

Health is a fundamental human right for all individuals

Like everyone else, people living with and affected by HIV may have a wide range of health needs and health conditions:

- ▶ For the same reasons that exposed them to HIV, they may be exposed to other infections such as hepatitis and sexually transmitted infections (STIs)
- ▶ When their immunity is compromised, they are also prone to tuberculosis and other infections
- ▶ They may have other health needs not related to HIV
- ▶ Stigma and discrimination are major obstacles that prevent people from accessing HIV prevention, testing and treatment services as well as accessing other health services, whether related to their HIV infection or not

Global commitments: Are we there yet?

The world has committed to ending AIDS by **2030** and achieving the 90-90-90 targets by **2020**:

90%
of people living with HIV know their status

90%
of people diagnosed with HIV receive treatment

90%
of people receiving treatment have the virus suppressed in their bodies

In the Eastern Mediterranean Region



Only **1 in 3** people living with HIV know their status



Only **1 in 5** people living with HIV receive treatment



My health needs under one roof
Integrate HIV health services

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WHO-EM/STD/205/E

Integrated people-centred health services



1 What they are

By integrated people-centred health services, we mean organizing and managing health services so that:

- ▶ People get the comprehensive prevention and care they need, when they need it, in a manner that respects their dignity
- ▶ People can access quality health care that is comprehensive, safe, timely and easy to navigate
- ▶ Health workers, including community health workers, provide comprehensive and coordinated health services
- ▶ Individuals and communities are engaged and empowered to participate in making decisions and taking actions for their own health

2 How they benefit communities and people living with HIV

- ▶ Improve access to, and timeliness of, integrated care, minimizing costly, time-consuming, multiple visits to health services, particularly for marginalized groups
- ▶ Increase ability to self-manage HIV and control long-term engagement with health care
- ▶ Build trust and better relationships with health care providers
- ▶ Reduce stigma and discrimination

3 How they benefit public health

- ▶ Minimize missed opportunities to diagnose people living with HIV and link them to care and treatment
- ▶ Efficiently diagnose and manage related health conditions such as STIs, tuberculosis, hepatitis and cervical cancer as well as other services related to sexual and reproductive health and the management of gender-based violence
- ▶ Improve patient adherence to HIV treatment and other conditions when multiple interventions are required
- ▶ Minimize duplication of work between different providers
- ▶ Improve health outcomes, ensuring dignity and equity for all
- ▶ Save health system costs through more efficient health delivery and better resource allocation
- ▶ Improve access to health care for migrants, displaced people and refugees, particularly in humanitarian settings