

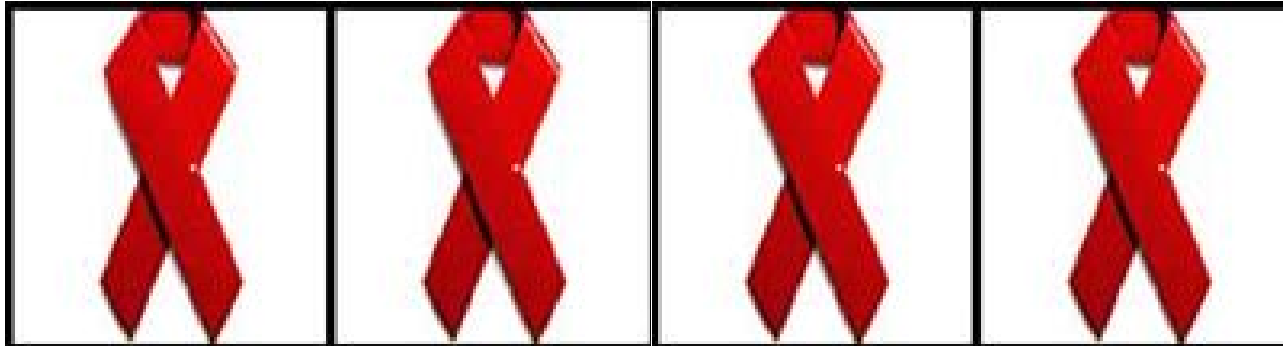
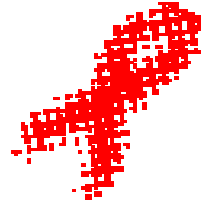
AIDS is not over:

**Ireland's responsibility
to help finish the job**

Date: 29th Nov. 2013

**Breda Gahan Global HIV and AIDS Programme Adviser
Concern Worldwide and Dochas HIV and AIDS WG**

We are now into the 4th decade of HIV and AIDS



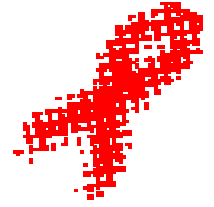
In 1982, the disease still did not have a name

In **1986** - " The name of the virus had itself become a political football as the French insisted on LAV (lymphadenopathy-associated virus), while Gallo's US group used HTLV-3 (human T-cell lymphotropic virus, type 3)."

In May **1986**, the International Committee on the Taxonomy of Viruses ruled that both names should be dropped and the dispute solved by a new name, **HIV** (**Human Immunodeficiency Virus**)

December 1st 2013 marks the **25th anniversary of World AIDS Day** which was launched in 1988

HIV in the world – end of 2012



- People living with HIV – **35.3** million globally
about half do not know their HIV status
(over 350 million people are directly affected)
- New HIV infections in 2012 – **2.3** million
- Deaths due to HIV and AIDS in 2011 – **1.6** million
- Still about **6,300** people are newly infected with HIV
every day in 2012 (SSA most affected region)

About **2400** young people are infected daily (15-24
year olds)

Don't leave anyone behind!

- People eligible for HIV treatment now **26** million
- People on HIV treatment **9.7** million (39% ART treatment gap)
(under the **2010 WHO Guidelines** – start ART at CD4 count 350 cells/mm³ or less
and 66% treatment gap under the **2013 WHO Guidelines** – start ART at CD4 count 500 cells/mm³ or less)

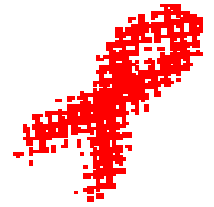
Dóchas

The Irish Association of Non-Governmental
Development Organisations

Photo: Sauda Ntakiteye (45) is HIV positive. She lost her six children to AIDS. These vegetable gardens enabled her antiretroviral medicine to work. She is now a progressive farmer in her village, supporting others in farming and HIV counselling in Nyankwi Village, Kibondo, Kigoma Region Tanzania.
Photographer: Jennifer O'Gorman, Concern Worldwide

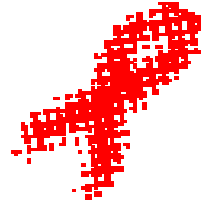


Who is being left behind?



- 75% of children eligible for ARVs do not have access
HIV treatment coverage for children remained half of coverage for adults in 2012.
- Every hour 50 young women are newly infected with HIV – gender inequality and GBV are factors
HIV prevention efforts and services for young women and men remain inadequate.
- Migrants, Marginalised, Minority, Prison and Mobile populations, MSM, MARPs, IDUs ‘formal’ and ‘informal sex workers’ and LGBTI people remain in the shadows
Punitive laws can inhibit their access to services

**Political leadership -> key to
finishing the job**



- **MDG 6, Target 7 (2000); MDG Summit (2010)**
- **UNGASS Meetings 2001 and 2006 (Ireland's Head of Government present both years)**
- **GFATM (2002)**
- **Irish Aid HAPS (2002-2006)**
- **PEPFAR (2003)**
- **WHO/UNAIDS 3 x 5 initiative (2003)**
- **G8 commitment to Universal Access to Treatment (2005)**

Globally AIDS funding is stagnating – the stark funding GAP



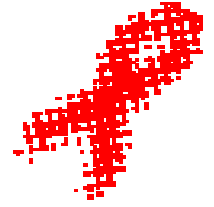
Photo: Members of the Zimbabwe National Network of People Living with HIV (ZNNP+) attending an expo day in Mount Darwin, June 2011. ZNPP is a Trócaire partner in Zimbabwe. Photo: Trócaire.



Globally, AIDS funding
has been stagnant
since 2009 at about
\$8.2 billion per year.

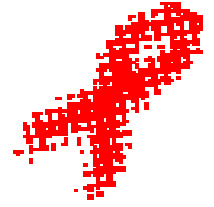
**By 2015,
US\$ 22-24
billion per
year will be
needed**

The Dochas HIV and AIDS WG calls on the Irish Government to:



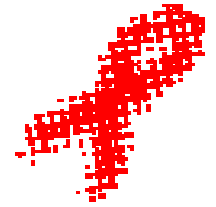
- Renew the commitment to spend **€100 million** per year on HIV and other communicable diseases, with 20% dedicated to children;
- Clearly state its **strategy for addressing HIV** in its development and emergency response work, indicating priority areas, approaches, timelines and budgets;
- Address HIV adequately in the implementation plans (***in the six priority areas***) and budgets associated with Ireland's new international development policy One World One Future;

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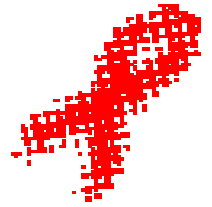
- Ensure **transparent monitoring and reporting** of Irish Aid expenditure on HIV and AIDS;
- Commit to funding the Global Fund to fight AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria (**GFATM**), and deliver on this commitment – at the replenishment in 2013, and on an ongoing basis;
- In the negotiations towards the **post-2015** development framework, call for a global health goal, ***with a HIV-specific target*** to replace the MDGs in 2015.

Ireland's commitment to the global HIV and AIDS response going forward?



Letter from Minister of State for Trade and Development, Joe Costello T.D. 11th Sept. 2013

Ireland has contributed €157 million to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria over the period 2002-2013. We have contributed €12 million so far this year, which represents our biggest annual contribution since 2008. Despite the current challenging economic circumstances, we hope to be able to pledge to maintain annual contributions to the Fund at least at current levels until the end of the next replenishment period in 2016.



- **Zero** new HIV infections.
- **Zero** discrimination.
- **Zero** AIDS-related deaths

Reaching the TIPPING POINT: when the rate of ART treatment scale-up outpaces HIV incidence (new HIV infections), then we are **WINNING**, and AIDS may soon be over.

AIDS is not Over until -

HIV transmission is stopped – we are all responsible to help finish the job

In the meantime – *we are reinforcing strategies of HIV risk, vulnerability and impact mitigation in all our poverty reduction efforts*



In an effort to deliver on expected Results & Outcomes

Source: UNAIDS, *The Global Strategy Framework on HIV/AIDS (Reinforcing strategies of risk, vulnerability and impact reduction: The expanded response to the epidemic)*, 2001