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The U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief in Central Asia: Kazakhstan Kyrgyz Republic Tajikistan

PEPFAR'S GLOBAL MISSION

To deliver an AIDS-free generation with accountability, transparency, and impact.

What is PEPFAR?

The U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) is a U.S. government global initiative to control the HIV/AIDS pandemic. It is the largest commitment by any nation to combat a single disease. Over the past decade, the U.S. government has committed more than \$70 billion to bilateral HIV/AIDS programs, the Global Fund to Fight HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, and bilateral tuberculosis programs. To achieve an AIDS-free generation, PEPFAR works closely with a variety of stakeholders including partner countries, multilateral organizations, civil society, people living with and affected by HIV, and the public and private sectors.

PEPFAR Global and Central Asia Strategy for Impact



Focus on highest
burden regions



Focus on highest
burden populations



Replicating proven
success in new regions



Supporting 2015 WHO
treatment guidelines:
"Test and Start"



Supporting treatment
scale up, adherence
and other enabling
services and policies in
facilities and the
community

PEPFAR CAR Annual Results Highlights

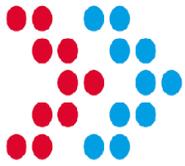
Reflecting PEPFAR-supported sites
(10/2015 – 9/2016)

- **1,993** HIV positives identified among **407,391** individuals tested and counseled
- **10,315** PLHIV in care
- Medication Assisted Therapy (MAT) services provided to **859** PWID
- **1,117** individuals newly started treatment of a total of **3,730** individuals receiving antiretroviral therapy (ART)

HIV and AIDS in the Central Asia Region (CAR)

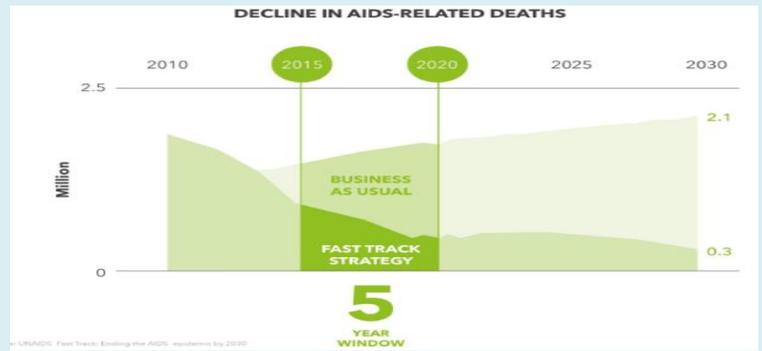
Eastern Europe and Central Asia is one of only two regions in the world where the HIV epidemic continues to grow. More than 47,417 adult PLHIV are officially registered living in Central Asia: Kazakhstan (19,372), the Kyrgyz Republic (4,823) and Tajikistan (5,807).ⁱ Due to under-testing of higher risk key populations (KPs), the true number of people living with HIV (PLHIV) is estimated to be significantly larger. The epidemic is concentrated among 168,600 people who inject drugs (PWID), 39,860 female sex workers (FSWs), and 49,720 men who have sex with men,ⁱⁱ among whom prevalence is much higher than the general population prevalence at 0.19 % or lessⁱⁱⁱ.

With HIV prevalence ranges estimated at 9.3% to 26.5% in some regions, PWID and their sexual partners are the largest key population group in Central Asia.^{iv} In the region, cities that align with international drug trafficking routes have the highest numbers of PWID and PLHIV.

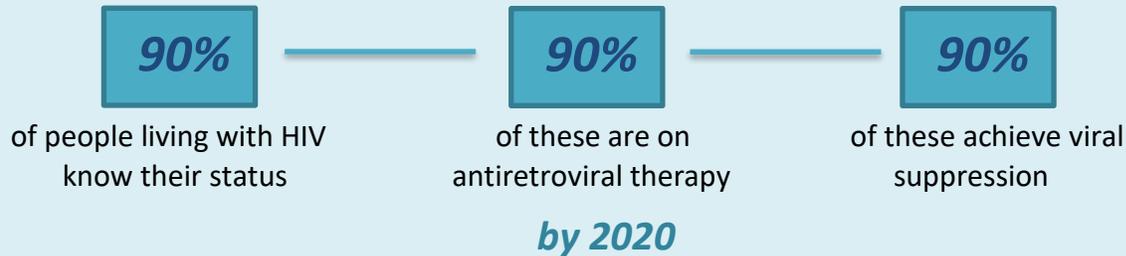


FAST-TRACK

ENDING THE AIDS EPIDEMIC BY 2030



PEPFAR Guided by UNAIDS 90-90-90 Goals



PEPFAR's 3.0

program pillars:

- accountability
- transparency
- impact

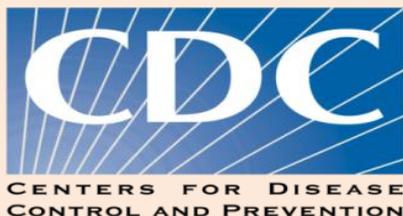
which are supported by five action agendas:

- 1 • *Impact Action Agenda* – focusing resources to control the epidemic
- 2 • *Efficiency Action Agenda* – saving lives through smart investments
- 3 • *Sustainability Action Agenda* – sharing responsibility and ensuring maximum coordination with host countries
- 4 • *Partnership Action Agenda* – working with partners to achieve an AIDS-free generation
- 5 • *Human Rights Action Agenda* – expanded access to non-discriminatory HIV-prevention, treatment, and care for all people

Collaboration with Stakeholders

A sustainable and effective AIDS response depends upon collaboration with and commitment of all stakeholders. In Central Asia, PEPFAR is proud to work closely with national Ministries of Health and AIDS Centers, Narcology Centers, the Global Fund, UNAIDS, UNODC, WHO, UNICEF, civil society organizations such as the Central Asian Network of PLHIV, and other stakeholders who play critical roles in ending the epidemic.

In Central Asia, PEPFAR programs are designed, overseen by and/or provided technical assistance by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Programs are implemented by national and international implementing partners.



ⁱ Official registered case numbers from Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, and Tajikistan EHCMS, respectively, Dec 2016.

ⁱⁱ UNAIDS, RAC, IBBS, and independent expert assessments, 2013, 2015, 2016.

ⁱⁱⁱ Estimated PLHIV SPECTRUM, 2015), population (NSA, 01/01/2016).

^{iv} RAC, IBBS - 2013, 2015, 2016.