

Pakistan is preparing to submit a concept note under new funding model to the GFATM in April 2015. In this context, national authorities and UN partner agencies will compile and review available information on the epidemiology of HIV in Pakistan and develop an up-to-date epidemiological profile, of the country. The WHO country office will provide support to the national AIDS control programme in the epidemiological analysis of the HIV epidemic and AIDS response in Pakistan. The consultant will also work closely with the technical working group constituted for providing oversight to the concept note development, under the new funding model for Pakistan.

Rising epidemics among people who inject drugs (PWID) have continued unabated, with estimated national HIV prevalence at 27.2% in 2011, an increase from 11% in 2005. Recent Integrated Biological and Behavioral Surveillance (IBBS) indicate high levels of HIV among PWID in several key cities: 52.5% in Faisalabad, 49.6% in Dera Ghazi Khan, 46.2% in Gujrat, 42.2% in Karachi and 31% in Lahore (IBBS 2011). Notably, the HIV prevalence among young PWID (34%) is higher than among older cohorts of PWID (25%) aged more than 25 years (IBBS 2011). High HIV prevalence levels are also detected among hijra sex workers (HSW) in Larkana (15%) and Karachi (12%) – much higher than the estimated national prevalence of 5.2% in 2011 - and among male sex workers (MSW) in Karachi (6%) (IBBS 2011). HIV among men who have sex with men who are not sex workers has not been measured. HIV prevalence remains low (