HIV in the Caribbean

INTERNATIONAL AIDS SOCIETY (IAS) WORKSHOP: SCIENCE AND COMMUNITY IN THE RESPONSE TO HIV IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

WINDSOR CONVENTION & EXPO CENTER, BARRA DA TIJUCA, RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL

5 APRIL 2017

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89% of PLHIV are in Haiti, Dominican Republic, Jamaica & Cuba.

A 17% reduction from 320,000 PLHIV in 2010 but that means that 50,000 people died during this period.

HIV prevalence Among Adults in the Caribbean (2014)

HIV Prevalence Among Adults (15-49) in the Caribbean (2014)

- Haiti: 1.9%
- Guyana: 1.8%
- Jamaica: 1.6%
- Belize: 1.2%
- Dominican Republic: 1%
- Suriname: 1%
- Cuba: 0.3%
- OECS: 0.6%
- CAR Region: 1.1%

Data source: SPECTRUM 2014, AIM Files 2014
People newly infected with HIV Caribbean in 2015

New HIV infections in 2010 was 10,000 a reduction of 6%.

New HIV infections increased by 82% in Cuba from 2010 making it the country with the highest number of new infections in the region.

New HIV infections declined by 59% in Haiti from 2010.

New HIV infections in Jamaica 1700 - 1600 since 2010.

Distribution of AIDS Related Deaths in the Caribbean in 2015

- Number of AIDS related deaths decreased by 61% from 21,000 in 2010.

Haiti had the highest number of HIV related deaths in the region contributing to more than 50% of the number.

HIV among MSM in the Caribbean; 2009-2013
HIV among FSW in the Caribbean; 2009-2013
EMTCT in the Caribbean

Cuba was the first country to have ‘eliminated’ mother to child transmission in the region

Many other countries may have reached targets and are seeking validation

In Haiti

Haiti has the highest rate of MTCT of HIV in the Caribbean: 5.4% with an estimated 500 infants born with HIV in 2015
- >90% of the women in ANC tested for HIV, >95% of those put on ART
- However >50% still giving birth outside health facilities
- Low retention rates
Countries that reported data compatible with the dual elimination of HIV and syphilis, 2015

Anguilla
Antigua and Barbuda
Bahamas
Bermuda
Cayman Islands (the)
Cuba
Dominica
Grenada
Montserrat
Puerto Rico
Saba
Saint Kitts and Nevis
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Sint Eustatius
Virgin Islands (UK)
Virgin Islands (US)
Progress towards 90-90-90 in the Caribbean

By 2020, 90% of all people living with HIV will know their HIV status.

By 2020, 90% of all people with diagnosed HIV infection will receive sustained ART.

By 2020, 90% of all people receiving antiretroviral therapy will have viral suppression.
ART Coverage in the Caribbean in 2015: Towards the second 90

Dominican Republic

- Estimate PLHIV: **68,459**
- **67%** (46,107) PLHIV that know their status: aim **90%**
- **70%** (32,291) of PLHIV who know their status have access to treatment: aim **90%**
- **68%** (21,926) of PLHIV that know their status tested for Viral Load
- **84%** (18,475) of PLHIV on ART tested for VL with undetectable VL: aim **90%**

The DR is on track to reach epidemic control by 2030

Guyana

- Estimate PLHIV: 7,800
- **71%**: (5,534) PLHIV who know their status: aim 90%
- **82%**: (4,551) of PLHIV who know their status have access to treatment: aim 90%
- **15%**: (677) of PLHIV on ART tested for Viral Load (VL)
- **79%**: (536) of PLHIV on ART tested for VL have undetectable VL: aim 90%

VL testing coverage is very low and should be scaled up.

Implementing “Treat All” in the Caribbean

Since the introduction of “Treat All” by the WHO in Sept. 2015, 3 countries in the Region have implemented the new ART initiation criteria;

- The Bahamas (April 2016)
- Barbados (Oct. 2016)
- Jamaica (Jan. 2017)

But can countries afford to implement and sustain “Treat All”?
### HIV Expenditure by Financing Source in the Caribbean

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country Year</th>
<th>% Domestic Funds</th>
<th>% External Funds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Saint Kitts And Nevis 2013</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbados 2013</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuba 2013</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bahamas 2009</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trinidad and Tobago 2009</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grenada 2013</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominica 2012</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suriname 2011</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominican Republic 2012</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saint Vincent and the Grenadines 2012</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>56%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Belize 2012</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jamaica 2012</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>77%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saint Lucia 2007</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>78%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antigua and Barbuda 2013</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haiti 2011</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>99%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Regional Average</strong></td>
<td><strong>59%</strong></td>
<td><strong>41%</strong></td>
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</table>
Development Partner Contribution to the HIV response in selected Caribbean countries, 2016

**Global Fund**

- **US$31.8 million**
- Haiti: 35%
- Dominican Republic: 22%
- Cuba: 14%
- 9%
- 6%
- 4%

**PEPFAR**

- **US$138.3 million**
- Haiti: 80%
- Dominican Republic: 9%
- Cuba: 5%
- 4%
- 1%
- 0%
- 1%

The Caribbean is one of the regions with the worst laws, policies and regulations for effective HIV prevention in key populations:

- 11 countries criminalize consensual sex between adults of the same sex

- The Caribbean report of the Global Commission on HIV and the Law found human rights abuses and laws that criminalize key populations impede access to sexual and reproductive health and justice services across the Caribbean

- Even where same sex relations NOT illegal - discrimination is widespread and only Cuba has anti-discrimination legislation for LGBT
### Attitudes towards Homosexuals: hate, accept or tolerate; Country Polls 2013/2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Polls 2013/2014</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>St Vincent</td>
<td>0%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grenada</td>
<td>5%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Trinidad</td>
<td>10%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tobago</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guyana</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St Lucia</td>
<td>40%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Barbados</td>
<td>50%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Beliz</td>
<td>60%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Suriname</td>
<td>70%</td>
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Ending AIDS and combatting HIV is firmly enshrined in SDG 3 and is included in 14 out of 17 SDG.

By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases.
We have the vision and clearly articulated goals

But it will be challenging....

Acknowledgements

- Dr Eddy Beck, Senior Adviser, Strategic Information and Policy, UNAIDS RST LAC
- Ms Sandra Jones, PAHO
- Dr J. Carolyn Gomes, Executive Director, Caribbean Vulnerable Communities Coalition
Thank you for your attention!

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