WORLD AIDS DAY 2015—KEY MESSAGES

Ending the AIDS epidemic as part of the Sustainable Development Goals

On the Fast-Track to end AIDS

- We have what it takes to break the AIDS epidemic.
  - 15 million people are accessing life-saving antiretroviral therapy, new HIV infections have been reduced by 35% since 2000 and AIDS-related deaths have been reduced by 42% since the peak in 2004.

- We are on the Fast-Track to end AIDS.

- To end the AIDS epidemic by 2030 as part of the Sustainable Development Goals will require investment, commitment and innovation to be accelerated.

- The Fast-Track approach:
  - Front-loads investments.
  - Focuses on the locations, populations and programmes that deliver the greatest impact.
  - Catalyses innovation for people who need it most.
  - Engages local leadership for targeted, sustained and accountable responses.
  - Creates new partnerships.
  - Stands firm on human rights.
  - Delivers results that leave no one behind.

- We have a fragile window of opportunity—just five short years to break the epidemic.
  - Between now and 2020 we have to accelerate the response to a level that breaks the epidemic and drives down new HIV infections and deaths.

- This will end the AIDS epidemic by 2030.

- Every one of us holds the key to an inclusive, stigma-free, people-centred approach that leaves no one behind.

- This World AIDS Day unlock your potential, open the door to new opportunities and be the key to ending the AIDS epidemic as part of the Sustainable Development Goals.

- Whoever you are, whatever you do and whoever you love, ending the AIDS epidemic by 2030 will mean that you have access to HIV prevention and treatment services.
  - Without discrimination, without judgement … no one will be left behind.

2030 | Ending the AIDS epidemic
By 2030, the world can ensure that every child is born free from HIV to healthy parents.

- By 2030: 21 million AIDS-related deaths will be averted.
- 28 million new HIV infections will be averted.
- 5.9 million new HIV infections among children will be averted.

Ending the AIDS epidemic will change the lives of millions of people and families around the world for generations to come.

EXPANDED MESSAGES
Targets from the UNAIDS 2016–2021 Strategy

90–90–90

- Adopting the UNAIDS 90–90–90 Fast-Track approach will mean that by 2020:
  - 90% of people living with HIV will know their HIV-positive status.
  - 90% of people who know their HIV-positive status will be on antiretroviral treatment.
  - 90% of people on treatment will have suppressed viral loads, ensuring they remain healthy and reducing the risk of HIV transmission.

Zero new HIV infections among children

- Countries are on the Fast-Track to eliminate new HIV infections among children by 2030.
  - New infections among children have been reduced by 52% since 2001—now efforts have to be redoubled to ensure all children are born free from HIV.

90% of young people empowered to protect themselves against HIV

- AIDS-related illnesses remain the leading cause of death among adolescents in Africa and the second primary cause of death among adolescents globally.
  - This inequity can be stopped if schools implement comprehensive sexuality education; if young people have access to HIV testing and treatment services; and if age- and gender-related barriers are removed to ensure age-appropriate, easily accessible health services.

90% of people with access to HIV prevention and sexual and reproductive health services

- Effective and rights-based combination HIV prevention programmes need to be developed for and with the people who are most vulnerable and at highest risk of HIV.
- Programmes must be rapidly scaled up and focus on where the epidemic is concentrated.

27 million men taking up voluntary medical male circumcision

- Scaling-up voluntary male medical circumcision programmes requires service availability, demand creation and innovative delivery.
90% of key populations with access to combination HIV prevention services

- Equitable access for sex workers, gay men and other men who have sex with men, people who inject drugs, transgender people, prisoners, migrants and other people left behind needs to be ensured.
  - Appropriate HIV and health services need to be made available in a safe and enabling environment.

90% of people living with and at risk of HIV reporting zero discrimination

- Promoting human rights and gender equality is critical for effective and sustainable HIV responses.
  - Punitive laws, policies, practices, and stigma and discrimination that block effective response to HIV have to be removed.
  - Programmes are needed that enable people living with HIV and populations most affected by HIV to know their rights, access justice and challenge rights violations.

At least US$ 30 billion available for HIV services

- Accelerating progress in the AIDS response will require action regarding resource mobilization, efficiency gains, universal health coverage and social protection, human resources for health, technology transfer and capacity-building.
  - At least US$ 30 billion will be required by 2020; US$ 7.4 billion in low-income countries, US$ 10 billion in lower-middle-income countries and US$ 13.7 billion in upper-middle-income countries.

- These resources will enable the delivery of antiretroviral therapy to twice as many people in low- and middle-income countries in 2020 as in 2015, and will significantly increase coverage of combination HIV prevention programmes.

- Reaching the Fast-Track Targets by 2020 means we will have broken the AIDS epidemic and from 2021 less money will be necessary each year to end the epidemic by 2030.

75% of people living with, at risk of and affected by HIV with access to social protection

- Social protection programmes that reduce risk behaviour, including transactional and age-disparate sex, improve access to HIV services and enhance the effectiveness of HIV programmes must be scaled up.

In 2014/2015 an estimated:

- 15 million people were accessing antiretroviral therapy (March 2015)
- 36.9 million [34.3 million–41.4 million] people globally were living with HIV
- 2 million [1.9 million–2.2 million] people became newly infected with HIV
- 1.2 million [980 000–1.6 million] people died from AIDS-related illnesses