
Regional Progress, Challenges and Priorities

Eastern Europe and Central Asia (EECA) and
Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC)

6TH PARTNERSHIP FORUMS

Contents

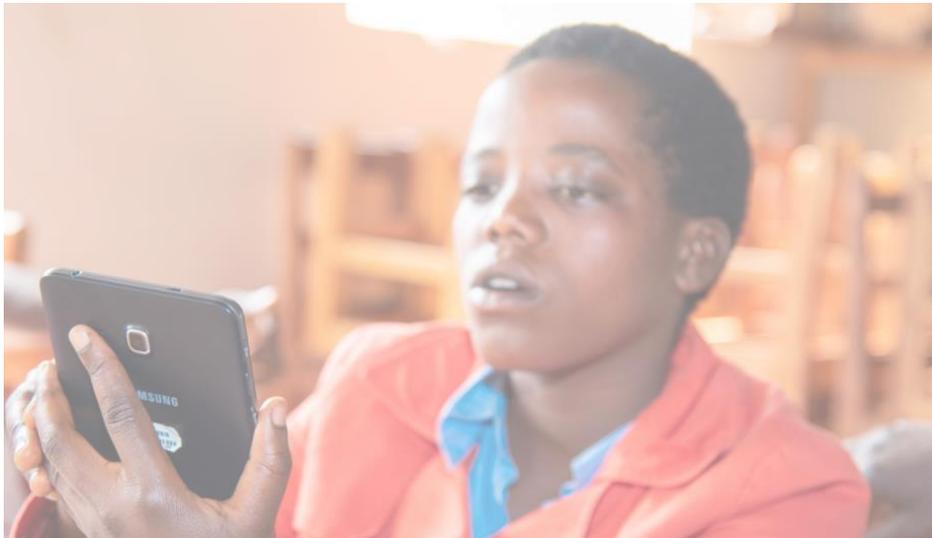
- The Partnership Forums: aims and setting the scene
- Regional progress, challenges, and priorities for HIV, TB and malaria
- Regional progress, challenges, and priorities in building RSSH, equity, human rights and gender equity
- Regional context: COVID-19, global health security**, and the broader health and development landscape

***Since the time that this document was produced, the Global Fund has shifted its terminology from Global Health Security (GHS) to a focus on Pandemic Preparedness and Response (PPR), in order to reflect the ongoing input and discussions in the Strategy development process.*

Aims of the Partnership Forums

The next Global Fund Strategy

The Global Fund is developing a bold, ambitious and agile post-2022 Strategy to accelerate progress against HIV, tuberculosis and malaria and improve global health.



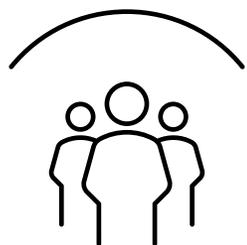
Aims of the Regional Partnership Forums

This Regional Partnership Forum will convene representatives from across EECA and LAC to actively contribute their regional expertise to help develop the aims and areas of future focus for the next Global Fund Strategy.

The Global Fund Partnership

The Global Fund partnership is designed to accelerate the end of HIV, tuberculosis, and malaria as public health threats, investing more than US \$4 billion a year through grants in more than 120 countries. The Global Fund works in partnership with governments, civil society, communities living with and affected by the three diseases, donors, technical agencies, other funding organizations, and the private sector; the Global Fund plays a key role in progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals, especially SDG3.

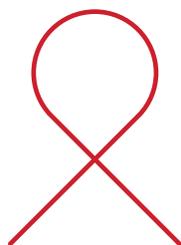
Achievements to date in EECA and LAC*



1.4
MILLION

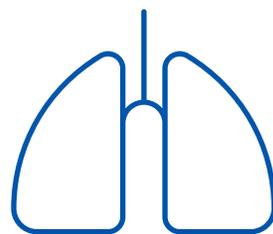
**LIVES
SAVED**

through the Global Fund
Partnership in
EECA and LAC



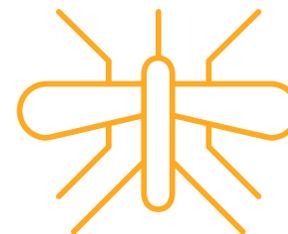
600
THOUSAND

**PEOPLE on
ANTIRETROVIRAL
THERAPY for HIV**
In 2019 in EECA and LAC



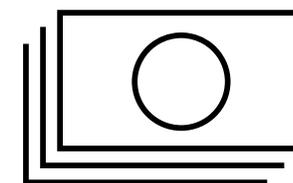
125
THOUSAND

**PEOPLE WITH
TB TREATED**
In 2019
In EECA and LAC



500
THOUSAND

**MOSQUITO NETS
DISTRIBUTED**
In 2019
In EECA and LAC



4.9
BILLION

**US\$
DISBURSED**
as of June 2020**
In EECA and LAC

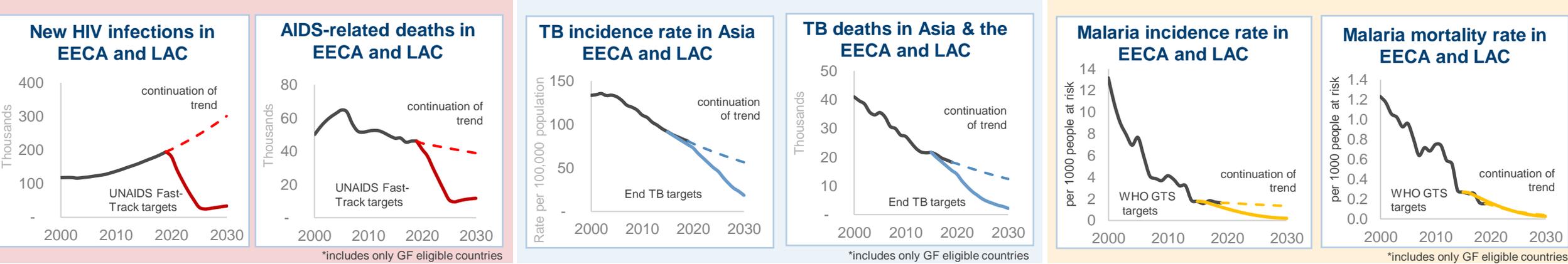
Progress towards the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals

SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Target 3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases.

Target 3.8 Achieve universal health coverage (UHC), including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health care services, and access to safe, effective, quality, and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all.

Progress towards 3.3 - we are off track to meet the HIV, TB, and malaria 2030 targets
 While impressive gains have been made, significant shortfalls remain, especially for reducing the number of new infections.



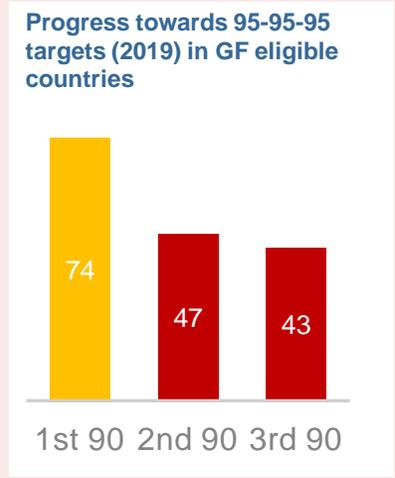
Source: Global Fund Strategic Information Analysis

COVID-19 is threatening to reverse gains and undermine progress toward the 2030 targets

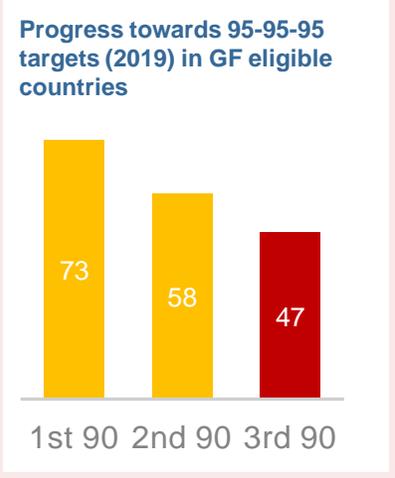
The COVID-19 pandemic threatens to reverse the extraordinary gains made by the Global Fund Partnership, as health and community systems are overwhelmed, treatment and prevention programs are disrupted, and resources are diverted.

HIV: Regional Progress, Challenges, Priorities in EECA and LAC

EECA progress



LAC progress



Key messages - EECA

- **Off track to meet 2030 targets** - the HIV epidemic is growing in EECA, with a 72% increase in new HIV infections since 2010; the incidence: prevalence ratio is the highest globally.
- **Key populations & partners remain disproportionately affected** - 99% of new HIV infections in EECA in 2019; 48% of all new infections are among people who inject drugs.
- **Need to rapidly expand ART coverage**, which remains the lowest globally. Addressing this is vital for sustainability in the region.
- **Prevention** - large prevention coverage gaps need to be addressed by further scaling up and better targeting programs and addressing structural drivers of incidence.
- **PMTCT and pediatric treatment progress** - 94% of pregnant women with HIV accessing ART.
- **Increase scale & strengthen integration of human rights interventions** to address stigmatization, discrimination, criminalization and violence as barriers to HIV services.

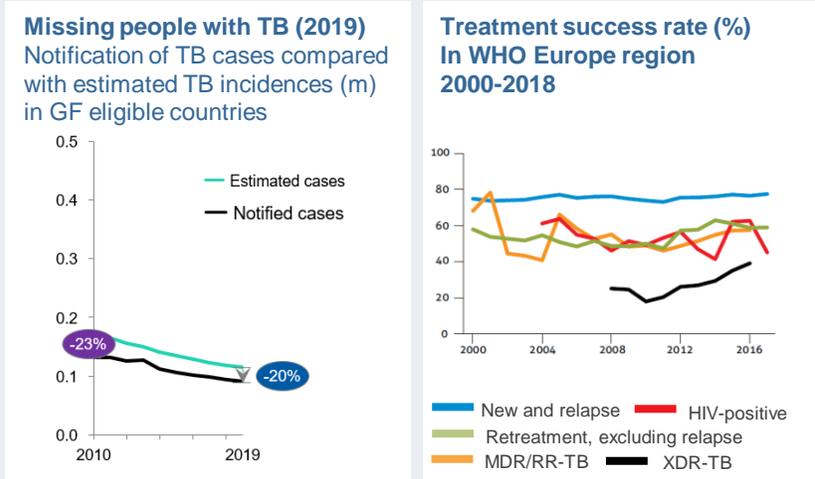
Key messages - LAC

- **Off track to meet 2030 targets** - there was a 21% increase in new HIV infections since 2010 in Latin America, and a 29% decrease in the Caribbean. The increase in Latin America was driven largely by an increase in Brazil, a country that does not receive Global Fund support.
- **Key populations & partners remain disproportionately affected** – representing 77% of new HIV infections in Latin America and 60% in the Caribbean in 2019, with gay men and other MSM and transgender individuals are particularly affected in the region.
- **Prevention** – large prevention coverage gaps need to be addressed by further scaling up and better targeting programs (e.g. PrEP, and addressing structural drivers).
- **Strengthen integration of human rights interventions** to address high level of discrimination and violence and reduce barriers to access faced by key and vulnerable populations;

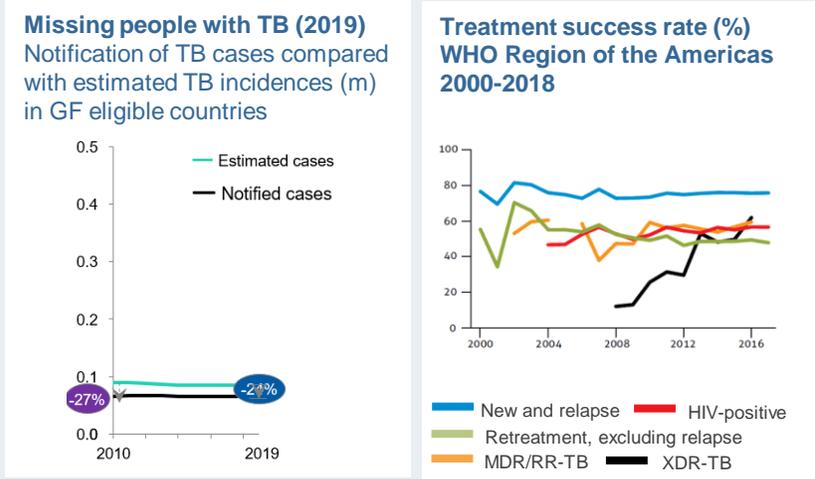
Sources for graphs and key messages: UNAIDS 2020, Global Fund analysis | Acronyms: PLHIV = people living with HIV, VLS=viral load suppression in all PLHIV, PMCT = Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission, MSM = men who have sex with men, ART = anti-retroviral therapy, PrEP = Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis

TB: Regional Progress, Challenges, Priorities in EECA and LAC

EECA progress



LAC progress



Sources for graphs and key messages: WHO Global TB Report 2019. Key messages sources: WHO Global TB Report 2020, Global Fund analysis, Tuberculosis Surveillance and Monitoring in Europe 2020
 Acronyms: TB = tuberculosis, DR = Drug resistant, DS = drug sensitive; MDR = multi-drug resistant; RR = rifampicin resistant., XDR = Extensively drug resistant, PDL = Persons deprived of their liberties. PLHIV = People Living with HIV. TPT = tuberculosis preventative treatment, HPCs = High Priority Countries.

Key messages - EECA

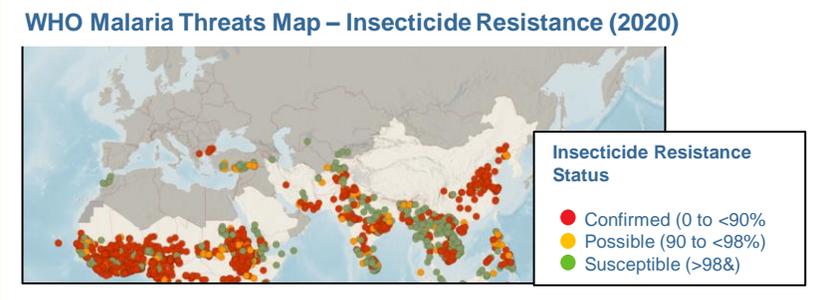
- While the WHO European Region is on track to reach the 2020 milestones of the End-TB strategy, **83% of estimated TB cases are in EECA HPCs** where incidence is 4x EU average.
- **Highest MDR/RR-TB rates among WHO regions** – 17% among new, 52% among previously treated TB cases.
- **Gap in TB screening and TB Preventative Treatment (TPT) among PLHIV** - the % of new TB patients with known HIV status is increasing across the EECA region.
- Suboptimal scale-up of **TB care and prevention measures for key and vulnerable populations** in many countries.
- Focus effort on finding and treating the missing people with TB and Drug Resistant-TB.
- Engage and support communities to ensure sustainability of TB responses.

Key messages - LAC

- **Off track to meet END TB targets** in LAC, incidence is estimated to be slowly increasing, while mortality decreased 11% between 2015 – 2019.
- **Slow uptake of new tools (e.g., rapid molecular tests), gap in TB screening and TPT among PLHIV** - proportion of HIV positive TB patients who died remains high at 20%.
- **TB treatment gaps persist** - in the WHO region of the Americas success of TB treatment is ~76%, while success of RR/MDR-treatment is ~56%.
- **Community systems are critical for sustainability and for reaching the most vulnerable but remain limited in the region and must be scaled-up** - in LAC, incidence of TB is ~100x higher in People Deprived of their Liberties (PDL) and indigenous communities.
- Focus effort on finding and treating missing people with TB and Drug Resistant-TB.

Malaria: Regional Progress, Challenges, Priorities in EECA and LAC

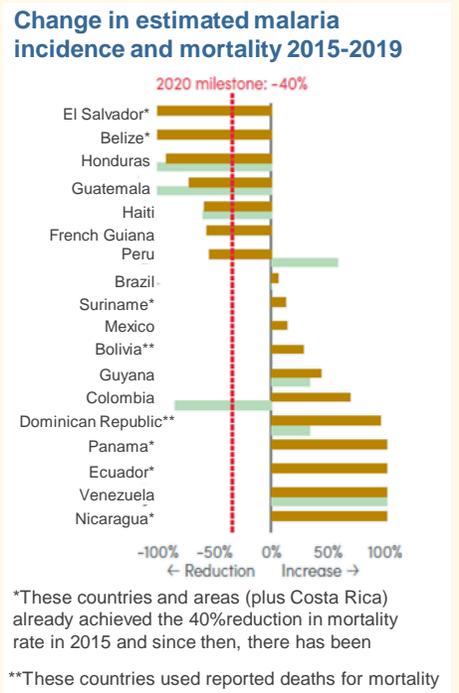
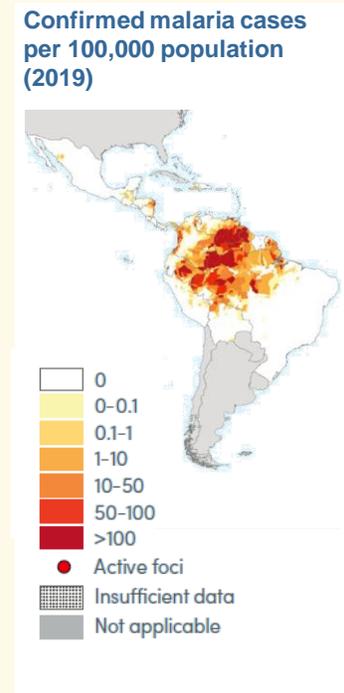
EECA progress: EECA is free of malaria



Key messages - EECA

- The WHO European region, which includes EECA, has been **free of malaria since 2015**.
- Throughout the period 2000–2019, no indigenous malaria deaths were reported in the WHO European Region.
- Despite being malaria-free, **some areas remain susceptible to insecticide resistance**

LAC progress towards malaria elimination



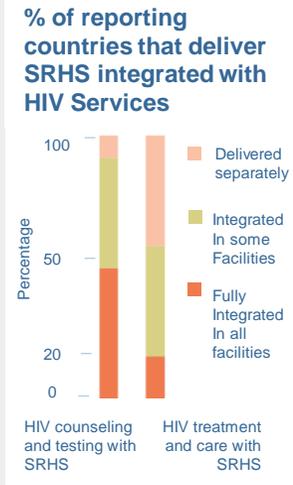
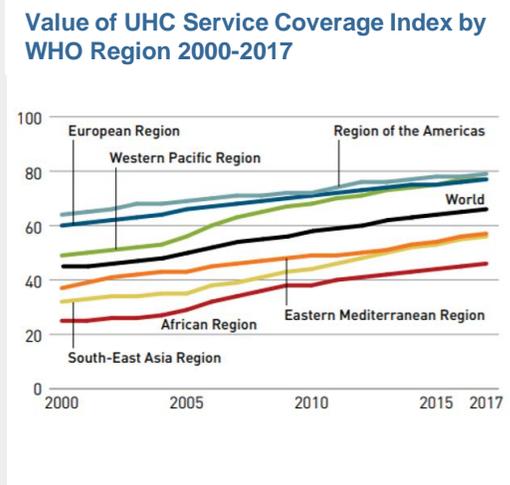
Key messages - LAC

- **Currently off track to meet 2030 targets:** in LAC there was a 7% increase in malaria incidence from 2010-2019 and a 4% increase in malaria deaths. 55% of all new reported cases were in Venezuela, and 11% were in Colombia.
- **Plasmodium Vivax is the most prevalent parasite**, accounting for 76% of cases in the LAC region.
- There has been **progress towards elimination in the LAC region**, seven endemic countries are on-track to reduce incidence by more than 40% in 2020. Of countries that have received Global Fund support in the past, Paraguay, (which received Global Fund support until 2018) was certified as malaria-free in 2018.
- **Regional collaboration will be crucial to reaching elimination in LAC.**
- Acceleration of progress will require **optimization of strategies and innovations** both in **delivery of available interventions** and in **new tools and approaches**, as well as **increased financial investment**.
- Drug resistance is impacting the future of malaria and needs to be addressed. Vector resistance to pyrethroids was confirmed in 26% of collection sites surveyed in 2019.

Sources for graphs and key messages: WHO Malaria Threats Map, WHO World Malaria Report 2020

RSSH: Regional Progress, Challenges, Priorities in EECA and LAC

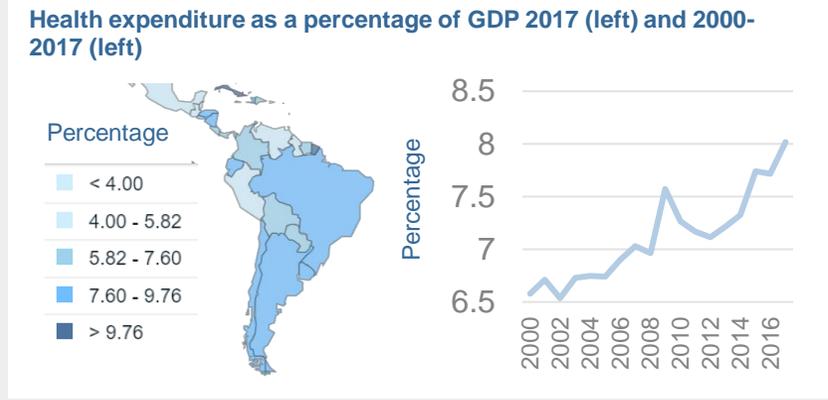
EECA



Key messages - EECA

- **COVID-19 pandemic presenting significant and still unknown challenges to health systems and domestic resource mobilization.**
- **Off-track to meet 2030 targets** - EECA has had significantly faster UHC coverage progress between 2010-2019 than from 1990-2010, however as a sub-region of the WHO European Region, it is unlikely to meet 2030 goals at current rate of progress.
- **Community systems critical, including to reaching most vulnerable/ last mile:** Global Fund is a key partner and is uniquely positioned to strengthen community responses.
- **Between 2000 and 2015, the largest concentration of OOP health spending shifted from low-income countries to middle-income countries.**
- **Engagement of private sector:** high care-seeking from private sector in high-burden Middle Income Countries; strengthened engagement and implementation models required.

LAC



Key messages - LAC

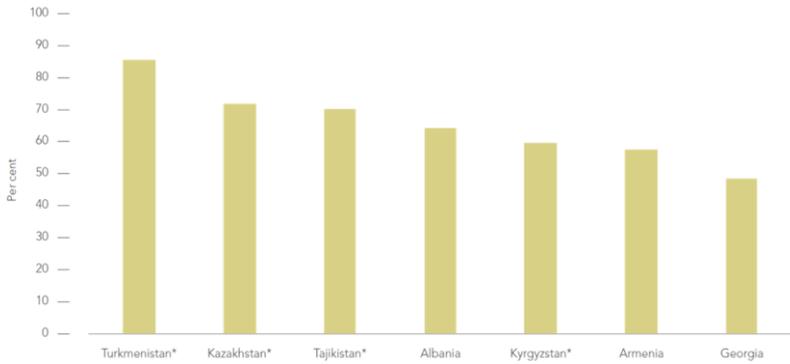
- **COVID-19 pandemic presenting significant and still unknown challenges to health systems and domestic resource mobilization.**
- **Between 2010 and 2015, the WHO Region of the Americas was the only region that saw improvements in both financial service coverage and financial protection.**
- **Community systems critical, including to reaching most vulnerable/ last mile:** Global Fund is a key partner and is uniquely positioned to strengthen community responses.
- **Despite progress in domestic expenditure for health, UHC financing gaps are vast:** Between 2005 and 2015, public health expenditure as a proportion of GDP increased in all countries, but no Global Fund-supported countries achieved the recommendation of spending 6% of GDP on public health expenditure for UHC.
- **RSSH investments are increasingly important for sustainability in the region.**

Sources for graphs and key messages sources: European Journal of Public Health, Volume 30, Issue Supplement 1 2020, The Lancet Volume 396 issue 10258 (2020), WHO UHC 2019 Monitoring report, London School of Economics Latin America Healthcare system overview 2019, WHO/PAHO Health Financing and Financial Protection of the Americas. WHO UHC 2019 report, UNAIDS 2020, World Bank database
 | Acronyms: OOP = Out of Pocket, UHC = Universal Health Coverage, GDP = Gross Domestic Product, SRHS = Sexual Reproductive health services.

Equity, Human Rights, and Gender: Regional Progress, Challenges, Priorities in EECA and LAC

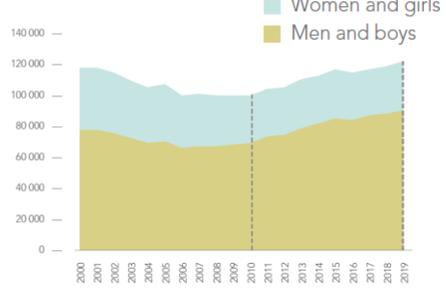
EECA

Percentage of people aged 15 to 49 years who would not purchase vegetables from a shopkeeper living with HIV, countries with available data, EECA



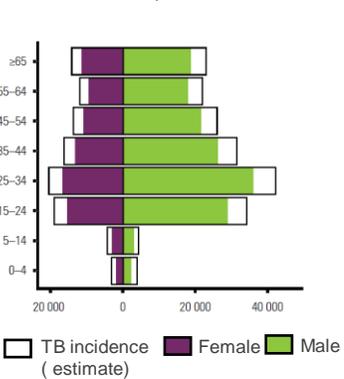
LAC

New HIV infections by sex, Latin America 2000-2019



Total population +21%
 Women and girls 0%
 Men and boys +131%

Case notifications by age and sex in WHO Region of the Americas, 2019



Key messages - EECA

- Key **inequalities persist** across income, geography, age, sex, etc., perpetuating barriers to access to quality prevention, care and treatment and health outcomes.
- Kyrgyzstan and Ukraine are part of the 20 focus countries in the **Global Fund’s Breaking Down Barriers Initiative**, which provides intensive support to address barriers to health.
- HIV-related deaths increased 14% more amongst women than amongst men from 2000-2019 (+20% for men, +34% for women).
- **Men are more likely to contract TB than women** but are less likely to access services.
- **Community systems critical, including to reaching most vulnerable/ last mile:** Global Fund is uniquely positioned to strengthen community responses.
- **High levels of discriminatory attitudes** observed across the region, especially relating to issues of stigma.

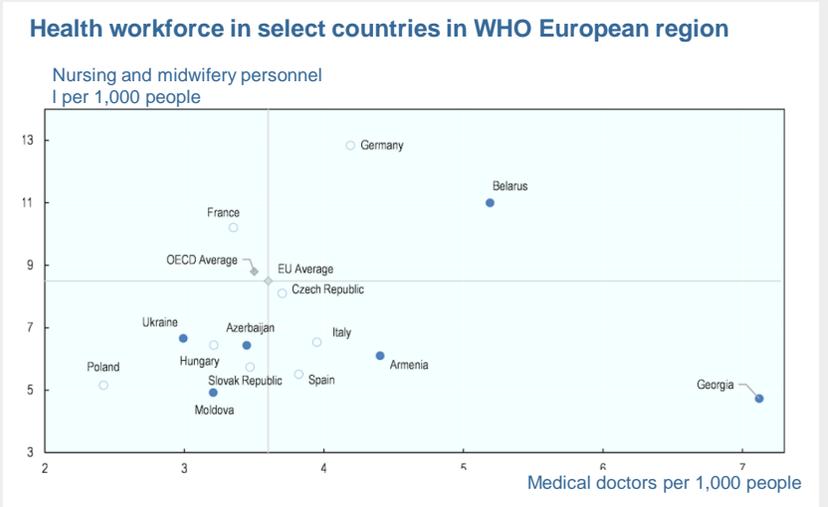
Key messages - LAC

- Key **inequalities persist** across income, geography, age, sex, etc., perpetuating barriers to access to quality prevention, care and treatment and health outcomes.
- Honduras and Jamaica are part of the 20 focus countries in the **Global Fund’s Breaking Down Barriers Initiative**, which provides intensive support to address barriers to health.
- HIV incidence increased at a vastly higher rate amongst men and boys since 2000.
- Men are more likely to contract TB than women across all age ranges.
- **Community systems critical, including to reaching most vulnerable/ last mile:** Global Fund is uniquely positioned to strengthen community responses.
- **Overcoming human rights-related barriers** is critical for reducing new infections, improving treatment outcomes and achieving 2030 targets.

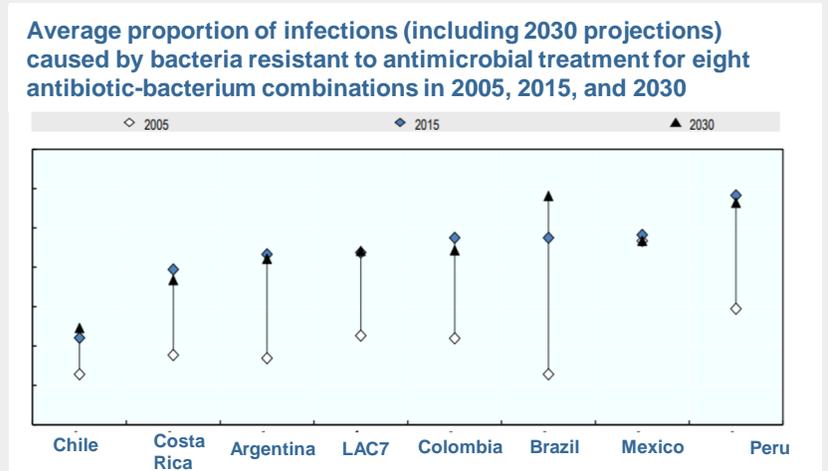
Sources for graphs and key messages: UNAIDS 2020, Global TB report 2020. Sources for key messages: UNAIDS 2020, Global TB Report 2020, Global Fund Breaking Down Barriers :

COVID-19 and Global Health Security (GHS) in EECA and LAC

EECA



LAC



Sources for graphs and key messages: OECD COVID-19 response in EAPs, OECD Health at a Glance Latin America 2020, Global Fund C10RM data, UNFPA COVID-19 situation report
 Acronyms: GDP = Gross Domestic Product

Key messages - EECA

- COVID-19 is having a catastrophic impact on the **most vulnerable communities and threatens progress against HIV, TB and malaria.**
- **~25.2m funding for EECA approved through the Global Fund COVID-19 response mechanism** to reinforce national COVID-19 responses, mitigate COVID-19 impact on HIV, TB and malaria programs, and support urgent improvements in health and community systems.
- As of January 2021, all countries in EECA, except Turkmenistan, have officially reported COVID-19 cases. Ukraine became officially the most affected country in absolute numbers (making up 26.3 percent of reported cases in EECA).
- Of deaths attributed to antimicrobial resistance, 1/3 are from drug-resistant tuberculosis globally - EECA bears an increasing global burden of drug-resistant tuberculosis.
- **Building resilience through stronger preparedness is key** for maintenance of essential health services in prioritized health system action plans.

Key messages - LAC

- COVID-19 is having a catastrophic impact on the **most vulnerable communities and threatens progress against HIV, TB and malaria.**
- **Latin America has some of the highest COVID-19 death rates in the world**, compounded with both increasing displacement in Central America and the Venezuelan migrant crisis.
- GDP in LAC (excluding Venezuela) is expected to decline 7.9% in 2020.
- **~16m approved for LAC through the Global Fund COVID-19 Response Mechanism** to reinforce national COVID-19 responses, mitigate COVID-19 impact on HIV, TB and malaria programs, and support urgent improvements in health and community systems.
- The Global Fund has the opportunity to lead as an **ambassador for an inclusive GHS vision, based on solidarity and equity for communities.** The Global Fund's extension of support to Venezuela is an example of its contribution to GHS through its investments.

THANK YOU!

We look forward to your input at the
6th Partnership Forums