

The Global HIV/AIDS Epidemic: Current & Future Challenges

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The Global Epidemic

After More than Two Decades: Key Points About the Global Epidemic

- **It is a global pandemic – HIV/AIDS is found throughout the world, in every region**
- **Earlier projections have been surpassed. HIV/AIDS is now on track to be the worst epidemic in history - death toll could reach 100 million by 2020**
- **We are still in the epidemic's early phase**
- **HIV/AIDS is really multiple epidemics (different populations, levels, regions)**

Key Points Continued...

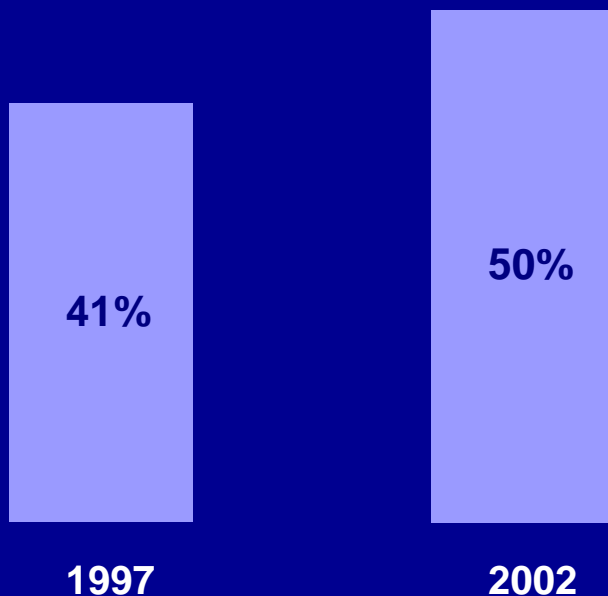
- **Certain populations are at particular risk – young people, women, men who have sex with men, injection drug user – but has become a generalized epidemic in many countries**
- **Hardest hit countries are least equipped to respond**
- **Multi-sectoral impact, “collateral” effects: affecting development and economic growth, education, food supply, communities, households, and individuals**
- **We know a lot and very little...**

Current Global Estimates

- 42 million estimated to be living with HIV/AIDS worldwide
- 5 million new infections in 2002 (almost 14,000 each day)
- 28 million deaths so far, with 3.1 million occurring in 2002 (more than 8,000 deaths per day)
- Most people with HIV/AIDS (96%) reside in the developing world, where most AIDS-related deaths occur
- AIDS is now the 4th leading cause of death worldwide, #1 cause of death in Africa

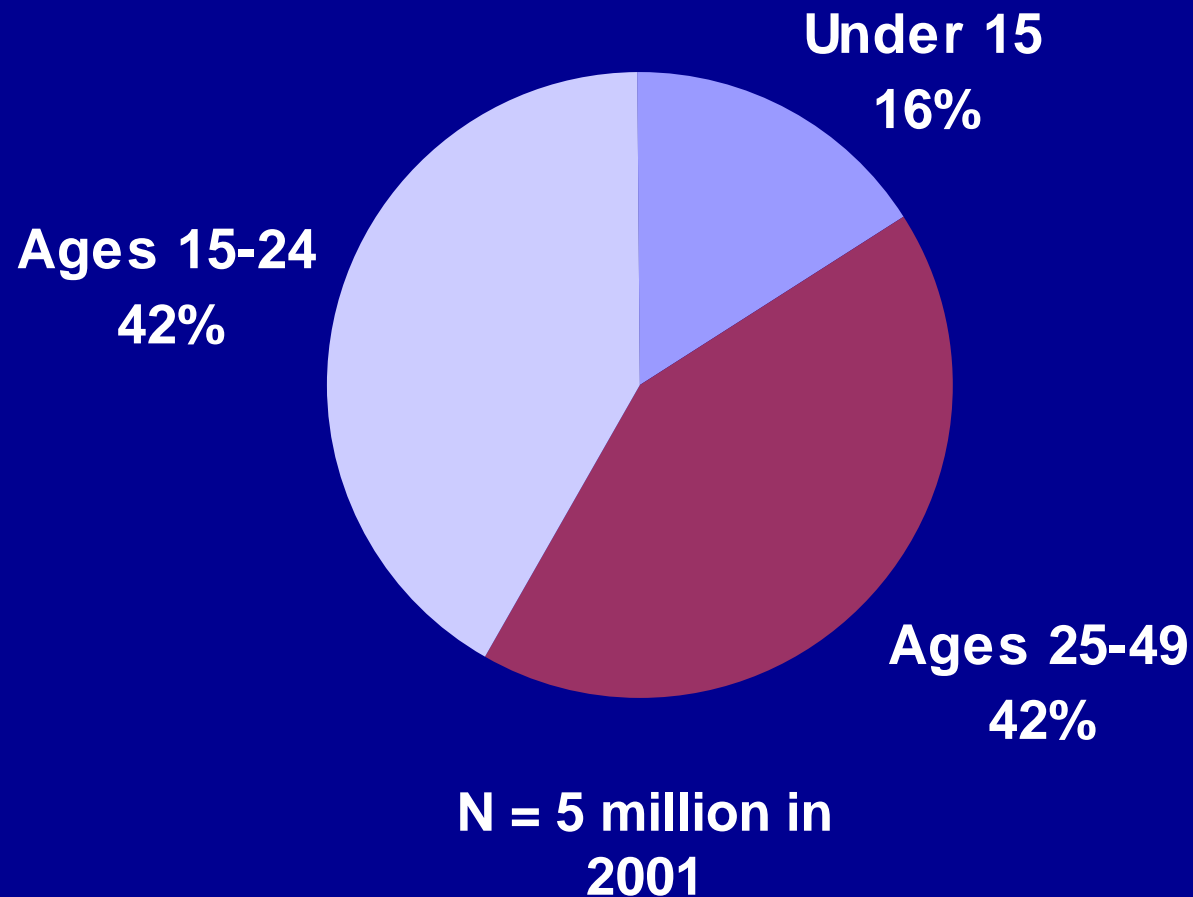
A Growing Impact on Women and Girls

Women as % of adults living with HIV/AIDS worldwide



- Women comprise increasing share of people living with HIV/AIDS and of new infections worldwide
- In Sub-Saharan Africa, women represent almost 6 in 10 (58%) living with HIV/AIDS
- In the U.S., women represent 30% of new infections

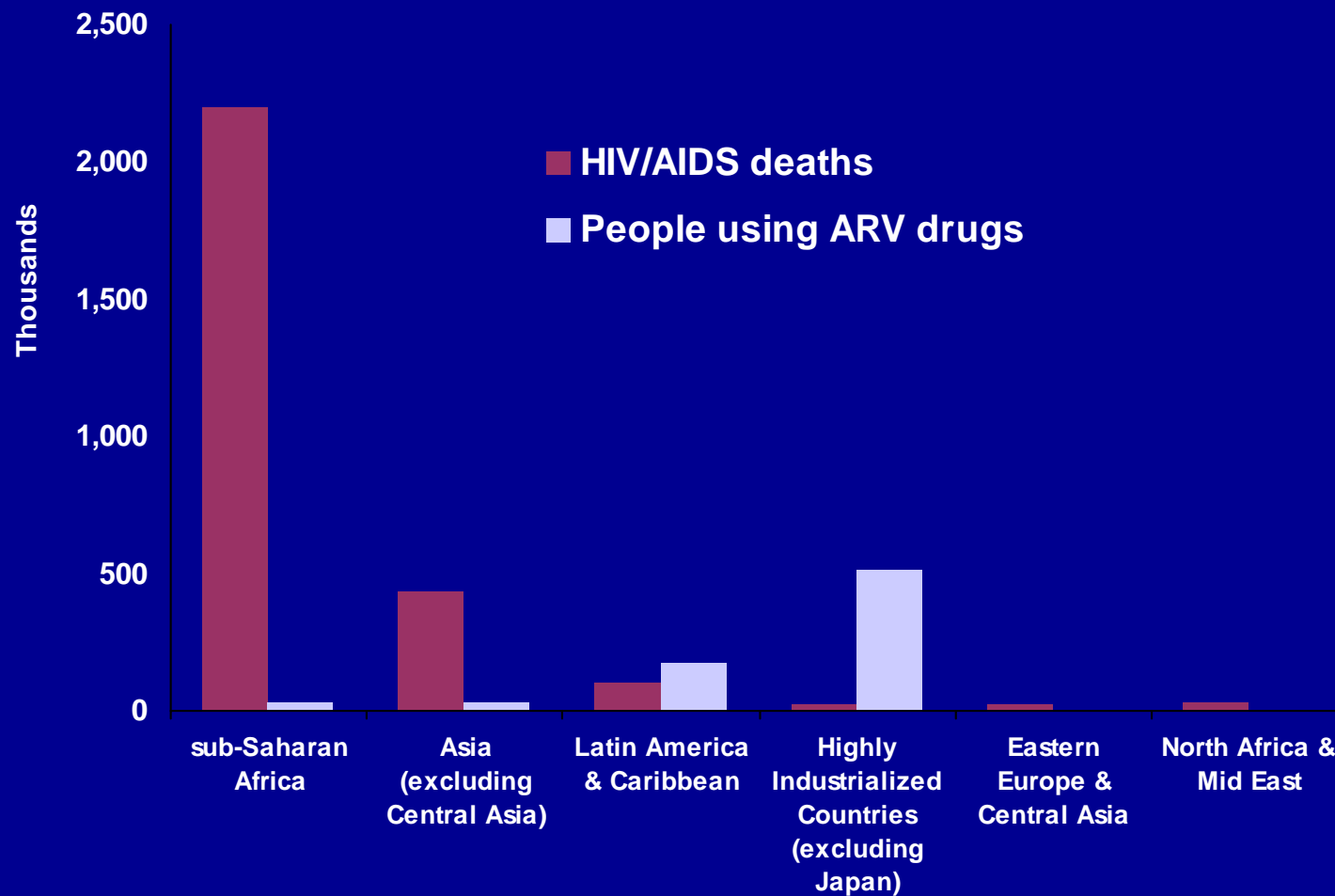
HIV/AIDS is a Youth-Driven Epidemic – New Infections by Age, 2001



Source: UNAIDS, 2001, 2002; Kaiser Family Foundation, 2002.

Most People with HIV/AIDS Do Not Have Access to Antiretroviral Drugs

HIV/AIDS deaths in 2001 and number of people using antiretroviral drugs by end 2001: by region

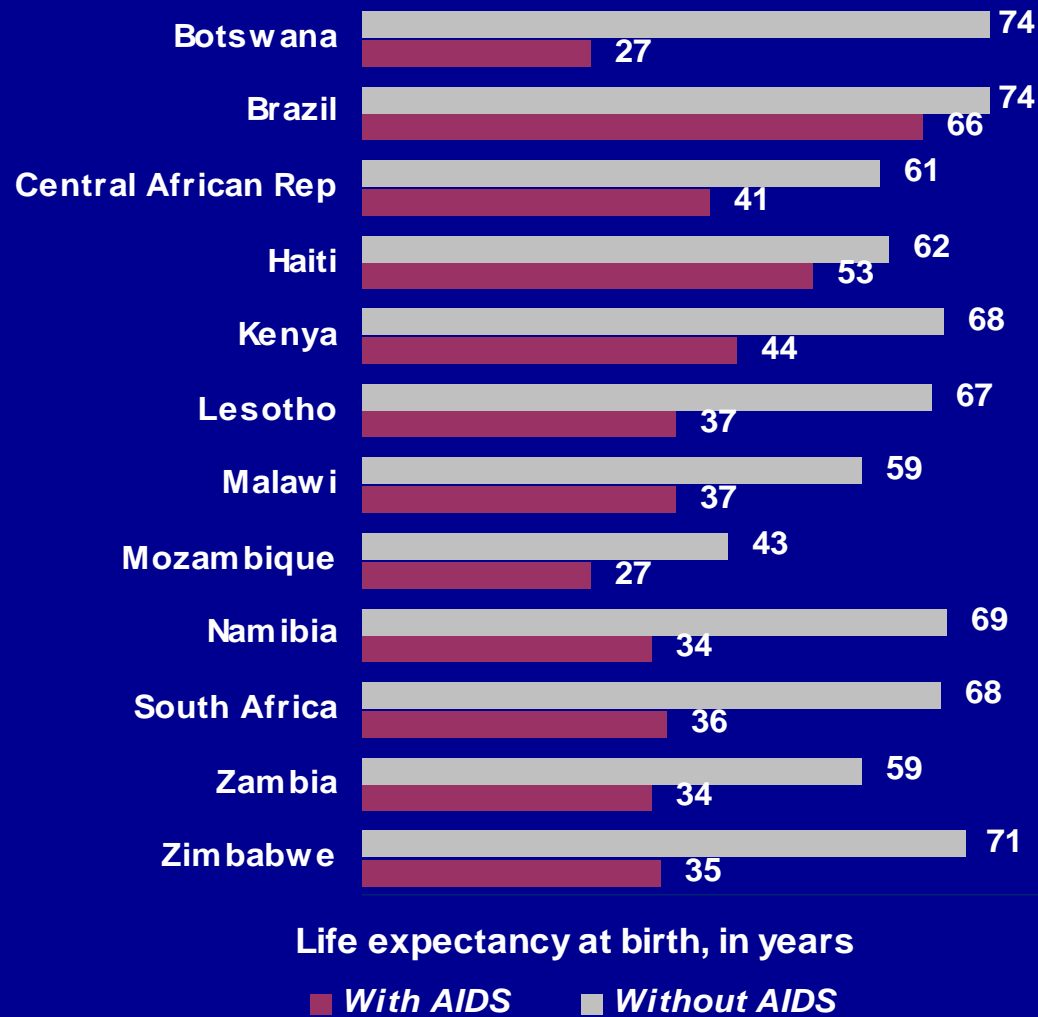


Source: WHO/UNAIDS, 2002.

Global Projections

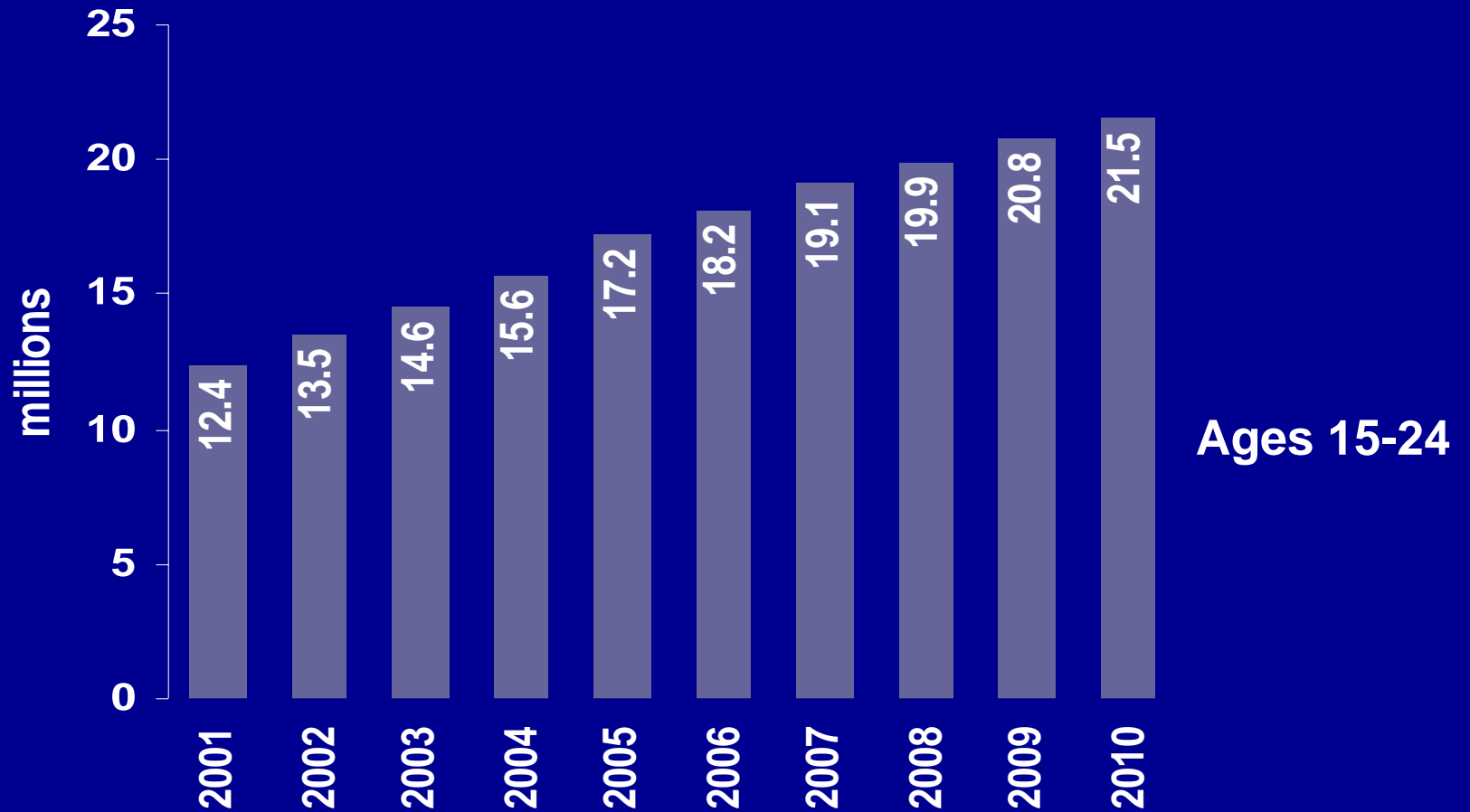
- 45 million new HIV infections by the year 2010 (2/3 could be prevented)
- Cumulative death toll could reach 100 million by 2020
- Falling life expectancy, reversing steady gains over the last century. By 2010, life expectancy could drop below 30 in some countries
- More than 25 million children under the age of 15 will likely lose one or both parents due to AIDS by 2010.
- The number of young people, ages 15-24, living with HIV/AIDS could rise from a current estimate of 12.4 million to 21.5 million in 2010.
- The “Next Wave” countries – China, India, Russia, Ethiopia, Nigeria – still in early stages, but number of people living with HIV/AIDS expected to rise significantly

Projected Impact of AIDS on Life Expectancy in Select Countries by 2010



Source: US Census Bureau, 2000, 2002

Projected Number of Young People Living with HIV/AIDS Globally, 2001 through 2010



Source: Kaiser Family Foundation, 2002

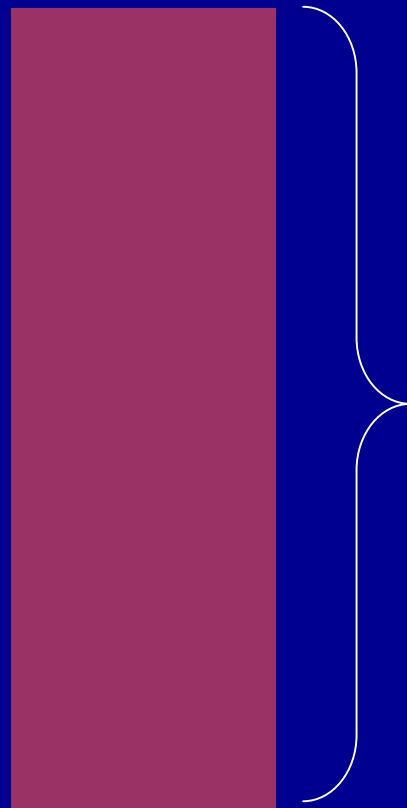
The U.S. Epidemic

Current U.S. Estimates

- Almost 1 million Americans living with HIV/AIDS
- 40,000 new infections in 2001, holding constant for more than a decade
- Close to half a million AIDS-related deaths in the U.S. to date
- Leading cause of death for African Americans, ages 25-44, 4th for Latinos in this age group.
- Half of new infections in the U.S. among teens and young adults
- As many as one third infected with HIV don't know it

The Continuing Epidemic in The United States: Access & Awareness

Estimated number of
Americans living with
HIV/AIDS today
850,000 – 950,000

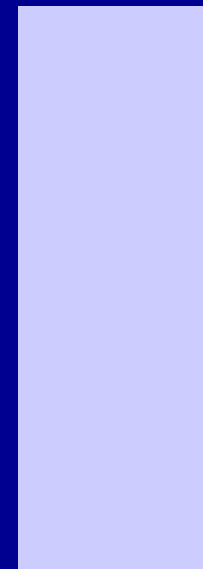


Among those living with
HIV/AIDS an estimated...

As many as one-third
do not know they
are positive



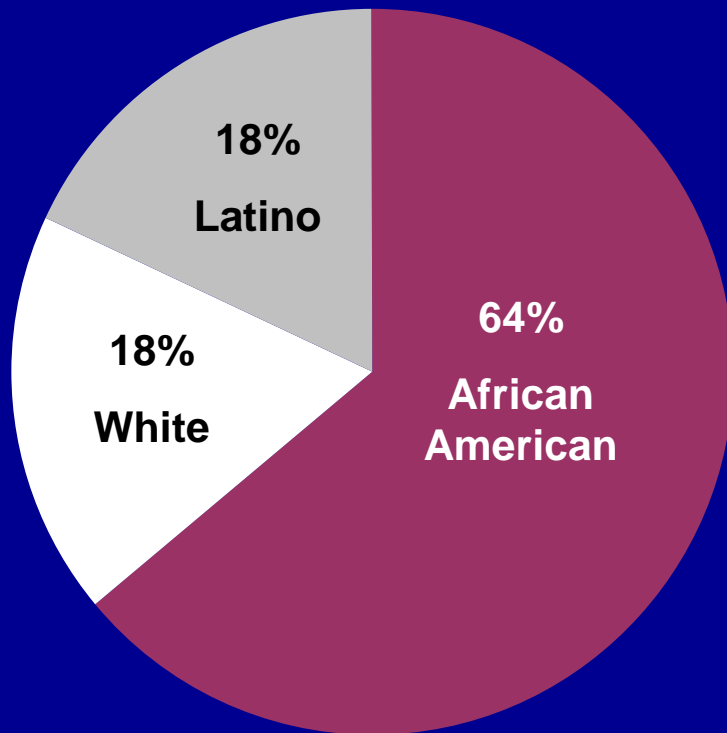
42% to 59%
are not
receiving
regular care



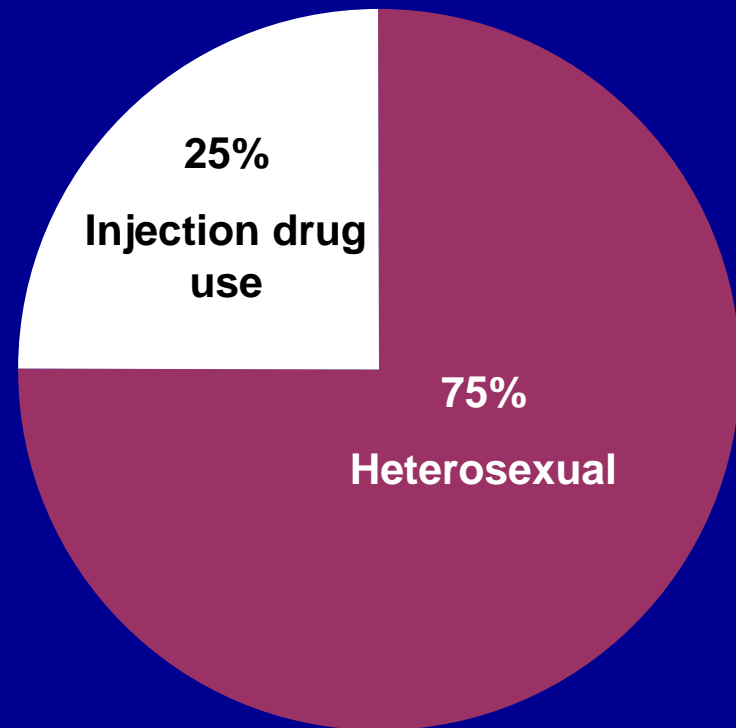
Source: CDC, 2002; Fleming et.al., 2002.

New HIV Infections Among Women

Race/Ethnicity



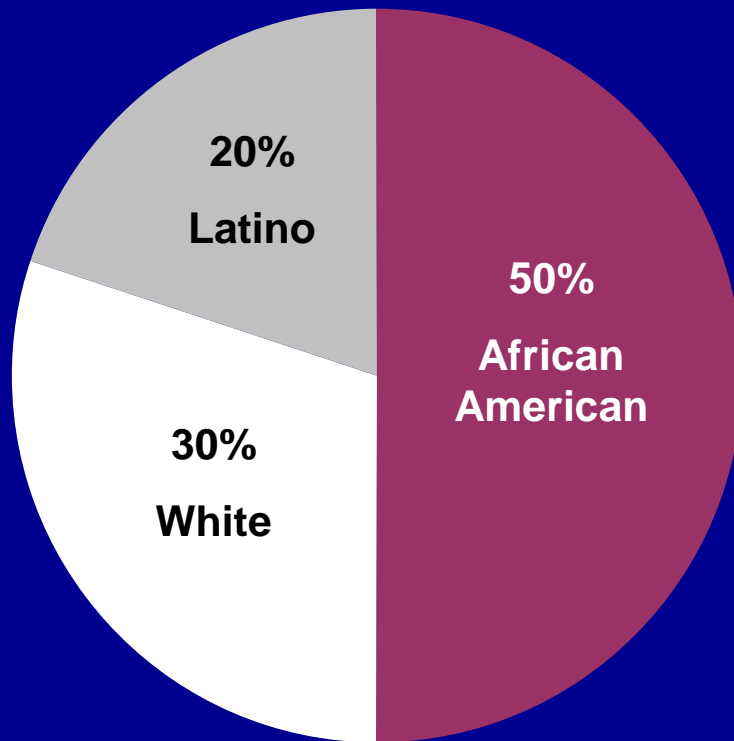
Exposure Category



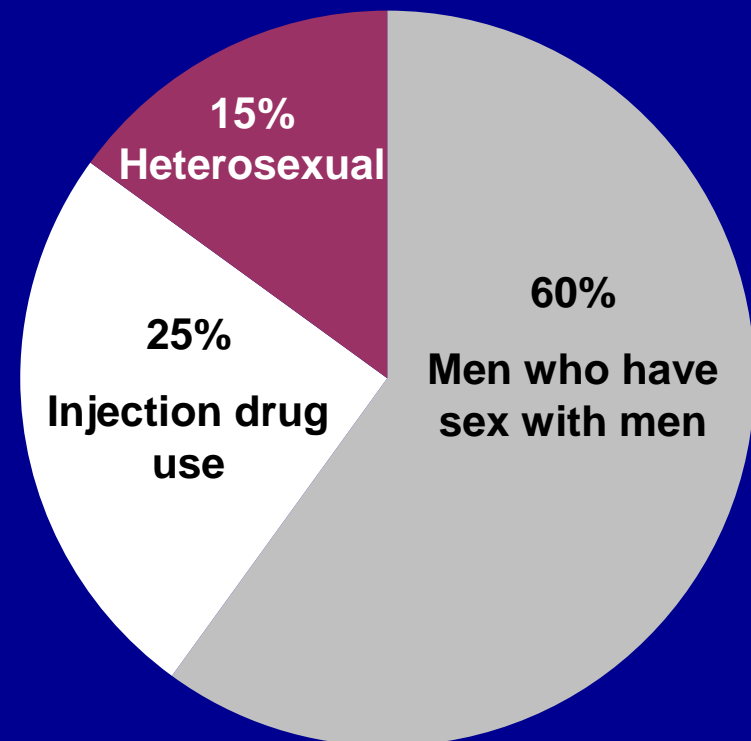
Source: CDC, 2002.

New HIV Infections Among Men

Race/Ethnicity



Exposure Category



Source: CDC, 2002.

Challenges & The U.S. Role

Numerous Challenges for Prevention, Care, Research

- Many lack basic information about HIV/AIDS
- Most people in low- and middle-income countries do not have access to key prevention and care services
- Lack of infrastructure, training, quality & monitoring systems, facilities etc. may impede access; other barriers include price, patent laws and other regulatory issues; and the impact of the epidemic on the health sector and health care workers
- Collateral effects of the epidemic (epidemic exacerbates existing problems and vice versa)
- There are promising research directions – microbicides, vaccines – but a vaccine is still years away
- Resources...\$\$\$

Resource Needs to Address Epidemic in Hard Hit Countries

- **UNAIDS estimates that \$7 - \$10 billion needed now, to effectively respond in resource poor settings, climbing to \$15B by 2007**
- **2002 spending is estimated at approximately \$3 billion**
- **The newly created Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria has received \$3.2 billion in pledges to date (multi-year pledges)**

U.S. Funding for Global HIV/AIDS

- **\$1B in FY 2002**
- **\$1.1B in FY 2003 (estimated)**
- **President's State of the Union Address and new Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief**
 - **Calls for \$2B in FY 2004**
 - **\$15B over 5 years, including \$10B in new money**
 - **Includes \$1B over 5 years to the Global Fund**

Key Challenges & Questions for the U.S. Response

- What is the U.S. “fair share”?
- Bilateral vs. Multilateral support
- How will money be spent – collision of politics and public health?
- Where does new money come from? Where do they go?
- Competing interests for money, war on terrorism
- Collateral impacts – how to address?
- Absorption capacity of U.S. agencies
- Getting money to the front lines quickly
- High expectations for new Global Fund, need realistic measures of success
- Need for coordination and planning
- Combating skepticism and apathy, showing what works
- How to continue addressing epidemic at home
- Overlay on top of these the very real public health, care delivery and research challenges...

Important to Remember – The “Projected Future” is *NOT* inevitable

- **Care and treatment have reduced morbidity and mortality among people with HIV/AIDS in those countries with access**
- **Prevention success stories, including Senegal, Thailand, Uganda, Zambia, U.S.**
- **Reaching young people in South Africa - loveLife**
- **With a scaled up, global response, approximately 29 million new infections can be prevented by 2010**