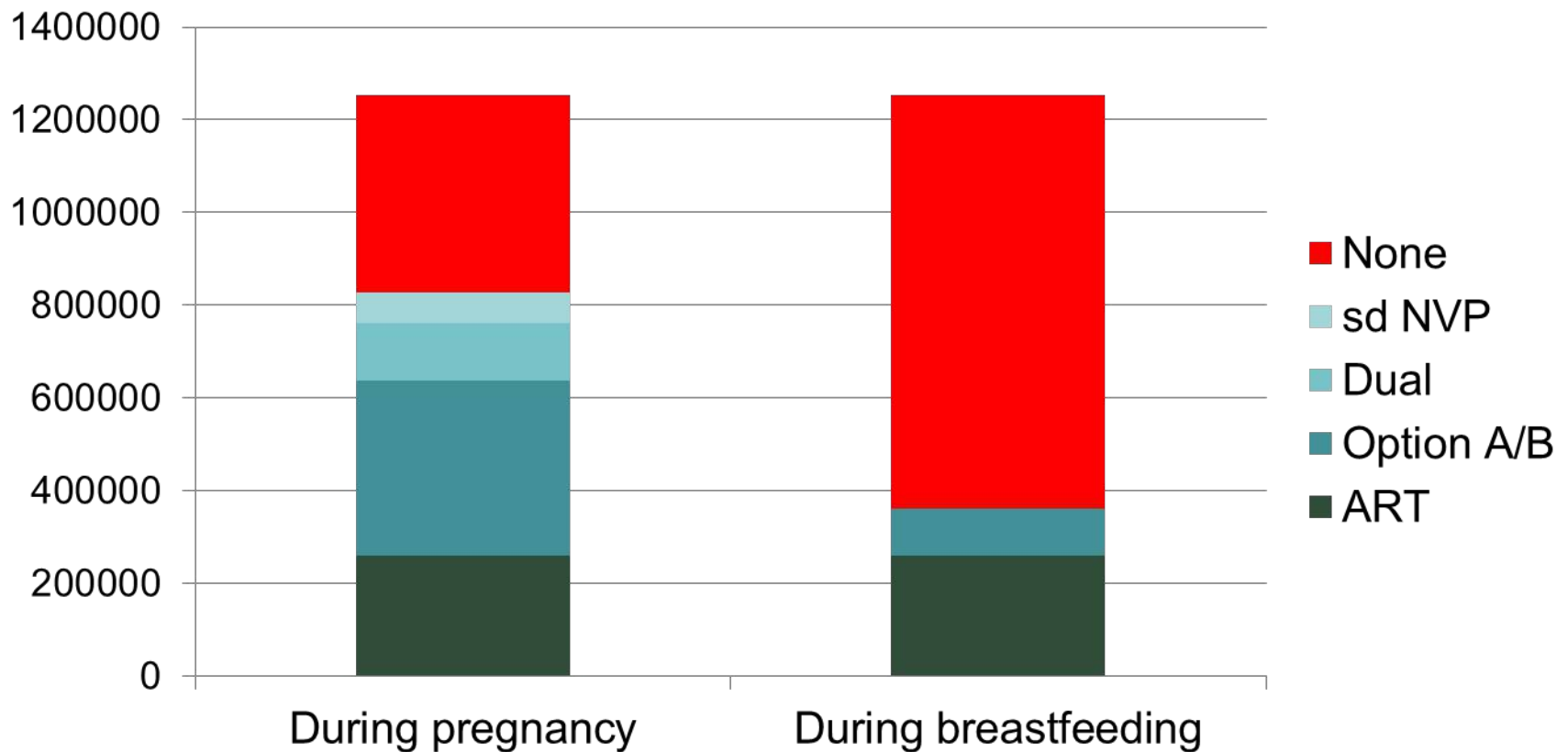
Note: The baseline year for the Global Plan is 2009. Some countries had already made important progress in reducing the number of new HIV infections among children in the years before 2009, notably Botswana which by 2009 already had 92% coverage of antiretroviral regimens among pregnant women and a transmission rate of 5% (see table pp122–123). In countries with high coverage, further declines are much harder to achieve.

New child HIV infections and PMTCT coverage, 21 priority countries

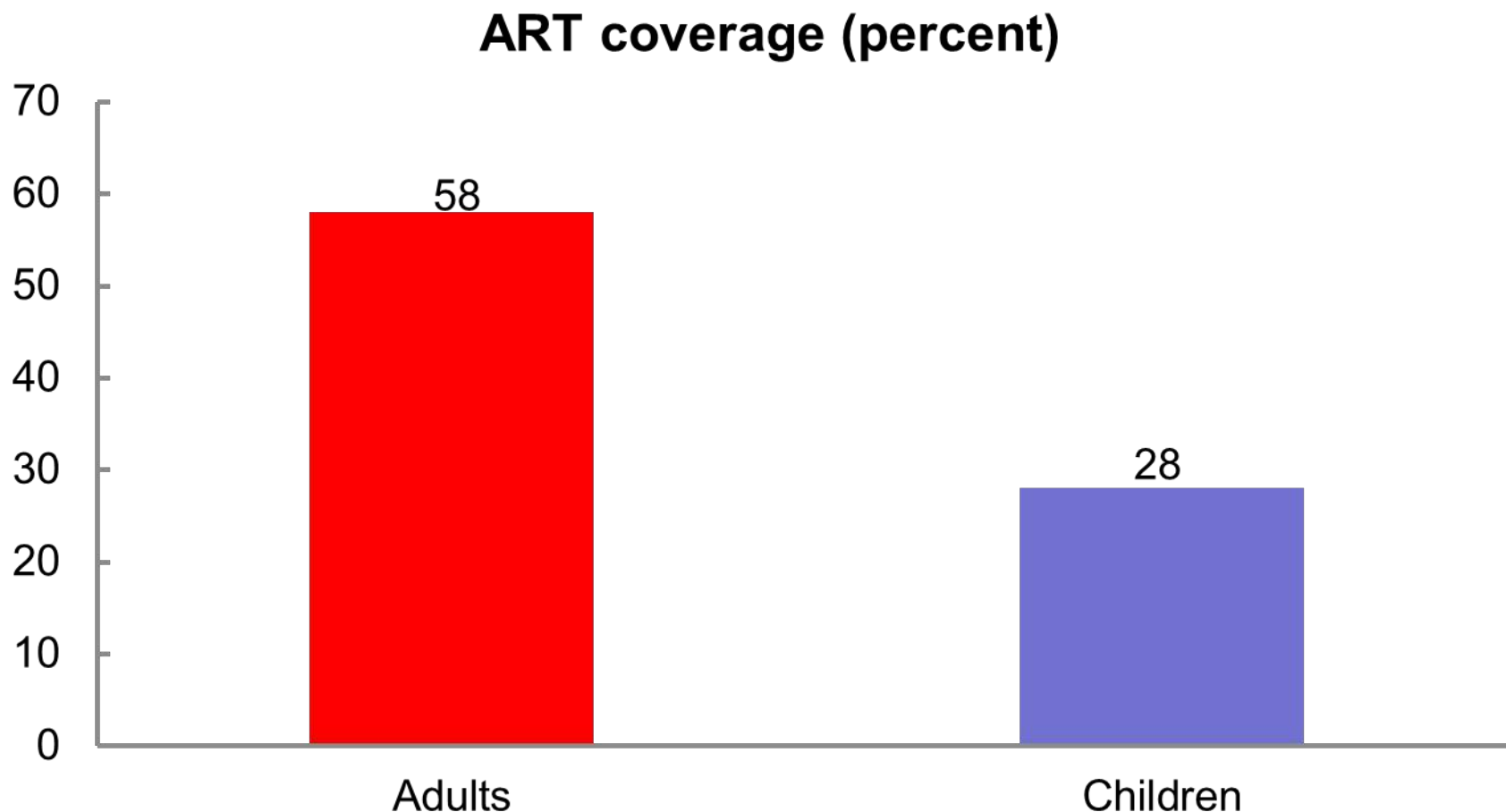


Prophylaxis coverage: the other half of the picture.....

Number of women/infant pairs receiving prophylaxis, 2011, 21 priority countries

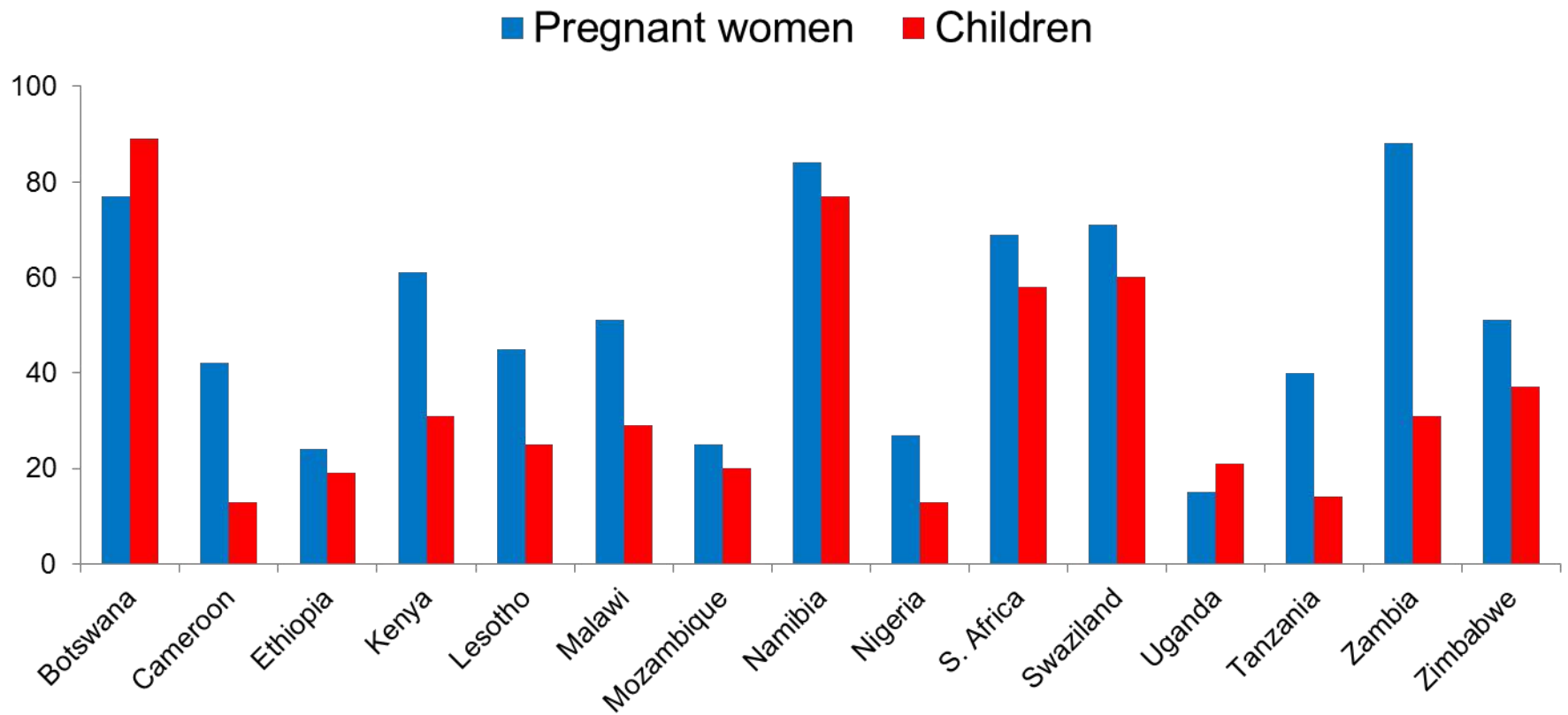


Percent of those eligible receiving ART for their own health



Source: UNAIDS estimates 2012

Percent of those eligible for treatment and are receiving it



Global Plan:

Meeting the needs of children

- Strengthen efforts eliminate new HIV infections among children (4 prongs)
- Ensure eligible children receive ART
 - Increasing early infant diagnosis from 35% to higher levels will improve ART uptake
 - Ensure diagnosis is linked to treatment
 - Supporting families and communities
 - Improving service delivery to meet the needs of children