



2023 HIV Updates

Global and Country HIV Epidemiology and Response

PETER
Zimmbodilion Mosene
UNAIDS Strategic Information Adviser
Papua New Guinea



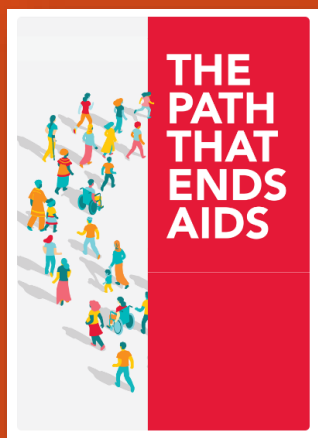
Globally, new HIV infections have been **reduced by 59%** since the peak in 1995. (and **38%** since 2010)

AIDS-related deaths also **declined by 69%** since the peak in 2004 (and by **51%** since 2010).

People living with HIV - 39.0 million [33.1 million–45.7 million]

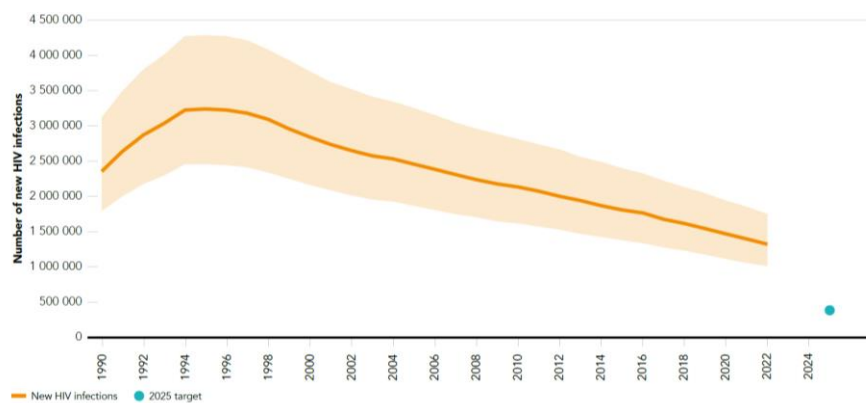
New HIV infections - 1.3 million [1.0 million–1.7 million]

Deaths due to AIDS - 630 000 [480 000–880 000]

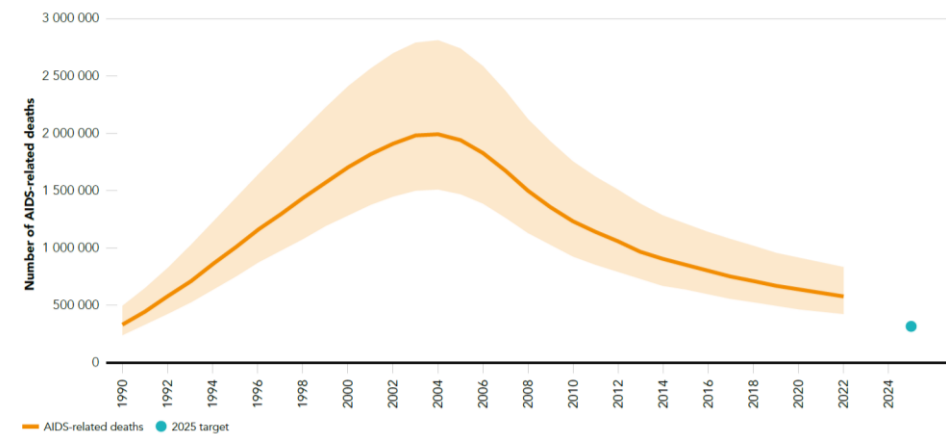


13 July 2023

Number of **new infections**, global, 1990-2022, and 2025 target



Number of AIDS-related **deaths**, global, 1990-2022, and 2025 target

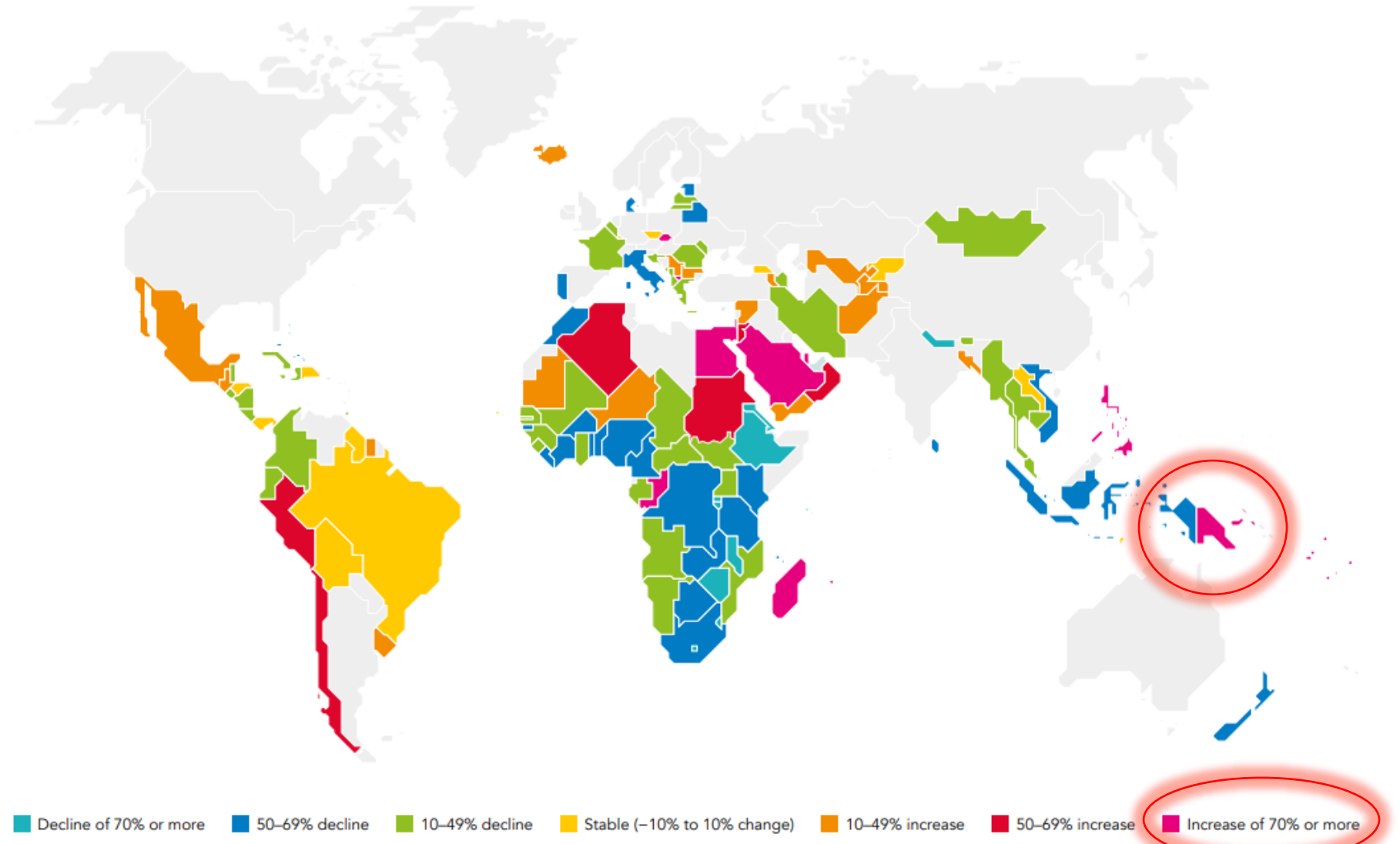


2023 Global AIDS Report

While globally new infections has been declining, few countries, including PNG, is among the countries with the **highest rate of increase** in the number of new infections from 2010 to 2022

(more than **70% increase**)

Figure 1.6 Change in number of new HIV infections, countries with available data, 2010–2022



The number of new infections in PNG increased **131%** from an estimated **2,800** in 2010, to **6,500** in 2022.

This is the **3rd highest** in Asia and the Pacific, next to Fiji and the Philippines.

TREND OF NEW HIV INFECTIONS

		Change In New HIV Infections Since 2010	
Country	2022	2022	
Saudi Arabia	1300 [1200 - 1500]	969	
Iraq	<1000 [<500 - 1300]	577	
Qatar	<200 [<100 - <200]	437	
Philippines	24 000 [20 000 - 28 000]	418	
Egypt	5100 [4100 - 6200]	379	
Fiji	<500 [<200 - <1000]	260	
Slovakia	<200 [<100 - <200]	161	
Madagascar	8900 [6000 - 12 000]	151	
Maldives	<100 [<100 - <100]	150	
North Macedonia	<100 [<100 - <200]	133	
Papua New Guinea	6500 [5300 - 8100]	131	

- **We have an HIV prevention crisis in Papua New Guinea**
 - The **6,500** estimated **new infections per year** (*and increasing*), translates to around **18 Papua New Guineans infected with HIV every day** in 2022
 - And for the first time in the last 12 years, **PNG's HIV prevalence has crossed 1%** (*of the general population 15-45 years old*)
- PNG has a mixed epidemic of **growing concern affecting key population** and their **sexual partners** as well as priority population such as pregnant women and their children.
 - Female Sex Workers (FSW), Men who have sex with men (MSM), and Transgender (TG) people remain to be the populations with the highest HIV prevalence (*with FSW up to **16x higher** than the general population*)
 - Mother to child transmission rate was at **34%** in 2022
 - And only around **50%** of mothers access ANC services. Of those, only a third are tested for HIV
 - HIV **prevention efforts are low in coverage, very weak outreach and condom program**, various challenges in introducing PREP, community-testing, community-led services
- **Treatment coverage among young people particularly young KPs is low**
 - Children and adolescents (between ages 15 and 19) particularly young FSW, MSM, TG have **very limited access** to ART
- **Targeted investments are needed in prevention with particular focus on prevention of mother-to-child transmission and young key populations**

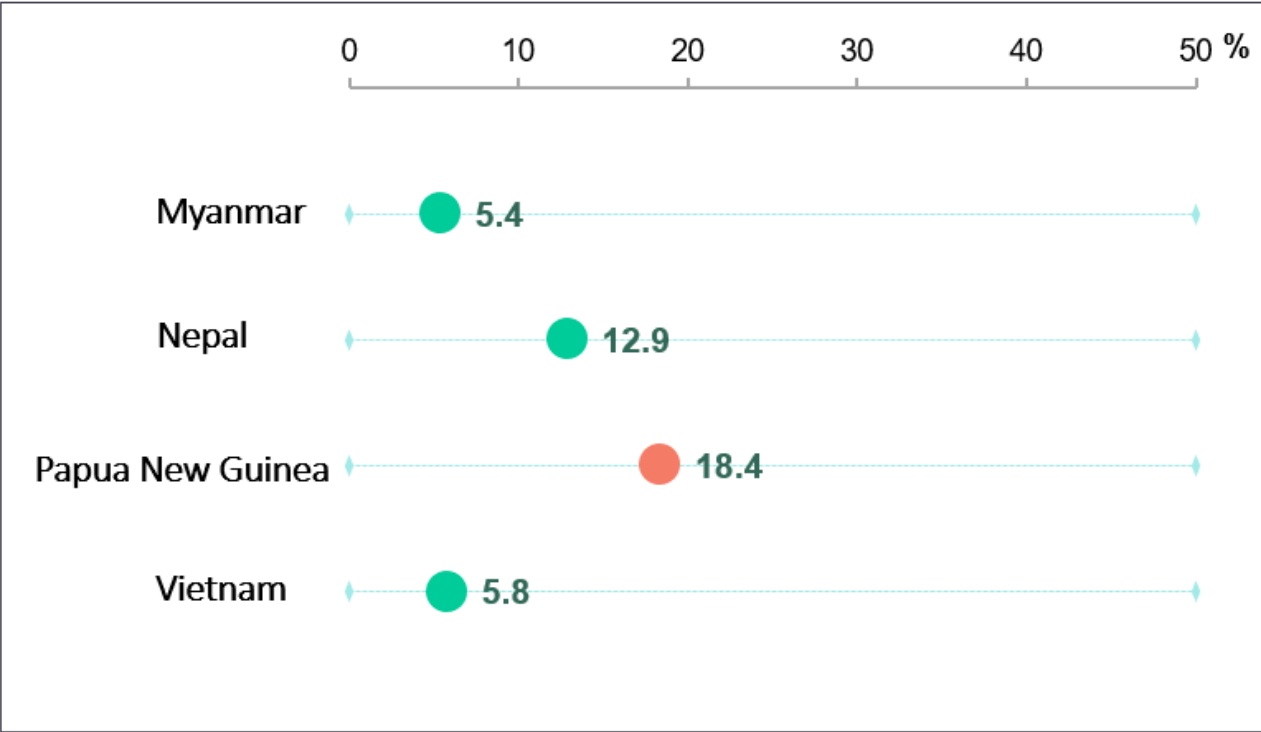
Pre-treatment HIV drug resistance among first-line ART initiators, 2016-2017, PNG

It is important to note that PNG could have been in a much bigger crises if we did not have quick actions.

In 2017, up to **18%** of new ART clients were resistant to the ARV regimen at the at time (and up to **42%** among previously on ART)

PNG quickly shifted to first line drugs to DTG-based regimen by 2020.

By end of 2022, more than **90%** of those on ART were taking the new drugs (DTG-based regimens).



Source: WHO (2019). HIV Drug Resistance Report, 2019

On HIV Treatment, 2022

43,816

95-95-95 Treatment Cascade, 2010-2022, PNG

Testing, treatment and viral load coverage **continue to increase** in the last 5 years.

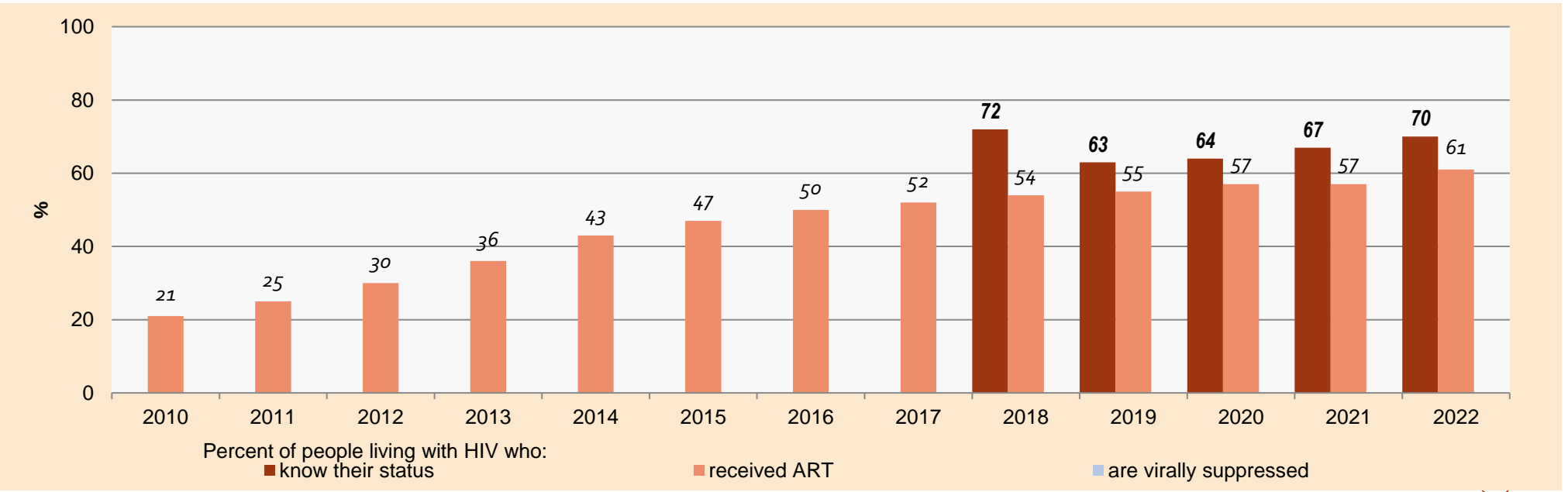
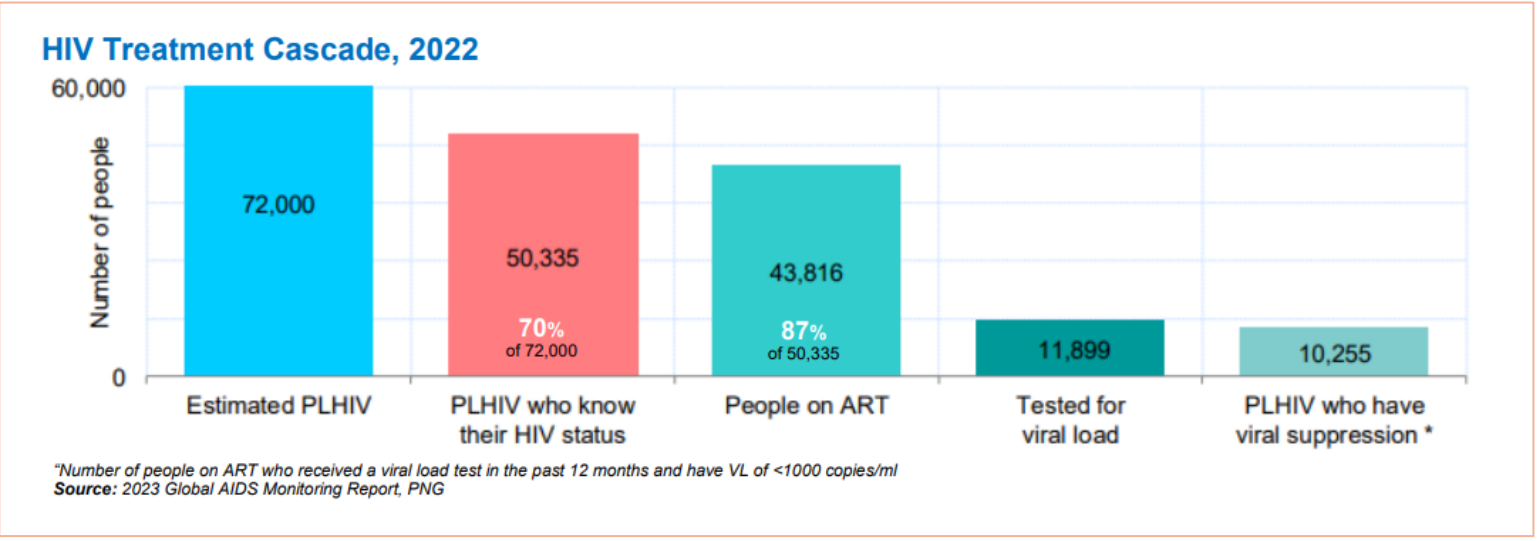
By end of 2022, PNG has achieved

70-87-87*

among the eligible cascade

(target of 95-95-95 with estimated 72,000 total PLHIV as denominator)
*extrapolated

2023 GAM Report
2022 HIV Estimates



Program Impact, 2010-2022, PNG

Because of ART and PMTCT program since 2010, PNG has prevented **28,000** deaths and **2,300** new infections.

But since coverage is limited, many of the target population do not know their HIV status, and not all provinces have fully implemented the national strategy, the effort is not enough to reduce new infections.

Deaths Averted since 2010

28,000

because of ART Treatment Coverage

Infections Averted since 2010

2,300

because of PMTCT Coverage

2023 GAM Report
2022 HIV Estimates

Given what we understand about the epidemic, what strategies or interventions should be implemented in PNG context ?

Focus on Key and Priority Populations

- FSW, MSM, TG and higher risk populations (sexual partners of KPs)
- Pregnant women, children - vertical transmission, triple elimination
- AGYW – adolescent girls and young women

Context of systemic and structural challenges and barriers

2023 International Experts Meeting on the HIV Epidemic

10-11 May 2023, Crowne Plaza Hotel, Port Moresby

Prioritized interventions in PNG context

Prioritize population-location focused HIV interventions

Consider intersectionality, transmission pathway, epidemic composition and trends, nature of KP (e.g. sex workers) in PNG context, sub-populations within the key populations, partners of KP, geographical focus guided by data

Differentiate and modernize HIV prevention and testing services

Use innovation, scale up effective prevention and testing tools (eg PrEP, HIVST), modernize outreach strategy tailored to key populations/sub-populations context and needs, consider virtual intervention (urban-rural differentiation), online reach to offline intervention

Pay attention to HIV treatment retention and drug resistance

High level of treatment lost to follow-up and low viral suppression can lead to increased AIDS deaths, onward transmission of HIV, drug resistance, epidemic expansion, increased disease burden and economic impact on the programme

Integrate HIV into other health services

Consider system strengthening for health, Integrated efforts are needed to close the health service gaps e.g. TB-HIV services: both diseases are prevalent in PNG, PNG is high TB and HIV burden country, integrated HIV-TB service will increase service uptake (HIV testing and TB screening, etc); PMTCT, MNCH and HIV service integration; One-stop integrated health services can address S&D issues as well as structural barriers such as transportation,

Consider community-led services and strengthen community-led monitoring to improve HIV services

Community system strengthening for sustained community-led response: Strengthen community feedback mechanism to improve HIV services and outcomes

Address social and structural barriers that deter key and vulnerable populations' access to health services

Human Rights based interventions, GBV, S&D reduction measures – community sensitization, health care workers training, quality improvement (QI) approach

Tenk Yu Tumas!

Yumi Olgeta,

Bungim Wantaim!

