

Progress on HIV for children, adolescents and pregnant women

Report on the UNICEF follow up to the recommendations and decisions of the 51st and 52nd meetings of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS Programme Coordinating Board

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Angela, Vivien, Kunda, and Agnes (from left to right), at an adolescent-friendly space in Zambia. The space provides a safe and open environment for adolescents to have discussions with each other and with health-care providers.





01

Progress for children, adolescents and pregnant women

82%

of pregnant women living with HIV are **accessing ART.**

58%

decline in new HIV infections among children since 2010.

49%

decline in new HIV infections among adolescent girls and young women since 2010.

A baby at a health-care centre in Cote d'Ivoire.

02 | Challenges Persist



In sub-Saharan Africa, **9 in 10 new infections** among 15-19 year olds are girls.



57% of children with HIV have access to treatment compared to **77% of adults**.



4 in 10 infants with HIV lack timely diagnosis.



1 in 3 pregnant women living HIV outside of sub-Saharan Africa do not have access to ARVs



Children, who make up 4% of PLHIV, contributed to **13% of AIDS-related deaths**.



Baurzhan and his mother, Aliya, in Kazakhstan. He is one of the first teenagers in the country to live openly with HIV and advocates for the rights of other young people living with HIV.

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03 | Priorities

Eliminate

vertical transmission of HIV, syphilis and hepatitis through data-driven approaches, retain mothers in care and prevent new infections.

Close

the **treatment gap** for children and adolescents living with HIV by integrating early infant diagnosis, optimizing new regimens and extending support to caregivers.

Prevent

new infections among adolescent girls and **improve access to SRHR** through provision of evidence-based multisectoral packages (i.e., education, cash plus).

Sustain

the **gains and safeguard investments** by enhancing efficiency through primary health and supported community systems.

Adolescent girls in Djibouti engage with social media posts. They joined a programme that works to empower young people, boost self-esteem and promote healthier choices.

04 | Leveraging the Learning

There is much to learn from UNICEF contributions to the HIV response that can further propel progress to reach our targets in the Strategic Plan on HIV and beyond.

Provide

- Access to quality integrated health services at facility and community level.
- Effective linkage to services beyond health (i.e., social protection, education and ECD services).
- Tailored services, especially for adolescent girls.

Promote

- Inclusive policies that address legal barriers, and reduce stigma and discrimination so that children and adolescents, especially girls, can reach their full potential.

Partner

- Empower adolescents and young people, especially girls, to lead, design, implement and monitor programmes.
- Engage communities, including adolescent boys and young men, to address social and gender norms.



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Steven with his child, while his wife, Phiona is at work as a peer mentor in Uganda. UNICEF supports training for primary healthcare providers and community health workers in case finding to reach undiagnosed children living with HIV.

05 | Decision Points

51st PCB



- Promote "Undetectable = Untransmittable" (U=U).
- Improve data collection and utilization.

52nd PCB



- Emphasis on funding shortfall of the Joint Programme undermining our capacity to delivery for children, adolescents and pregnant women.



In India, Tara Gamati was tested for HIV while registering for her pregnancy.

Thank you.

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Cover photo caption: Sabi Kere, a 20-year-old pregnant woman in Burkina Faso, learned she was living with HIV at the age of 10 when her mother explained the importance of taking antiretroviral treatment.

Catarina and her son, Wilter, in Mozambique, where she works as a peer mentor in her community.