

STIs and the Sustainable Development Goals



**Prof Helen Rees
Gollow Lecture**

World STI & HIV 2015 Congress, Brisbane 2015

Executive Director, Wits Reproductive Health & HIV Institute
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Honorary Fellow, Murray Edwards College, Cambridge



Dr. Morris M. Gollow (1925 – 2011)

- This lecture marks the legacy of Morris Gollow – it is the 24th Gollow lecture
- Emigrated to WA in 1956 from the UK
- Inaugural President of the Australasian College of Venereologists (1988-1991)
- Awarded the Member of the Order of Australia for services to Medicine, particularly in Venereology



Morris Gollow AM, DipVen(Lond)

Presentation

1. What are the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)?
2. What are the Millenium Development Goals (MDGs) and how do they differ from the SDGs ?
3. Other Global Commitments relevant to STIs
4. How can STIs fit into the SDG framework?
5. Progress during the MDGs
6. Opportunities during the SDGs



Millennium Development Goals 2000-2015

1. Eradicate poverty and hunger
2. Universal primary education
3. Gender equality and empower women
4. Reduce child mortality
5. Improve maternal health
6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and IDs
7. Ensure environmental sustainability
8. Global partnership for development

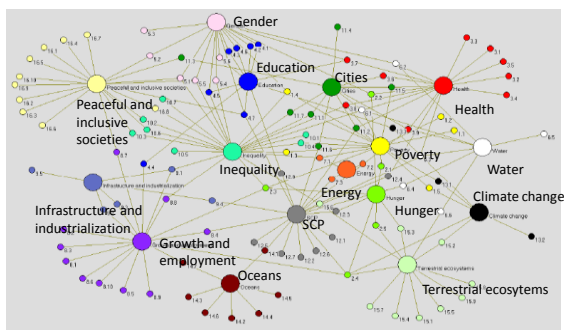


UN Sustainable Development Goals 2015-2030



1. Poverty
2. Hunger
3. **Healthy life**
4. Education
5. Equality of women and girls
6. Water and sanitation
7. Sustainable energy
8. Economic growth & employment
9. Sustainable industrialization
10. Reduce inequality among countries
11. Sustainable cities & settlements
12. Sustainable consumption
13. Climate change
14. Oceans
15. Sustainable terrestrial ecosystem
16. Peace and justice
17. Global partnership for sustainable development

SDGs are a 'Network of 169 Targets' with integration between sectors



Given the significant disease burden, how do we justify investment in STIs under the SDGs and is it important to do this?



Yes because the SDGs will determine the targeting and level of resources committed for global health programmes and research for the next 15 years



No	Goal 3 Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages: Targets	STI linkages
3.1	By 2030 end preventable deaths of newborns and under-five children	EMTCT of syphilis and HIV
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	-EMTCT of syphilis, HBV vaccine, combat other STIs. This goal expands ++ on MDG 6, which only targeted AIDS, TB and malaria.
3.5	Strengthen prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol	Combat effects of narcotic drugs and alcohol on sexual behaviour and thus STIs
3.7	By 2030 ensure universal access to SRH services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes	- Universal access to STI services - Integration of STIs within national strategies, including for HIV, adolescents and maternal health
3.8	Achieve 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	- UHC to STI services, and safe, effective, quality, and affordable medicines - Access to STI vaccines - Health financing: reduce private sector

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3.c	Increase substantially health financing and the recruitment, development and training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries	Raise capacity of health workers in STI services
3.d	Strengthen the capacity of all countries, particularly developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction, and management of national and global health risks	National and global responses to STI epidemics or increases in prevalence of STIs e.g. NG resistance

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SDG Goals other than 3	Relevant Targets within other SDGs	STI linkages
Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girlsincluding trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation	Reduce STI risks from sexual violence , link STI and SGBV services etc.
	5.6 Ensure universal access to SRH and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the ICPD and the Beijing Platform for Action	STI services situated within rights-based approach, Women's Empowerment, ICPD Programme of Action
Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries	10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including through eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and actions in this regard	STI services reduce inequalities by targeting higher risk groups, e.g. FSWs, young women and adolescents, MSM.

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Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries	10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome , including through eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and actions in this regard	STI services and interventions reduce inequalities and stigma by targeting higher risk groups , e.g. FSWs, young women and adolescents, MSM.

SDG Goals other than 3	Relevant Targets within other SDGs	STI linkages
Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development	17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation, and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, particularly at UN level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism when agreed	International partnerships facilitating advances in science, technology and innovation for STIs
	17.16 Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technologies and financial resources	Further develop multi-stakeholder global partnerships for STIs

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	17.16 Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technologies and financial resources	Further develop multi-stakeholder global partnerships for STIs

SDG 3 Sub-Goals and STIs


OVERARCHING HEALTH GOAL	Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages (SDG 3)
HEALTH SUB-GOALS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduce maternal mortality 2. Reduce child and neonatal mortality 3. End epidemics of AIDS, TB, malaria and NTDs and combat hepatitis and other communicable diseases 4. Reduce NCDs and improve mental health 5. Address alcohol and other substance use 6. Road traffic accidents 7. Sexual and reproductive health 8. Universal Health Coverage including financial risk protection 9. Hazardous chemicals, pollution & contamination 10. Tobacco control 11. Affordable essential medicines 12. Health financing and workforce 13. Capacity for early warning and management of health risks

Other global commitments and initiatives in support of STIs

GLOBAL STRATEGY FOR WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S HEALTH

'Partners must ensure that women and children have access to a universal package of guaranteed benefits, including the prevention of HIV and other STIs.'

United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon



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Global health 2035: a world converging within a generation

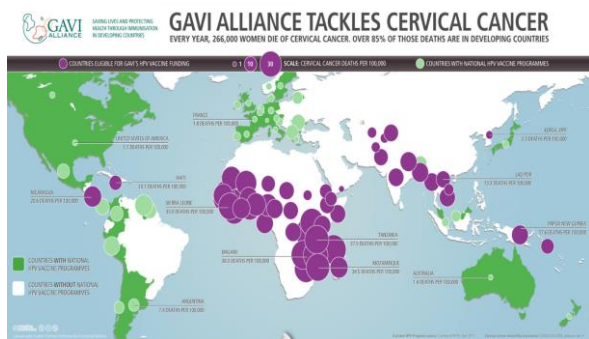
Published: December 3, 2013

Executive Summary

The Lancet Commission on Investing in Health

Prompted by the 20th anniversary of the 1993 World Development Report, a Lancet Commission revisited the case for investment in health and developed a new investment framework to achieve dramatic health gains by 2035. Our report has four key messages, each accompanied by opportunities for action by national governments of low-income and middle-income countries and by the international community.

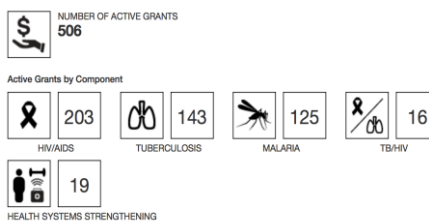
Lancet Commission: Only mention HPV vaccines: one of 'Best buy clinical interventions'.



GAVI supports Hepatitis B vaccine as part of childhood immunisation, and HPV vaccine as pilot introduction in GAVI eligible countries

TheGlobalFund

Grants Overview



Some funding of STI services as an important part of HIV prevention (hard to determine what proportion of funding is for STIs)



Global Validation of Elimination of Mother-to Child Transmission (MTCT) of HIV and Syphilis

- Initially only syphilis in 2007, but from 2009-2014 Syphilis and HIV joined in EMTCT
- Defined as a case rate of congenital syphilis of ≤ 50 cases per 100 000 live births.

Draft for Consultation



Global Health Sector Strategy on Sexually Transmitted Infections 2016–2021

- Goal: 'End STI epidemics in 2030'
- Global targets for 2030
 - 90% reduction of Syphilis incidence
 - 90% reduction in N. gonorrhoea incidence
 - ≤ 50 cases of congenital syphilis per 100 000 live births in 100% of countries.
 - 80% HPV vaccine coverage

WHO Product Development for Vaccines Advisory Committee:
HSV vaccine in top 10 priority vaccines.

World Health Organisation: Linking three separate strategies

HIV: End the AIDS epidemic in 2030

Build on momentum;
Accelerate the response
Aligned to UNAIDS strategy

STIs: End STI epidemics in 2030

Neglected area
multiple diseases/pathogens
drug resistance

Hepatitis: Eliminate Hepatitis B and C in 2030

Emerging global interest;
increasing patient demand;
new prevention and treatment opportunities

Building on previous strategies

FIRST

Broutet: RHR, WHO

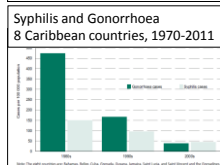
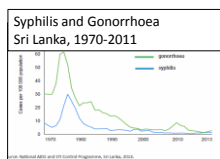
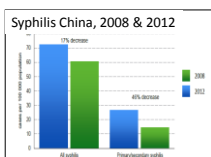
Moving towards the SDGs: Progress during the MDG period

The good news and the bad news

Progress during the MDG period

Appreciable decline in incidence of *Haemophilus ducreyi* (chancroid), syphilis and gonococcal rates, in sequelae such as neonatal conjunctivitis, an increase in pregnant women screened for syphilis and increased access to HPV vaccination in HIC.

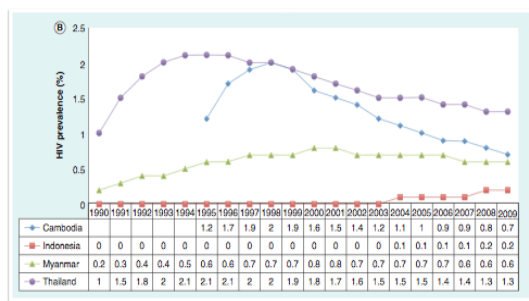
WHO STI Plan, 2015



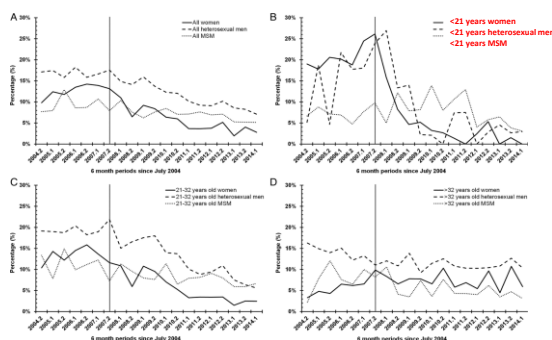
EMTCT HIV and Syphilis in Cuba, 2015



HIV prevalence stabilised or declining in countries where targeted interventions have slowed transmission in SW (SE Asia)

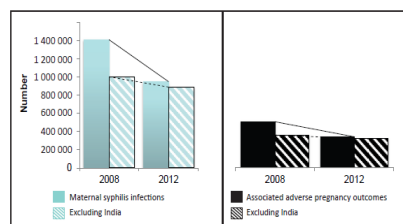


Impact of HPV Vaccine in Australia



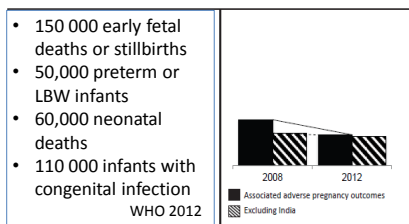
Maternal syphilis infections and associated adverse pregnancy outcomes, 2008 & 2012

Unfinished business of the MDGs:
Challenges during the MDG period



An estimated 96% of maternal syphilis infection and 98% of adverse outcomes occurred in low- and middle-income countries.

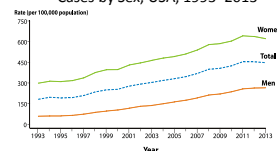
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Populations/Countries where STIs are increasing

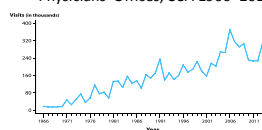
Chlamydia — Rates of Reported Cases by Sex, USA, 1993–2013



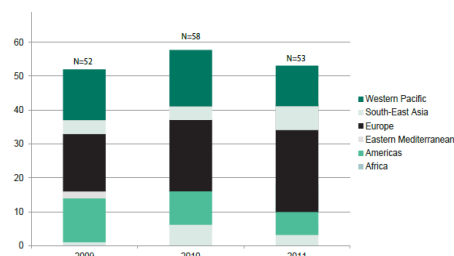
Genital Warts—Initial Visits to Physicians' Offices, USA 1966–2013



Genital Herpes—Initial Visits to Physicians' Offices, USA 1966–2013



Limited surveillance: Countries contributing data on Gonococcal Antimicrobial Resistance 2009–2011



WHO Gonococcal Antimicrobial Surveillance Programme (GASP), to cephalosporin, azithromycin or quinolones, 2014

Unfinished business of the MDGs: Successes and challenges of STI intervention research

Strengthening STIs under the SDGs: Seeking novel opportunities to renew focus on STIs



Multipurpose Prevention Technologies

- ↓ Unintended pregnancy
- ↓ STIs
- ↓ HIV transmission & acquisition

[illegible]

Point-of-care diagnostics for STIs



ASSURED

- **Affordable**
- **Sensitive**
- **Specific**
- **User-friendly**
- **Rapid and robust**
- **Equipment-free**
- **Deliverable to end-users.**

Using the SDG space to promote STIs

- STIs remain an important priority in HICs and LMICs
- Piggy back onto HIV and SRH
- Piggy back new STI vaccine development onto HPV vaccine success
- Select only a few 'compelling flagship projects', with achievable goals e.g. EMTCT syphilis and HIV
- Prioritise interventions to prevent a catastrophic outcome e.g. Gonococcal resistance
- Prioritise cost-effective interventions (use modelling)

Using the SDG space to promote STIs

- Focus on key populations including stigmatized groups e.g.:
 - SWs
 - MSM
 - Minorities
 - Young women
- Link with non-health sector e.g. human rights
- Integrate STIs into Global Health Initiatives other than SDGs e.g. WHO's elimination targets

Getting smart in the era of SDGs

“Reducing the burden of STIs contributes to”:

- SDG Goal 3 for health
- SDG Goal 5 for gender equality, and empowerment of women and young girls
- SDG Goal 10 to reduce inequality and stigma within and between countries
- SDG Goal 17 to create global partnerships for research and sustainable development

With thanks

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- Sami Gottlieb, WHO Geneva
- Jo Romano, IMPT
- Bethany Young Holt, CAMI and IMPT
- David Lewis, UNSW
- Nicola Low, University of Bern
- Philippe Mavaud, LSHTM

