

# Progress on HIV Prevention and Treatment for Children and Adolescents and UNICEF responses to decisions from the Programme Coordinating Board

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UNICEF Executive Board – 2022 first regular session (8-11 February 2022)  
Item 5: Oral report on UNICEF follow-up to the recommendations and  
Decisions of the 47th and 48th meetings and two special sessions of the  
UNAIDS Programme Coordinating Board  
Reference document: [UNICEF/2022/EB/2](#)

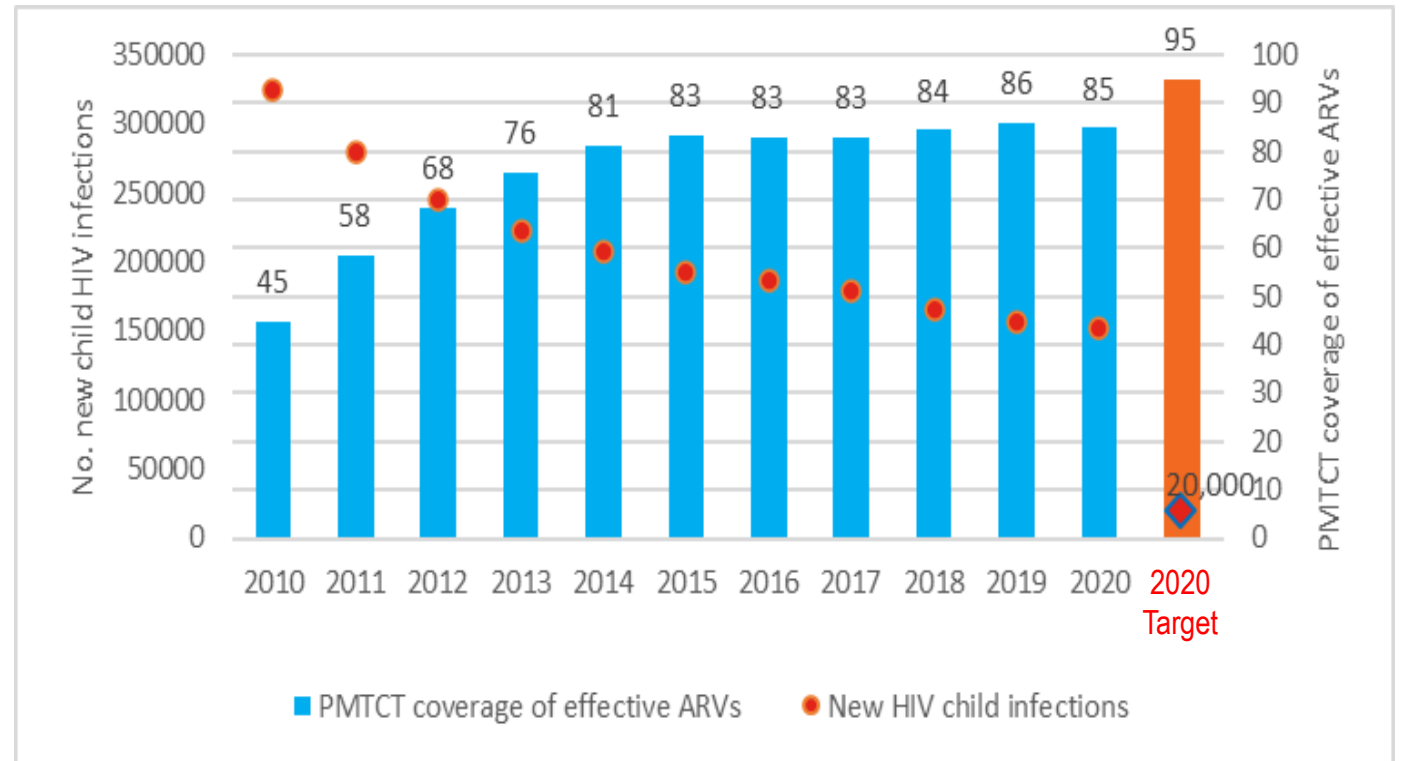
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# Progress for children and pregnant women has stalled

- **160,000** new child infections in 2020 compared to **<20,000** target
- **Antiretroviral treatment (ART)** access for pregnant women stagnated at **85 per cent** over past 5 years, far below **95 per cent target**
- **Gaps** in paediatric ART coverage contributed to **100,000 child deaths** in 2020
- **Stark regional disparities in maternal treatment coverage**, e.g., 95 per cent in Eastern and Southern Africa compared to 56 per cent in West and Central Africa

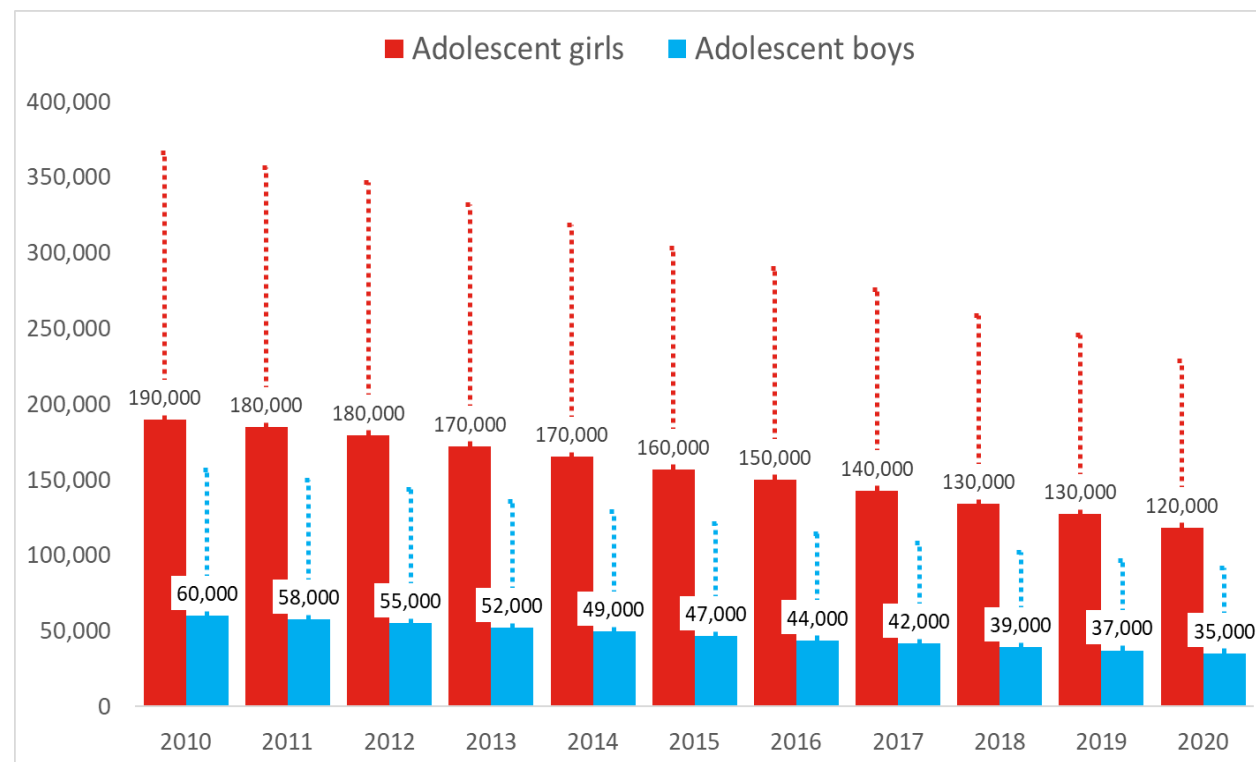
Annual number of new HIV infections among children 0-10 years, and effective PMTCT coverage 2010–2020



# At current rates we won't end AIDS in adolescents until 2050

- **150,000 new infections** among adolescents 10-19 in 2020 compared to **<100,000 target**
- **77 per cent** of new infections in 10-19 year-olds occur in **girls**
- **Only 54 per cent** of adolescents on **ART**
- **Sub-Saharan Africa** accounts for **81 per cent** of new infections in adolescents
- **HIV prevalence** for people <25 years is **significantly higher in key populations – 15.2 per cent in transgender, 7.8 per cent in men who have sex with men** compared with only **0.2 per cent** in the **general population**

Annual number of new HIV infections among adolescents aged 10-19 years, by sex, 2010–2020

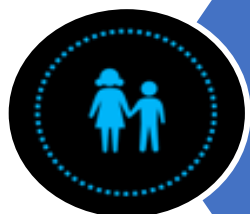


# UNICEF responses to Programme Coordinating Board decision points



## PCB Decision 1: *Accelerate HIV prevention*

- **Partner** coordination and facilitation
- **Integrating** HIV prevention with education and social protection
- **Innovative communication** strategies for adolescents
- Global Fund **technical assistance**



## PCB Decision 2: *Reduce impact of AIDS on children and youth*

- **Differentiated programming** Last Mile to EMTCT Framework & Paediatric Service Delivery Framework
- **Scaling-up diagnosis** including point-of-care infant diagnosis and family testing
- **Data strengthening** including subnational and disaggregated data
- **Technical support** and **Partnerships** including with community and civil society



## PCB Decision 3: *Improve adolescent mental health*

- **Ukraine:** providing **virtual mental health support services** e.g. **SupportME** website reached 500 young people
- **Papua New Guinea:** expanded **U-Report** to over 4800 people aged 15 to 30 by end of 2020

# UNICEF responses to Programme Coordinating Board decision points



## PCB Decision 4: *COVID-19 and HIV*

- **Guatemala:** radio-based prevention program reached 1.6 million adolescents
- **Thailand:** online HIV counselling service saw 42% increase in uptake during lockdown
- **Zambia:** U-Reporters gave COVID-19 and HIV information to 100,000 users



## PCB Decision 5: *Cervical cancer and HIV*

- **Mauritania:** introduction of HPV vaccine reached over 310,000 girls aged 9-14
- **Cabo Verde:** HPV vaccine for 4,900 girls aged 10
- **Republic of Moldova and United Republic of Tanzania:** studying feasibility of integrating HIV prevention with HPV vaccination



## PCB Decision 6: *Migrant populations and crisis contexts*

- **Pakistan:** provided training to 35 paediatricians, resulting in ART given to 94% of children with HIV identified in the HIV outbreak in Sindh Province
- **Bangladesh:** Testing and ART provided to 23,000 pregnant Rohingya women
- **Zimbabwe:** HIV treatment continued for 10,000 children, 23,000 adolescents and nearly 14,000 pregnant and lactating women despite

# Key challenges and UNICEF response



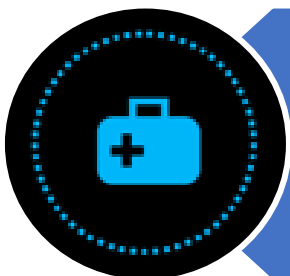
**COVID-19** disruptions to HIV services disproportionately affecting marginalized communities

Rapidly introducing **innovations and adaptations**, including multi-month ART prescriptions, virtual consultations and community-based management



**Declining funding** and failure to target areas of greatest needs

**Strategic partnerships** to leverage resources  
**Advocacy** to improve investment targeting  
**Effective integration** with key maternal, child and adolescent health services



**One-size-fits-all programming** fails to account for regional or local variation

**Differentiated responses** informed by disaggregated data and best practices for regional, national and subnational programme prioritization





Thank you.

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