

UNITED NATIONS ACTIVITY REPORT

The purpose of the High-Level Meeting was based on the international declaration approved by member states of the United Nations, with input from stakeholders, to eliminate HIV by 2030.

This High-Level Meeting to Eliminate HIV by 2030 was held from 7-10 June 2016 at United Nations Headquarters in New York, NY, USA.

Report Submitted by Constance Sobon Sensor, STTI United Nations Liaison

Two outstanding themes from the High-Level Meeting to Eliminate HIV by 2030 were:

No One Left Behind: Includes mother to child transmission, sex workers, men who have sex with men, people who inject drugs, transgender people and prisoners, as well as migrants

AND

90-90-90: The 90-90-90 target means that 90 percent of the people living with HIV know their status, 90 percent of the people living with HIV who know their status are accessing treatment, and 90 percent of the people receiving treatment have a suppressed viral load.

The <u>World Health Organization</u> (WHO) has revised guidelines on the use of antiretroviral drugs (ARV) for treating and preventing HIV infection as of November 2015. WHO recognizes the need to expand access to HIV testing, prevention, treatment, and care in settings and populations with the highest burden of HIV. Meeting this need requires concerted efforts to support long-term adherence to ARV drugs and to eliminate stigma, discrimination, and barriers to HIV services.

New recommendations now support ART (antiretroviral treatment) initiation in all adults, adolescents, and children with HIV regardless of CD4 cell count or disease stage. After a review of the evidence, WHO concluded that (1) earlier initiation of ART results in better clinical outcomes for people living with HIV; (2) The ARV drug tenofovir disoproxil fumarate (TDF), alone or in combination with emtricitabine (FTC), is efficacious as pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) to prevent HIV acquisition in all populations and settings; and (3) safer and more efficacious ARV drugs are becoming available, and a newer class of drugs-integrase inhibitors is becoming more affordable for low and middle-income countries.

These webcasts can be viewed on <u>Live United Nations Web TV</u>. This might be appropriate for faculty to use these webcasts in their classes to introduce global health issues to their students.