
COVID and HIV

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COVID-19 AND HIV:

1 MOMENT

2 EPIDEMICS

3 OPPORTUNITIES

How to seize the moment to learn, leverage and build a new way forward for everyone's health and rights



COVID-19 IMPACT



GDP decline: 3% for emerging economies and **8%** for advanced economies

Global Trade decline: **32%**

Extreme Poverty: 150 million

Acute food insecurity: 265 million

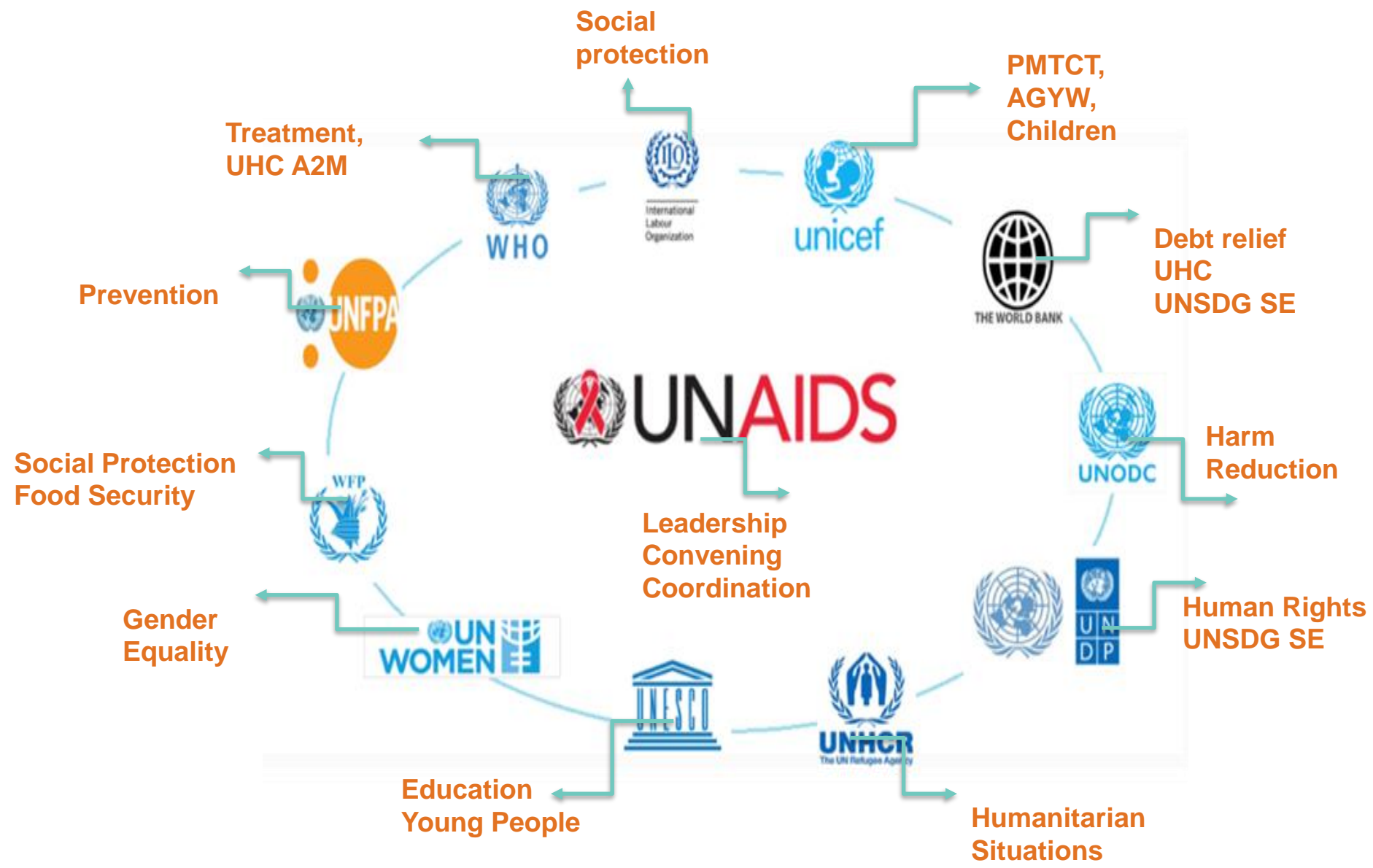


- **Access to treatment** somewhat recovered; ART initiation for new patients declined
- **DSD, MMD** roll out useful but incomplete; faster action than years before
- **Prevention services** for key populations impacted across the board
- Increased **gender based violence** (by 30%)
- **Supply chain** interrupted across the production and distribution chains



Inequalities

- Women and girls
- Key populations
- The poor
- Urban populations living in slums
- The old; the disabled



Social protection

Treatment, UHC A2M



International Labour Organization



PMTCT, AGYW, Children

Prevention



THE WORLD BANK

Debt relief UHC UNSDG SE

Social Protection Food Security



UNODC

Harm Reduction

Leadership Convening Coordination



UN WOMEN

Gender Equality



UNDP

Human Rights UNSDG SE



UNESCO

Education Young People



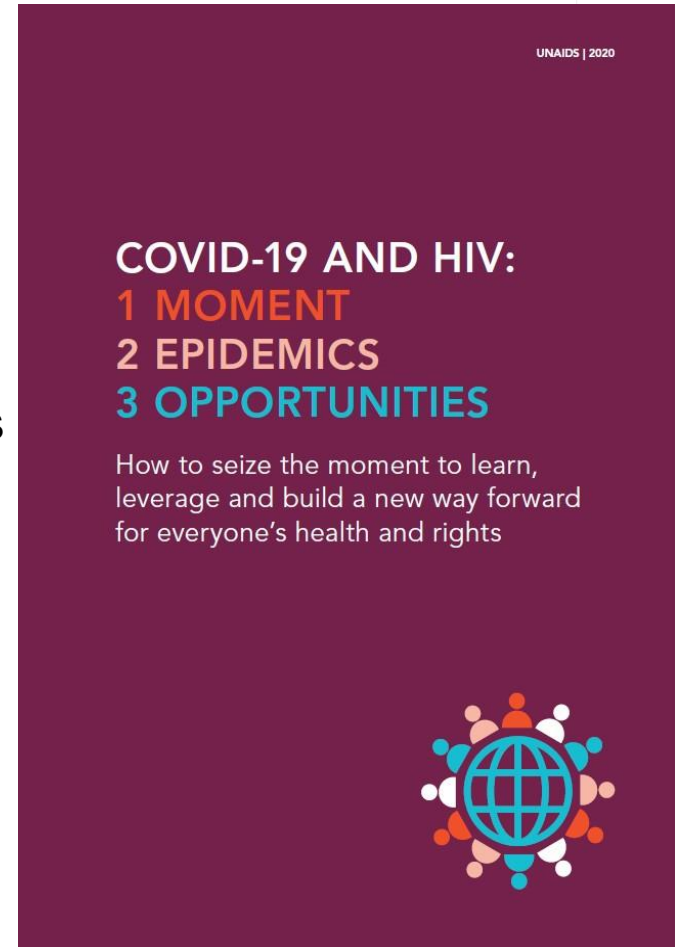
UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency

Humanitarian Situations

Contributing to the COVID-19 response

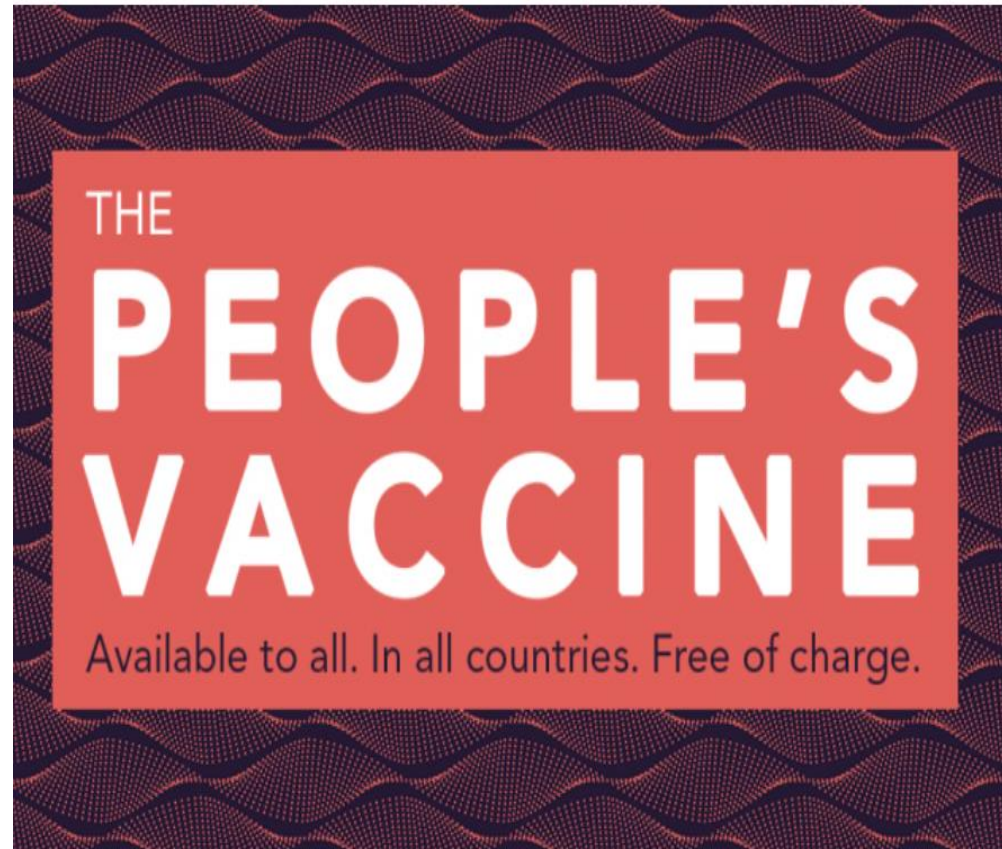
Where would we be now for COVID without the HIV response so far?

- Lessons Learned
 - Community-led responses
 - Multi-sectorality & partnerships
 - Effective responses = Rights-based responses
- Infrastructure Leveraged
 - Laboratories, Data Systems, Healthcare Workers
 - HIV leaders and experts leading and shaping COVID-19 responses
- Future Systems for Health: agile, results-driven systems that address inequalities and disparities



UNAIDS Joint Program: Long history of driving Access to Medicines

- Covid -19 vaccine- Public good
- ACT – equitable global access to new COVID-19 essential health technologies
- COVAX -46 African countries eligible for financial support to purchase vaccine
- UN Technology Transfer Bank – Technology Access Partnership – Technology Access Pool



Addressing Societal Enablers: JP & Socio-Economic Responses

- **WB Group & G20 - Debt Service Suspension Initiative for poor countries—USD 5 billion**
- The Joint Programme calls for enhanced **social protection** - globally USD 541 billion used for social protection measures
- **GFATM - USD 1 billion** to respond to COVID-19 and mitigate impact on AIDS, TB,
- **UNSDG Framework on the Immediate Socio-Economic Response** – PLWHIV, key and vulnerable populations in the focus; community infrastructure gender equality part and parcel of all aspects of response

UNAIDS calls on governments to strengthen HIV-sensitive social protection responses to the COVID-19 pandemic



Purpose

UNAIDS calls on governments to live up to their 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development commitment to leave no one behind by strengthening social protection systems, including the set of minimum standards known as “floors”, in the face of the COVID-19 pandemic and by enhancing the responsiveness of social protection systems to people’s basic and changing needs and vulnerabilities—in particular for people living with, at risk of and affected by HIV, including key populations¹ and young people, women and girls, people living with disabilities, refugees, asylum seekers, migrants and populations in a state of food insecurity or malnourishment and in humanitarian settings. These groups of people are among the high-risk populations for COVID-19 and are especially vulnerable to economic, spatial and social inequalities and disruptions in the provision of, and effective access to, basic services and social assistance.

Rationale

The COVID-19 pandemic is an unprecedented health, development and humanitarian crisis. Governments have been challenged to envisage and roll out substantive responses to reach the most vulnerable and marginalized. Social protection systems are an indispensable part of a coordinated policy response to the unfolding crisis and, in particular, the set of minimum safeguards on which they are grounded, known as “floors”. Social protection floors are nationally defined sets of basic guarantees that should ensure, as a minimum, that, over the life cycle, all

in need have access to essential health care and to basic income security that together ensure effective access to goods and services. Within the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, social protection plays an integral role in eradicating chronic poverty (Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) target 1.3), narrowing gender and social inequalities (SDG targets 5.4 and 10.4) and achieving universal health coverage (SDG target 3.8) in alignment with international consensus on national social protection floors, as described above. Currently, approximately 55% of the world’s population have NO social protection coverage. Government responses to COVID-19 should pay critical attention to the populations left behind in the HIV response in the effort to socially protect them.

People living with HIV and tuberculosis (TB) are being significantly impacted by COVID-19. Modelling has estimated the potential catastrophic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, with increases of up to 10%, 20% and 36% projected deaths for HIV, TB and malaria patients, respectively, over the next five years.

Leaving no one behind in the face of COVID-19

Key population groups and entire communities are facing extreme disruptions to their subsistence and livelihoods. Sex workers in most countries operate within the informal economy and are currently prevented from working and face destitution and hunger, together with their dependents. People who inject drugs often have no access to income and to prevention, treatment and rehabilitation services. Lesbian,



Looking to 2021— COVID-19 & its effects are not gone yet....

- Unrelenting commitment to responding to both epidemics
- Preserve and scale up “innovations” (such as DSD, MMD; procurement and secure stocks; virtual platforms for engagement and supports)
- Promote RAPID RECOVERY/ “surge responses” to recover and accelerate (HIV Prevention, Pediatric Treatment, Girls’ Education/Back to School, GBV responses, etc)
- Promote investments for HIV, health, and societal enablers —“never has it been more clear that failure to invest in health has huge human and economic impacts”—our investments must address inequalities, target health disparities
- CLARITY: For sustainability of core elements of the HIV response, HIV must be at the pandemic tables to ensure these elements are incorporated, or risk repeated destabilizations of HIV successes