

Provisional programme

Slowing the HIV and HCV epidemic for people who inject drugs

Monday 26 February – Wednesday 28 February 2018 | WP1578

Context

People who inject drugs (PWID) are at much higher risk of HIV, Hepatitis C (HCV) and HIV/HCV co-infection than the general population. Of the estimated 12 million PWID globally, approximately 14% are living with HIV, 52% are living with HCV. The vast majority of PWID living with HIV are co-infected with HCV (82.4%).

Though significant progress has been made to curb these epidemics, PWID remain particularly susceptible to new infections, co-infection, chronic disease and mortality. In 2011 the UN set a target to reduce new infections among PWID by 50% by 2015. However, new HIV infections in PWID increased by 33% between 2011 and 2014. In high- and middle-income countries, PWID account for most of new HCV infections and existing HCV cases. Globally, PWID represent 23% of new HCV infections and account for 31% of HCV-related deaths. Additionally, many countries around the world are experiencing rising overdoses and drug-related deaths as opioid addiction and injection drug use continue to increase.

Despite this, PWID continue to face significant social and structural barriers to healthcare that are rooted in stigma, discrimination and criminalisation. According to UNAIDS, over half of PWID will be incarcerated at some point in their lives. While in prison, PWID are further exposed to HIV and HCV through continued, unsafe drug use.

The internationally agreed Sustainable Development Goals (2015) set a target to "strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol" (SDG 3).

Many proven tools and strategies to improve PWID's health and lives already exist. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the World Health Organization (WHO) and UNAIDS support expansion of evidence-based, harm reduction interventions to reduce vulnerability to infectious diseases and improve uptake of health and social services. These include: needle and syringe programmes, opioid substitution therapy and increased access to HIV/AIDS testing and treatment, and overdose prevention (eg, naloxone).

Integrating harm reduction, health and social services to address drug use and infectious diseases, including HIV and HCV is recommended by UNODC, WHO and UNAIDS. Service integration has shown to improve adherence to antiretroviral therapy and HCV treatment, and overall health outcomes. Historically, support for these programmes has been tied to HIV funding; however, increased momentum around global HCV goals could expand

In association with:





support for integrated PWID treatment and care.

Notwithstanding efforts to address HIV and HCV, stakeholders remain concerned that global goals have not generated the support and funding needed to serve PWID. Proven interventions have not been brought to scale and life-saving medicines are still difficult to access due to prohibitive laws and policies.

According to the '2016 Global State of Harm Reduction' report, out of 158 countries and territories where injection drug use has been reported, 68 still have no needle and syringe programmes and 78 do not provide opioid substitution therapy.

There is also growing concern over reduced funding from global donors for harm reduction programmes, particularly in middle-income countries where many PWID live. New commitments and policies that address these access challenges through a human rights lens will be key to reaching PWID effectively and slowing the HIV and HCV epidemics. Whilst funding for HIV/HCV co-infection has been made available through traditional HIV funders (Global Fund, UNITAID, USAID/CDC) funding for HCV treatment and care remains a significant challenge.

Aims and objectives

This Wilton Park meeting will convene high-level stakeholders including policymakers, researchers, clinicians, advocates, implementers and industry representatives, to discuss how to reach PWID with HIV and HCV prevention, treatment and care measures.

Specifically, discussion will aim to:

- Identify effective strategies to overcome barriers to providing PWID with health care, including reaching incarcerated PWID populations.
- Share lessons from countries that have successfully carried out effective PWID programmes.
- Look for synergies to expand integrated service delivery models for PWID.
- Recognise and strengthen the role of community networks of PWID in the response.
- Determine how to better coordinate across sectors to improve data collection, surveillance and research.
- Build the investment case for international donors in evidence-based solutions.
- Explore how the global frameworks such as UNAIDS Fast-Track Strategy to End
 the AIDS Epidemic by 2030, WHO Global Health Sector Strategies for HIV/AIDS
 and Viral Hepatitis, 2016 UNGASS on the World Drug Problem Outcome Document
 and Sustainable Development Goals commitments to 'leave no one behind' can
 be leveraged for greater political and financial support for PWID programmes and
 policies.

Create a roadmap of opportunities, milestones and actions in the lead-up to the High Level Meeting on the world drug problem due to take place in March 2019.

In partnership with the Global Health Group at the University of California, San Francisco and Gilead Sciences

(Speakers invited; * denotes confirmed; ^expected at meeting, not yet confirmed in role in programme)

Monday 26 February

1500-1520

Welcome and introduction

*Robin Hart

Senior Programme Director, Wilton Park

*Richard Feachem

Director, Global Health Group, University of California, San Francisco

1520-1630

1. Barriers and opportunities for progress

What are the major global and regional issues – political, legal and social – that PWIDs face trying to access care? What is the latest public health research on the state of HIV and HCV access and how can this shape policy? How do affected communities view the barriers and opportunities?

Chair: *Robin Hart

Senior Programme Director, Wilton Park

*Michel Kazatchkine

Special Advisor to UNAIDS on HIV, Tuberculosis and Hepatitis in Eastern Europe and Central Asia; Member, Global Commission on Drug Policy, Geneva

^Julie Bruneau

Principal Scientist; Professor, Department of Family Medicine and Emergency Medicine; Head of the Primary Care Department, Centre Hospitalier Université de Montréal, University of Montreal

*Judy Chang

Executive Director, International Network of People who Use Drugs, London

1630-1715

Photograph followed by tea/coffee

1715-1900

2. Working towards global policy coherence

What are the ambitions of global policy? Where are the tensions? How are countries and programmes responding to this? What are the prospects for future global policy development? What are the international milestones and how can these be best used to achieve greater global coherence? How to find common ground? To what extent is policy coherence, or lack of, impacting at the country level?

*Ann Fordham

Executive Director, International Drug Policy Consortium, London

*Monica Beg

Chief, HIV/AIDS Section and Global Coordinator for HIV/AIDS, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), Vienna

1900

Reception followed by dinner with speaker

HIV, morality, politics, and the law

*Michael Kirby

Former Justice, High Court of Australia, Sydney

Introduced by Richard Feachem

Director, Global Health Group, University of California, San Francisco

Tuesday 27 February

0800-0845

Breakfast

0900-1030

3. Curbing the HIV/HCV epidemic: what progress?

What progress is being made in curbing HIV and hepatitis generally, including through medical interventions? What progress towards achieving the HIV Fast Track Goals, and ensuring that 'leave no one behind' is part of that? How is the new Hepatitis global strategy working at country level? How are national hepatitis strategies developing?

Speaker from World Health Organization to be confirmed

*Margaret Hellard

Deputy Director and Adjunct Professor, The Burnet Institute, Melbourne

*Jonathan Mermin

Director, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention, Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Atlanta

*John Kimani

KENPUD (Kenyan Network of People Who Use Drugs), Nairobi

1030-1100

Tea/coffee

1100-1245

4. Curbing the HIV/HCV epidemic for PWIDs: what practical solutions and evidence-based models are working?

What are the practical solutions for working across the law enforcement and public health sectors to reach PWIDs and curb the HIV and HCV epidemics?

^Carlos Magis

Director of Integral Care, Ministry of Health, Mexico City

*Tetiana Deshko

Director, International Programs, Alliance for Public Health, Kiev

*Rajkumar Nalinikanta

President, Community Network for Empowerment (CoNE), Manipur

1245-1400

Lunch

Explore the garden (optional)

1500-1615

5. How can shifts in fiscal policy drive PWIDs' access to prevention, treatment and care?

What are the local funding challenges that constrain PWID-focused programming? What changes might encourage shifts in local and regional policy to provide PWIDs with access to prevention, treatment and care? How can national budgets meet local PWID needs? What role for the international donors in both funding and policy?

*Davit Sergeenko

Minister of Health, Labour and Social Affairs, Tbilisi

Susie McLean

HIV Prevention Advisor, Global Fund to Fight HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Tuberculosis, Geneva

*Oanh Khuat Thi Hai

Executive Director, Centre for Supporting Community Development Initiatives, Hanoi

*Manpreet Chhatwal

Project Director, Punjab State AIDS Control Society, Chandigarh

1615-1630

Tea/coffee

1630-1745

6. Slowing the HIV/HCV epidemic for PWIDs: finding solutions: breakout discussions

Introduction in plenary followed by discussion in four smaller groups to discuss key how to bring about real change for PWID's access to prevention and prevention.

Chair: *Daniel Wolfe

Director of International Harm Reduction Development, Open Society Foundations, New York

Introduction: *Julio Montaner

Director, British Columbia Centre for Excellence in HIV/AIDS, Vancouver

Translating the science into effective policy and action?

How can perceptions and care of PWIDs follow the scientific research and clinical guidelines? Why are PWID treated differently despite medical guidance? How can the science be better used to shape policy and programmes?

What role for community networks in the PWID response?

How can the lived experience of PWID, their families and communities help shift national policy? How to maximise and support community networks?

2-3 other themes for example:

- · How can integrated service delivery be expanded?
- What is needed to improve data collection and surveillance for PWIDs?
- Reaching prisoners during incarceration and after release
- What policies work for women, sex workers and MSM who inject drugs?
- How to reach adolescents and youth who inject drugs?

1745-1800

Tea/coffee

1800-1845

7. Slowing the HIV/HCV epidemic for PWIDs: finding solutions: feedback

Chair: *Daniel Wolfe

Director of International Harm Reduction Development, Open Society Foundations, New York

A rapporteur from each group will summarise key points from their breakout discussion, followed by round-table discussion.

1900

Reception followed by dinner hosted by:

*Shar Nebhrajani

Chief Executive, Wilton Park

Wednesday 28 February

0800-0845

Breakfast and checkout

0900-0930

8. Reflections

*Richard Feachem

Director, Global Health Group, University of California, San Francisco

0930-1045

9. Addressing policy pressure points for change

Chair: *Monique Middelhoff

Senior HIV and Health Advisor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, The Hague

Round-table discussion, with potential to break into smaller group discussion.

1045-1115

Tea/coffee

1115-1130

10. Evaluation survey

Completion of online survey which will include participants outlining their actions.

11. Conclusions and next steps 1130-1300

Round-table discussion of recommendations and next steps, including personal commitments.

Chair: *Michael Kirby

Former Justice, High Court of Australia, Sydney

Final remarks: *Richard Feachem

Director, Global Health Group, University of California, San Francisco

1300 Lunch

1400 Participants depart

This is a preview programme and as such may be subject to change.

This is an invitation only conference.

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