



Developing Global Health Sector Strategies for HIV, Hepatitis, STIs, 2016-2021

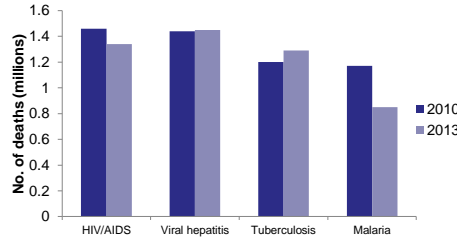
Nathalie Broutet – Reproductive Health Department  
Andrew Ball - HIV Department  
Andy Seale – HIV and RHR department



WHO Director General, Dr Margaret Chan:  
“Next year the World Health Assembly will address strategies for HIV, viral hepatitis and sexually transmitted infections .”


2 | 

Number of deaths/year from selected conditions, Global Burden of Disease Study 2010 and 2013




Condition	2010 (millions)	2013 (millions)
HIV/AIDS	1.4	1.3
Viral hepatitis	1.2	1.4
Tuberculosis	1.2	1.1
Malaria	1.1	0.8

For women aged 15 to 44 years, the morbidity and mortality associated with STIs (excluding HIV) is second only to maternal causes

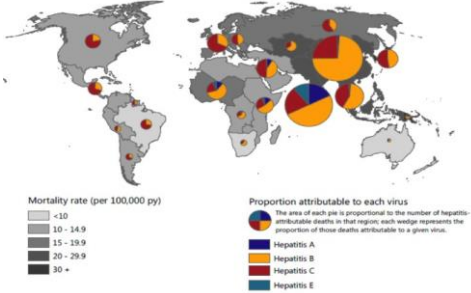
3 | GBD 2013 Mortality and Causes of Death Study: Lancet 2014 

About 6,000 new HIV infections a day in 2013....

- About 68% are in Sub Saharan Africa
- About 700 are in children under 15 years of age
- About 5,200 are in adults aged 15 years and older, of whom:
  - about 33% are among young people (15-24)

4 | 

Hepatitis mortality rates and virus distribution: A global public health problem




Mortality rate (per 100,000 py)

- <10
- 10 - 14.9
- 15 - 19.9
- 20 - 29.9
- 30 +

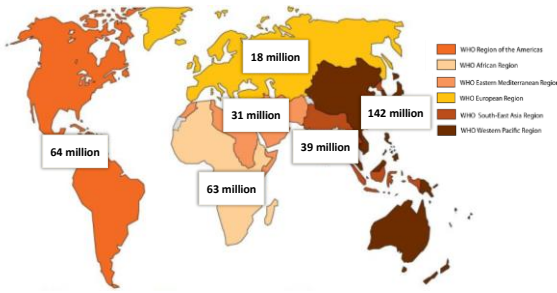
Proportion attributable to each virus

- Hepatitis A
- Hepatitis B
- Hepatitis C
- Hepatitis E

The area of each pie is proportional to the number of hepatitis-attributable deaths in that region; each wedge represents the proportion of those deaths attributable to a given virus.


5 | Courtesy of Graham Cooke based on Global Burden of Disease 2010 

Preliminary WHO estimates: 357 million new cases of curable STIs in 2012



Curable STIs: chlamydia, gonorrhea, syphilis, trichomoniasis

Source: WHO, unpublished data.



> 1 million new STI cases every day

### STI Mortality

> 300 000 fetal and neonatal deaths each year due to syphilis

215 000 infants at increased risk of early death due to syphilis

275 000 cervical cancer deaths each year due to HPV

### STI Morbidity

STIs severely compromise people's quality of life and of sexual life

1-2 million new cases of infertility annually if the 100 million of new chlamydia and gonorrhea infections in women are left untreated

HSV-2 infection: 3-fold increased risk of acquiring HIV

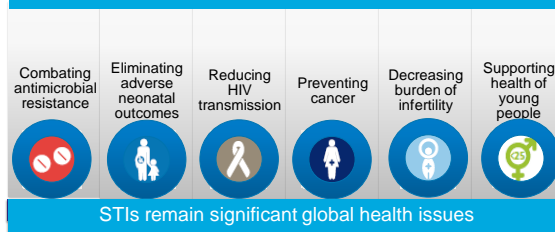
HSV-2 and HIV co-infection: more likely to transmit HIV

7 |



> 1 million new STI cases every day

Effectively addressing STIs can have the following outcomes:



Courtesy: Daniel McCartney - IPPF

8 |

Source: IPPF



## Global Health Sector Strategies: Why and why now?

Unfinished MDG business: major global public health threats

Progress uneven and inequitable

New opportunities: medicines, technologies and approaches

New era of ambition towards SDGs



9 |



## Three separate, yet interlinked, strategies

**HIV:** End the AIDS epidemic in 2030

*Build on momentum; accelerate ("fast-track") the response  
Aligned to UNAIDS strategy*

**STIs** Towards the End STI epidemics in 2030

*Neglected area; complexity; drug resistance*

**Hepatitis:** Eliminate hepatitis B and C in 2030

*Silent epidemic, yet emerging global interest; increasing patient demand; new prevention and treatment opportunities*

Building on previous strategies

FIRST

10 |



## Commonalities across the strategies

- **Modes of transmission** (sexual, injections, Mother-Child) – integrated prevention response
- **Investing in Key population** and **in adolescents** is critical
- **Service continuum** – holistic approach required
- **Access** considerations (affordable drugs, monitoring drug resistance, scale up)
- Contributing to **Universal Health Coverage** (UHC)
- Need for advocacy to **address health inequity**
- **Stigma and discrimination**

11 |



## All 3 Strategies are responding to WHA resolutions...

- **HIV:** The 2011-2015 Global Health Sector Strategy on HIV/AIDS - progress and next steps discussed at WHA67 - several **Member States requested the WHO Secretariat to develop a post-2015 HIV strategy.**
- **Viral Hepatitis:** Resolutions on hepatitis have been adopted by the WHA - WHA63.18 and WHA67.6 which **calls for an intensified and expanded global hepatitis response and for the feasibility of elimination of hepatitis B and C to be explored**
- **STIs:** WHA approved the Global Strategy for the Prevention and Control of STIs: 2006-2015 with resolution WHA59.19 – **progress reported back to WHA68**

12 |



Addressing SDG Sub-Goals

OVERARCHING  
HEALTH GOAL

HEALTH  
SUB-GOALS

Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages (SDG 3)

1. Reduce maternal mortality

2. Reduce child and neonatal mortality

3. End epidemics of AIDS, TB, malaria and NTDs and combat hepatitis and other communicable diseases

4. Reduce NCDs and improve mental health

5. Address alcohol and other substance use

6. Road traffic accidents

7. Sexual and reproductive health

8. Universal Health Coverage including financial risk protection

9. Hazardous chemicals, pollution & contamination

10. Tobacco control

11. Affordable essential medicines

12. Health financing and workforce

13. Capacity for early warning and management of health risks

13 |

World Health Organization

The strategies pose five critical questions to change the trajectory and achieve impact

• What is the situation we face?


• What interventions need to be delivered?

• How can we optimally deliver?

• What are the added costs?

• How can we cover the costs?

14 |

World Health Organization

Frameworks for action 2016-2021:  
Universal health coverage and the continuum of care

Goal, targets and milestones

Strategic Direction 1:  
Information for focus and accountability

Strategic Direction 2:  
Interventions for impact

Strategic Direction 3:  
Delivering for quality and equity

Strategic Direction 4:  
Financing for sustainability

Strategic Direction 5:  
Innovation for acceleration

The "who" and "where"

The "what"

The "how"

The financing

The future

Strategy Implementation: Leadership, Partnership, Accountability, Monitoring & Evaluation

15 |

World Health Organization

Global HIV treatment targets: aligning with global multisectoral strategy - 2030

THE TREATMENT TARGET

90%

90%


90%

diagnosed

on treatment

virally suppressed

16 |

World Health Organization

Targets towards the End of STI epidemics 2030


90% reduction of *T. pallidum* incidence

90% reduction in *N. gonorrhoeae* incidence

≤50 cases of congenital syphilis per 100 000 live births in 100% of countries

80% HPV vaccine coverage


17 |

World Health Organization

Proposed hepatitis impact targets by 2030

Incidence	95% reduction HBV 80% reduction HCV (<1 million deaths)
Mortality	65% reduction (<500,000 deaths)

18 |

World Health Organization

Developing Global Health Sector Strategies for HIV, Viral Hepatitis and STIs: 2015 progress to date

