

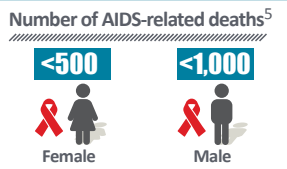
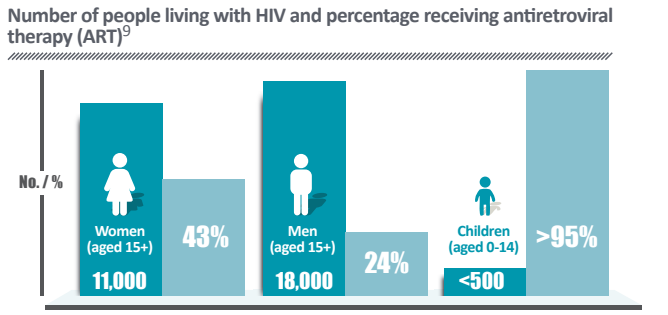
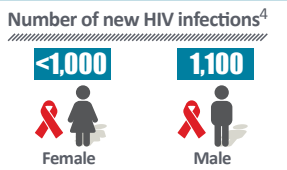
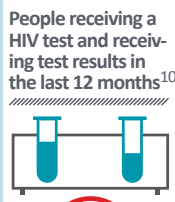
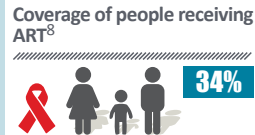
Jamaica

Background

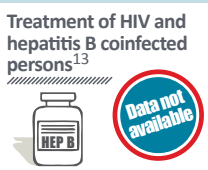
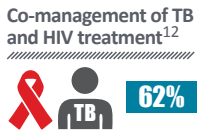
Population size
2,725,941¹



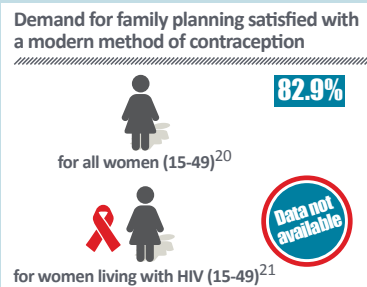
In the Caribbean, the rate of new HIV infections, concentrated among key population, remained stable 2010-2015²



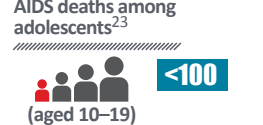
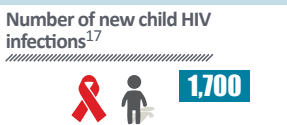
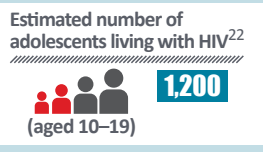
Coinfections



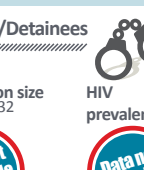
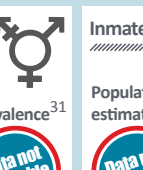
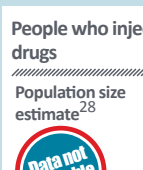
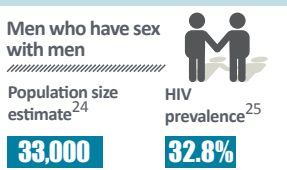
Elimination of mother-to-child transmission of HIV



Adolescents



Key populations

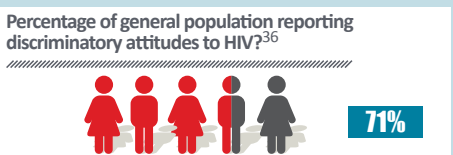


Stigma and discrimination

Supportive of AIDS response: ■ Conducive ■ Inhibits

Are there laws that criminalise HIV transmission or exposure?³⁴ **NO**

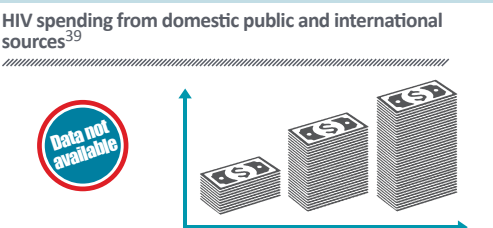
Has the Stigma Index been conducted?³⁵ **YES**



Health systems



Funding



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Policies and Strategies

Supportive of AIDS response:

Conductive

Inhibits

HIV strategy

Is there a national HIV strategy?⁴¹

YES

If yes, has the plan been costed?⁴²

NO

Have the following SRHR components been included as a measurable target:

Gender-based violence	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mentioned and a target
Prevention / elimination of mother to child transmission of HIV	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mentioned and a target
SRHR of people living with HIV	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mentioned and a target
Sexually transmitted infections	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mentioned and a target

Sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) strategy

Is there a national SRHR policy or strategy?⁴³

YES

Have the following HIV components been included as a measurable target?

HIV counselling and testing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mentioned and a target
Prevention / elimination of mother to child transmission of HIV	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mentioned and a target
SRHR of people living with HIV	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mentioned and a target
Sexually transmitted infections	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mentioned and a target

HIV testing and counselling strategy

Is there a national policy/strategy or other policy document from your government on HIV testing?⁴⁴

YES

Elimination of mother-to-child transmission strategies

Is there a plan to eliminate MTCT of HIV and syphilis?⁴⁵

YES

Integrated plan to eliminate MTCT of HIV and syphilis⁴⁶

YES

Is there a national policy to eliminate MTCT of hepatitis B?⁴⁷

YES

SRHR and HIV integration strategy

Is there a national SRHR and HIV integration policy or strategy?⁴⁸

YES

Tuberculosis (TB) strategy

Is there a national policy/strategy or other policy document from your government on Tuberculosis?⁴⁹

Data not available

What are the main focus areas:

.....

.....

.....

.....

Cervical cancer policy

Is there a cervical cancer policy?⁵⁰

NO

Community service delivery strategy

Is there a national policy and strategy on community delivery of antiretroviral therapy?⁵¹

Data not available

What approaches are utilized to support community delivery of antiretroviral therapy

.....

Viral hepatitis strategy⁵²

Is there a specific strategy for the prevention and control of hepatitis B and/or hepatitis C?

NO

Does your Government have goals for the prevention and control of hepatitis B and/or hepatitis C?

NO

Does your Government have a hepatitis B vaccination policy?

YES

Does a hepatitis B vaccination policy exist for:

- Infants
- Adolescents
- Healthcare Workers
- Military personnel
- Travelers
- Persons at high risk

Laws

Supportive of AIDS response:

Inhibits

Partially

Conductive

People living with HIV

Are there laws that:⁵³

criminalise HIV transmission or exposure?^{54,54a}

No

impose HIV specific restrictions on entry, stay or residence?^{55,55a}

No

address HIV-related discrimination and protect people living with HIV?^{56,56a}

Data not available

Gender-based violence

Are there laws that address gender-based violence?^{57,57a}

Yes

Key populations

Are there laws that:⁵⁸

criminalise same-sex sexual activities?^{59,59a}

Yes

deem sex work as illegal?^{60,60a}

Yes. Selling sexual services criminalized

mandate the death penalty for drug offences?^{61,61a}

No

demand compulsory detention for people who use drugs?^{62,62a}

No

recognise a third, neutral and non-specific gender besides male and female?^{63,63a}

No

Age of consent

What is the minimum legal age for marriage without parental consent?⁶⁴

18 Female 18 Male

What is the legal age for HIV testing (without parental consent)?⁶⁵

18 Female 18 Male

What is the legal age for accessing contraceptives?⁶⁶

18 Female 18 Male

What is the legal age for consent to sexual intercourse?⁶⁷

16 Girls Data not available Boys

Jamaica

Stigma and Discrimination, & Gender-based Violence



Stigma and discrimination

Stigma faced by people living with HIV

Percentage of general population reporting discriminatory attitudes to HIV⁶⁸



71%

Stigma Index⁶⁹

Supportive of AIDS response:

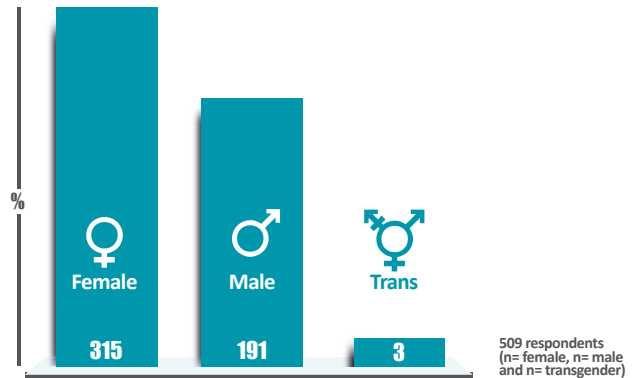
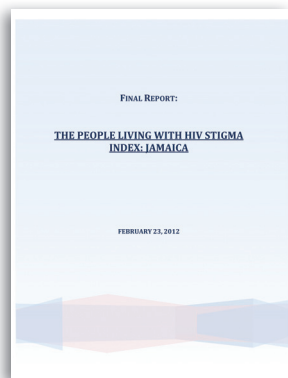
■ Conducive

■ Inhibits

Has the Stigma Index been conducted?⁷⁰

YES
 2012

The People Living with HIV Stigma Index provides a tool that measures and detects changing trends in relation to stigma and discrimination experienced by people living with HIV. In the initiative, the process is just as important as the product. It aims to address stigma relating to HIV while also advocating on the key barriers and issues perpetuating stigma - a key obstacle to HIV treatment, prevention, care and support.



Reporting experience of stigma and discrimination that hinder access to HIV and sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services



Could access ART (among people yet to commence)



Denied SRH services in last 12 months due to HIV status



Had a constructive discussion on HIV treatment options



Denied family planning services in last 12 months due to HIV status



Since being diagnosed HIV-positive, ever counselled about reproductive options

48%
 Women

36%
 Men

Experienced forced or coerced sterilization by healthcare provider on the basis of HIV

12.3%

Sought redress if rights violated



Gender-based violence

Gender-based violence⁷¹

Girls married before 18⁷²

8%



Prevalence of recent intimate partner violence⁷³



9.9%

Wife agrees husband justified beating her

One specified reason⁷⁴ if she refuses sex with him⁷⁵



Five reasons: argues with him; refuses to have sex; burns the food; goes out without telling him; or when she neglects the children.

Women's empowerment⁷⁶

Ability to participate in decisions regarding their own health⁷⁷



Women who believe wife is justified in refusing sex with husband in three specific circumstances⁷⁸



Specific circumstances: knows husband has a sexually transmitted disease, knows husband has intercourse with other women, or is tired or not in the mood

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Jamaica

Children & Adolescents



Children (aged below 18)

Children and social protection

Children who have lost one or both parents due to AIDS⁷⁹



Children whose households received external support⁸⁰



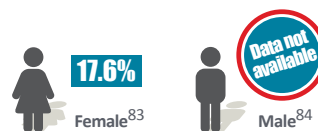
Adolescents (aged 10-19) and Young People (aged 15-24)

Sexual behaviour

Sex before age 15



Median age at first sex among young people aged 20-24



HIV

Estimated number of adolescents living with HIV (aged 10-19)⁸⁵



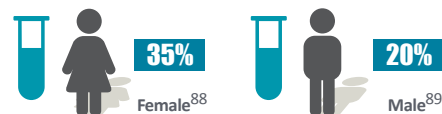
AIDS deaths among adolescents (aged 10-19)⁸⁶



New HIV infections among adolescents (aged 15-19)⁸⁷



Adolescents aged 15-19 who were ever tested for HIV and received the results



Young people aged 15-24 living with HIV⁹⁰



Sexual and reproductive health and rights

Unmet need for family planning among young women aged 15-19⁹¹



Young women aged 15-19 able to participate in decisions about their healthcare⁹²



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Jamaica

Key Populations



Key populations: UNAIDS considers gay men and other men who have sex with men, sex workers and their clients, transgender people, people who inject drugs and prisoners and other incarcerated people as the main key population groups. These populations often suffer from punitive laws or stigmatizing policies, and they are among the most likely to be exposed to HIV. Their engagement is critical to a successful HIV response everywhere—they are key to the epidemic and key to the response. Countries should define the specific populations that are key to their epidemic and response based on the epidemiological and social context. The term key populations at higher risk also may be used more broadly, referring to additional populations that are most at risk of acquiring or transmitting HIV, regardless of the legal and policy environment.⁹³

Missing from the data

Size estimates, prevalence and testing

	Men who have sex with men	Sex workers	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Inmates/ Detainees
Population size estimate 	33,000 ⁹⁴	18,696 ⁹⁵	Data not available ⁹⁶	Data not available ⁹⁷	Data not available ⁹⁸
HIV prevalence 	32.8% ⁹⁹	4.1% ¹⁰⁰	Data not available ¹⁰¹	Data not available ¹⁰²	Data not available ¹⁰³
HIV testing 	68.9% ¹⁰⁴	59.2% ¹⁰⁵	Data not available ¹⁰⁶	Data not available ¹⁰⁷	

Prevention

Condom use 	73.3% ¹⁰⁸	85.2% ¹⁰⁹	Data not available ¹¹⁰	Data not available ¹¹¹
Number of needles per person who injects drugs 			Data not available ¹¹²	

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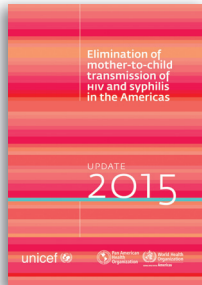
Jamaica

Elimination of Mother-to-Child Transmission & Integrated Services

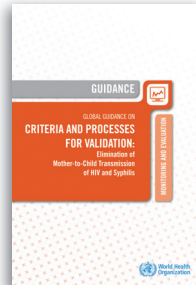


HIV and syphilis

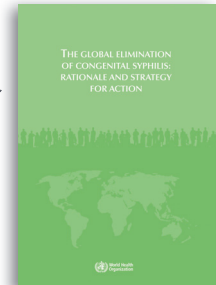
WHO (2015). Elimination of Mother-to-Child Transmission of HIV and Syphilis in the Americas. Update 2015.¹¹³



Global guidance on criteria and processes for validation: elimination of mother-to-child transmission (EMTCT) of HIV and syphilis.¹¹⁴



The global elimination of congenital syphilis: rationale and strategy for action¹¹⁵



Elimination of mother-to-child transmission of HIV

Number of HIV-positive women delivering¹¹⁶



<500

Number of new child HIV infections¹¹⁷



1,700

Four-pronged strategy

Prong 1: new HIV infections among women 15-49¹¹⁸

<500

Prong 2: unmet need for family planning for women of reproductive age¹¹⁹

14%

Prong 3: final mother-to-child HIV transmission rate¹²⁰

3.2%

Prong 3: women receiving antiretrovirals (ARVs) (excluding single dose nevirapine) to prevent new infections among children¹²¹

>95%

Prong 4: ART coverage among children under 15 years¹²²

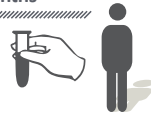
>95%

Pregnant women who know their HIV status¹²³



99%

Pregnant women attending antenatal care (ANC) whose sexual partners were tested for HIV in the last 12 months¹²⁴



Visiting ANC clinic at least once¹²⁵



98%

Visiting ANC clinic at least 4 times¹²⁶



86%

Skilled attendant at birth (total)¹²⁷



99%

Early infant diagnosis¹²⁸



57%

Coverage of infant ARV prophylaxis¹²⁹



Co-trimoxazole (CTX) prophylaxis coverage¹³⁰



Demand for family planning satisfied with a modern method of contraception for women living with HIV (15-49)¹³¹



Elimination of mother-to-child transmission of congenital syphilis¹³²

Congenital syphilis rate (live births and stillbirth) (per 100,000 live births)¹³³



Syphilis testing in pregnant women¹³⁴

87.1%

Syphilis rates among antenatal care attendees¹³⁵

2.1%

Syphilis treatment coverage among syphilis-positive antenatal care attendees¹³⁶



Hepatitis B

Elimination of mother-to-child transmission of hepatitis B

Coverage of birth dose of hepatitis B vaccine i.e. within 24 hours of birth¹³⁷



Coverage of third dose of hepatitis B vaccine among infants (<12 months of age)¹³⁸



Integrated service delivery

Health facilities provide HIV services integrated with other health services

- Many
- Few
- None

HIV counselling and testing with SRH¹³⁹

FEW ✓



EMTCT/prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV (PMTCT) with antenatal care/maternal and child health¹⁴⁰

MANY ✓



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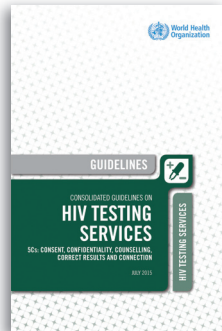
Jamaica

HIV Testing and Counselling, & Treatment

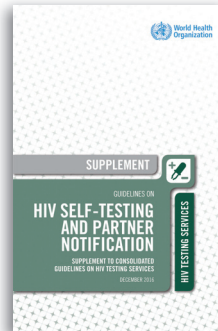


HIV testing and counselling

Consolidated guidelines on HIV testing services¹⁴¹



Guidelines on HIV self-testing and partner notification¹⁴²

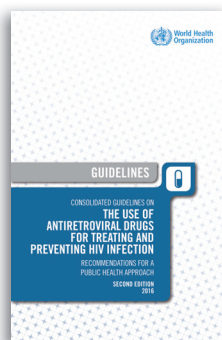


People receiving a HIV test and receiving test results in the last 12 months¹⁴³



HIV treatment

Consolidated guidelines on the use of antiretroviral drugs for treating and preventing HIV infection¹⁴⁴



Number of people receiving ART¹⁴⁵



Coverage of people receiving ART¹⁴⁶



Deaths averted due to ART¹⁴⁷



Late HIV diagnoses (i.e. HIV-positive people with first CD4 cell count <200 cells/ μ L)¹⁴⁸



12 month retention on ART¹⁴⁹



24 month retention on ART¹⁵⁰



Viral load suppression¹⁵¹

66%

Jamaica

Tuberculosis, Viral Hepatitis & Cervical Cancer



Ending TB¹⁵²

54th DIRECTING COUNCIL
67th SESSION OF THE REGIONAL COMMITTEE OF WHO FOR THE AMERICAS
Washington, D.C., USA, 29 September-2 October 2015

Agenda Item 4.8

CDSE/13, Rev. 1
2 October 2015
Original: Spanish

PLAN OF ACTION FOR THE PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF TUBERCULOSIS

Reduce mortality due to tuberculosis by at least 24% by 2019 (0.8 per 100,000 population) compared to 2014 (1.1 per 100,000 population).¹⁵³

Tuberculosis

Incident TB cases in people living with HIV¹⁵⁴



29

TB-related deaths among people living with HIV¹⁵⁵



9

Number of TB patients living with HIV receiving ART¹⁵⁶



18

Co-management of TB and HIV treatment¹⁵⁷



62%

Proportion of people living with HIV receiving TB preventive therapy¹⁵⁸



Proportion of people living with HIV newly enrolled in HIV care with active TB disease¹⁵⁹



Integrated services

Health facilities providing HIV services with other health services

HIV counselling and testing, and tuberculosis¹⁶⁰



ART and tuberculosis¹⁶¹



Hepatitis B and C: prevention, care and treatment^{162,163}

54th DIRECTING COUNCIL
67th SESSION OF THE REGIONAL COMMITTEE OF WHO FOR THE AMERICAS
Washington, D.C., USA, 29 September-2 October 2015

Agenda Item 4.10

CDSE/13, Rev. 1
2 October 2015
Original: English

PLAN OF ACTION FOR THE PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF VIRAL HEPATITIS

Promote the development and implementation of coordinated public health policies and interventions with the aim of eliminating hepatitis B and hepatitis C in Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) Member States by 2030.¹⁶⁴

Viral Hepatitis

Estimated mortality (2004) per 100,000 population¹⁶⁵

Acute hepatitis B (HBV) **14.72**

Acute hepatitis C (HCV) **6.03**

Liver cancer **101.97**

Cirrhosis **186.17**

Hepatitis B testing among people in HIV care¹⁶⁶



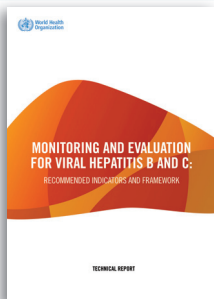
HIV-HBV coinfected persons currently on combined treatment¹⁶⁷



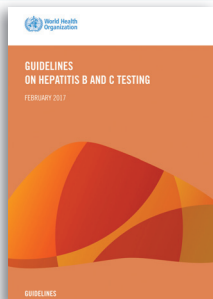
Hepatitis C testing among people in HIV care¹⁶⁸



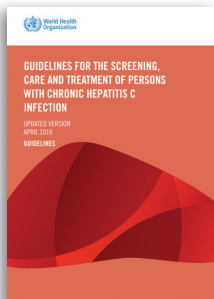
HIV-HCV coinfected persons currently on combined treatment¹⁶⁹



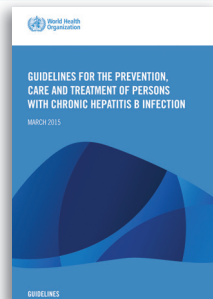
Monitoring and evaluation for viral hepatitis B and C: recommended indicators and framework¹⁷⁰



Guidelines on hepatitis B and C testing¹⁷¹

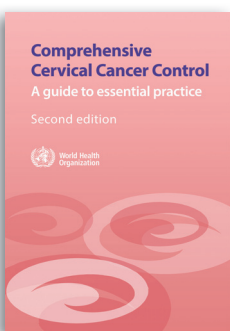


Guidelines for the screening, care and treatment of persons with chronic hepatitis C infection. Updated version, April 2016¹⁷²



Guidelines for the prevention, care and treatment of persons with chronic hepatitis B infection¹⁷³

Cervical cancer¹⁷⁴



Women living with HIV are at 4-5 times greater risk of developing cervical cancer.

Epidemiology

Number of new cervical cancer cases (Year)¹⁷⁵ **302**

Number of cervical cancer deaths (Year)¹⁷⁶ **133**

Vaccination¹⁷⁷

Human Papillomavirus vaccination schedule: HPV vaccination for adolescent girls



Cancer screening and early detection¹⁷⁸

Cervical cytology (PAP)

Generally available at the public primary health care level

Acetic acid visualization (VIA)

Not generally available at the public primary health care level

Cancer treatment and palliative care¹⁷⁹

Radiotherapy **Generally available in the public health system**

Chemotherapy (medicines not specified) **Generally available in the public health system**

Oral morphine (formulation not specified) **Not generally available in the public health system**

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Jamaica

Human Resources, Service Coverage, Stockouts & Rapid Assessment



Human resources¹⁸⁰

Doctors per 1,000



Nurses and midwives per 1,000



Community and traditional health workers per 1,000



Sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) and HIV service coverage

Sexual and reproductive health and rights programmes and policies include, but are not restricted to: services for family planning; infertility services; maternal and newborn health; prevention of unsafe abortion and post-abortion care; prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV; sexually transmitted infections, including infection from HIV, reproductive tract infections, cervical cancer and other gynaecological morbidities; promotion of sexual health, including sexuality counselling; and prevention and management of gender-based violence.¹⁸¹

Primary level service delivery points offering at least three modern methods of contraception¹⁸³



Combined oral contraceptives (COCs) or “the pill”, progestogen-only pills (POPs) or “the minipill”, implants, progestogen only injectables, monthly injectables or combined injectable contraceptives (CIC), combined contraceptive patch and combined contraceptive vaginal ring (CVR), intrauterine device (IUD): copper containing, intrauterine device (IUD) levonorgestrel, female condoms, female sterilization (tubal ligation), lactational amenorrhea method (LAM), emergency contraception (levonorgestrel 1.5 mg), standard days method (SDM), basal body temperature (BBT) method, two day method, sympto-thermal method.¹⁸⁴

HIV testing and counselling facilities per 100,000 adult population¹⁸²



Commodity stockouts

Contraceptives¹⁸⁵



Antiretrovirals¹⁸⁶



STI drugs¹⁸⁷



Rapid assessment on sexual and reproductive health and HIV linkages tool¹⁸⁸

Supportive of AIDS response:

Conducive

Inhibits

Has the Rapid Assessment for Sexual and Reproductive Health and HIV Linkages been conducted?¹⁸⁹

YES

A rapid assessment of sexual and reproductive health and rights and HIV linkages is a useful tool for countries to assess existing bi-directional linkages at the policy, systems and service delivery levels.

Jamaica

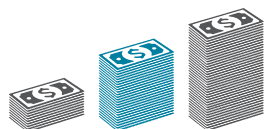
Spending & Funding



Spending

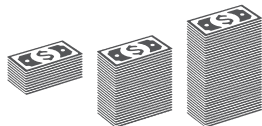
World Bank income classification¹⁹⁰

UPPER MIDDLE

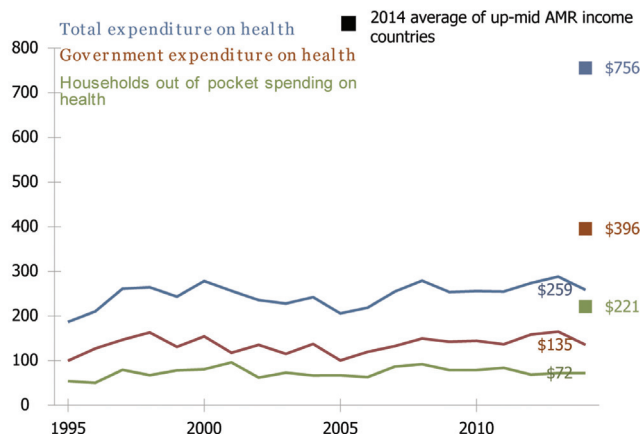


Gross national income per capita in US\$¹⁹¹

\$ 4,965



Per capita health expenditure in US\$¹⁹²



HIV funding¹⁹³

HIV spending from domestic public and international sources



HIV spending from domestic public sources

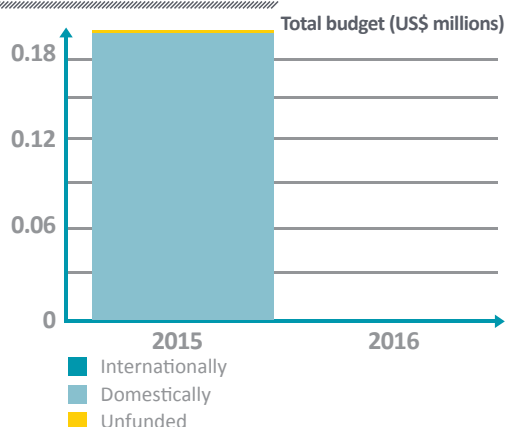


HIV spending from international sources



Tuberculosis funding¹⁹⁴

National TB budget: TB financing, 2016



National TB budget 2016 (US\$ millions)

2.1



Funding sources 2016



100% Domestic

Data are as reported to WHO. Estimates of TB and MDR-TB burden are produced by WHO in consultation with countries. Generated: 2016-11-15.

TB patients facing catastrophic total costs¹⁹⁵



Viral hepatitis funding¹⁹⁶

Supportive of AIDS response: ■ Conducive ■ Inhibits

Does your Government fund or part-fund the treatment of hepatitis B and/or hepatitis C?

The following drug for treating HBV is on the national essential medicines list or subsidized by the government: lamivudine. No drug for treating hepatitis C is on the national essential medicines list or subsidized by the government.

Publicly funded treatment is available for HBV and HCV. People who seek care in the public health-care system are eligible for publicly funded treatment for HBV but information on this for HCV was not provided. The amount spent by the government on publicly funded treatment for HBV and HCV is not known.



Disclaimer: Whilst all reasonable care has been taken in compiling these briefings we do not guarantee their accuracy or reliability and cannot be held responsible for any inaccuracies or mis-statements of fact beyond our control. If you have more up to date information please contact us at crnrcnsurvey@gmail.com