

Focused action to **reduce new infections**

The biggest challenge in delivering basic prevention, testing and treatment services lies in reaching marginalized groups who are at high risk of HIV infection, but often face legal, social and financial barriers to accessing HIV services. Stigma and discrimination can hinder the delivery of HIV prevention, testing and treatment services to those who need them.

Ensuring access to HIV prevention, testing and treatment services at an appropriate scale requires:



Commitment to saving people's lives and meeting global targets



Removing the legal, policy and implementation barriers that prevent people from accessing HIV services



Knowing the epidemic and identifying the most affected population groups



Understanding the needs of the most affected groups in order to deliver the services they need



Focusing resources on prevention, testing and treatment services for the most affected groups



Developing approaches that are tailored to the needs of the most affected groups



Ensuring community and civil society involvement to overcome barriers

WHO-EM/STD/199/E Design by: Pledge Communications



World AIDS Day 2018

www.emro.who.int/wad2018/
f/WHOEMRO @WHOEMRO
#StopHIV



**World Health
Organization**

REGIONAL OFFICE FOR THE **Eastern Mediterranean**



Stop
new HIV infections **now!**

HIV in the Eastern Mediterranean Region in 2017

0.1% HIV prevalence

350 000 people living with HIV

12 000 children aged 0–14 years living with HIV

36 000 new infections

16 000 people died due to HIV

64 900 receiving antiretroviral therapy

Compared to 2010

28% increase in new infections

31% increase in the number of deaths due to HIV

8% increase in antiretroviral therapy

44% increase in the number of children living with HIV



Global targets 2020: Reaching 90-90-90

90%

of people living with HIV know their status

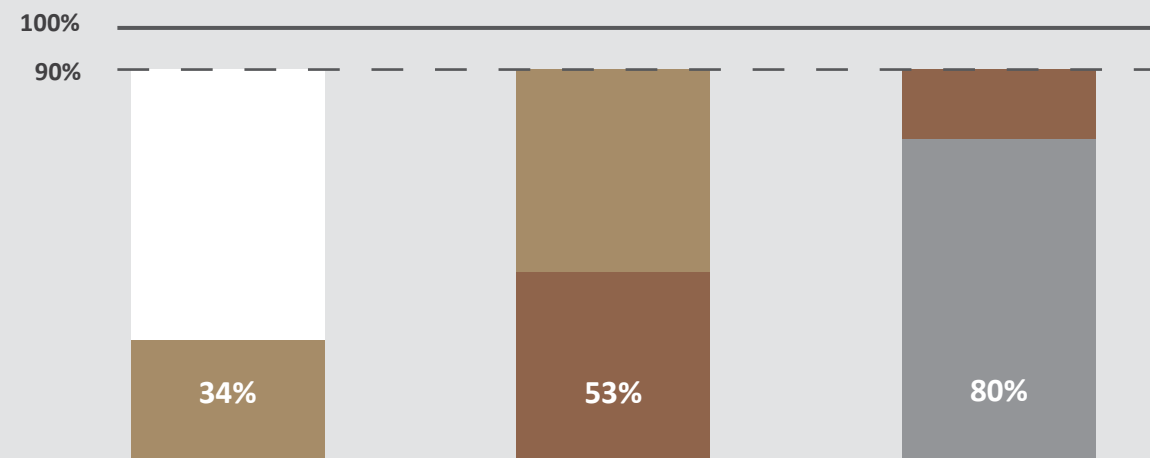
90%

of people living with HIV who know their status are receiving antiretroviral therapy

90%

of people living with HIV who are receiving antiretroviral therapy are virally suppressed

Progress in the Region



34% of people living with HIV know their status

53% of those who know their status are receiving antiretroviral therapy

80% of those receiving antiretroviral therapy are virally suppressed

Prevent



Preventing HIV transmission means limiting the exposure of uninfected individuals to the virus. This can occur through the following interventions:

- Traditional prevention methods, including condom use and harm reduction services for people who inject drugs
- Using antiretroviral medicines in the treatment of pregnant women living with HIV to prevent transmission from the mother to her baby
- By suppressing the virus using antiretroviral therapy, the likelihood of transmitting the virus to others is dramatically decreased; treatment of all people living with HIV is therefore an effective prevention strategy
- Pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP)
- Post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP).

Test



HIV testing is the first step in preventing HIV infection or receiving treatment. HIV testing can be:

- Provided in existing health facilities such as antenatal care clinics, services for sexually transmitted diseases, tuberculosis clinics, and prisons
- Provided in community settings by lay providers such as peers, community workers, mobile units, or sexual partners
- Done in one's own home using self-testing devices.

Treat



Antiretroviral therapy for people living with HIV suppresses the virus to undetectable levels. With antiretroviral therapy, people living with HIV can lead a normal life like their uninfected peers.

Prevent
Test
Treat

