



HIV AND AIDS DATA HUB FOR ASIA-PACIFIC

**EVIDENCE
TO ACTION**

HIV and AIDS

Data Hub for Asia-Pacific

Review in slides

Regional overview slides

Last updated: March 2018



Key population size estimates

Female sex workers size estimates

Country	Estimated size	Definition	Females (15-49)	As% of females (15-49)
Afghanistan(2015)	12,500	Information not available	7,383,134	0.2
Australia(2012)	20,500	Self identify as having a history of sex work	5,541,628	0.4
Bangladesh(2015)	102,260	Females 10+ yrs; who sell sex and contracted by clients at hotel/street/residence/brothel during last year	45,002,265	0.2
Cambodia(2011)	34,000	Females 18+ yrs; venue-based - who work in entertainment establishment or non-venue based - who are freelance/ street-based or park-based	4,022,198	0.8
China(2013)	2,520,000	Females 15-65 yrs; who have sex intercourse with males for money(excluding transgender)	376,689,505	0.7
Fiji(2012)	538	Females 18+ yrs; self-identified as engaging in transactional sex work (i.e. the provision of sexual services in exchange for cash, goods or service)	224,629	0.2
India(2015-16)	657,829	Programme data of Targeted Intervention Programme based on the criteria – a female sex worker (FSW) is an adult woman (18+years) who engages in consensual sex for money or payment in kind, as her principal means of livelihood.	341,429,000	0.2
Indonesia(2016)	226,791	Females aged 15 years or older who receive money or goods in exchange for anal or vaginal penetrative sex in the last 12 months	70,053,102	0.3
LAO PDR(2016)	13,400	Female 15-49 who works in small drink shops, beer gardens, karaoke bars, discotheques or other entertainment establishments at which men may seek to access women for the purposes of commercial sex.	1,811,572	0.8
Malaysia(2014)	21,000	Females 18+ yrs; having been paid in cash or kind for penetrative sex within the last 3 months, having more than 1 client in the same period	8,483,380	0.2
Myanmar(2015)	66,000	Females 15-49 yrs; having been paid for sex in cash or kind in the past 12 months	14,771,977	0.4
Nepal(2016)	49,013	Females 16 years and above, reporting having been paid in cash or kind for sex during the last 12 months. (establishment based, home based and street based)	8,060,560	0.6
Pakistan(2016)	174,101	Females who exchanges sex with others in return for money or benefits, irrespective of site of operation (e.g. street, bars, home, hotel, etc.)”.	48,734,153	0.4
Philippines(2015)	66,000	Females 15+ yrs; who has accepted payment (cash or kind) in exchange for sex in the past one month.	26,105,502	0.3
Sri Lanka(2013)	14,132	Any female who is selling sex in exchange of money or goods.	5,339,029	0.3
Thailand(2016)	129,133	Females 18+ who exchange money or goods for sexual services, either regularly or occasionally within the last 12 months.	17,930,048	0.7
Viet Nam(2013)	71,936	Information not available	25,831,489	0.3

Men who have sex with men size estimates

Country	Estimated size	Definition	Adult males	As% of males (15-49)
Afghanistan(2015)	10,700	Males 15+yrs; both active and passive	8,049,121	0.1
Australia(2011)	190,000	Self identify as men who have sex with men	5,614,708	3.4
Bangladesh(2015)	MSM: 101,695 MSW: 29,777	MSM: Males 10+ yrs; who had sex with males with consent in the last year regardless of whether they have sex with women or have a personal/social gay or bisexual identity but do not sell sex. MSW: Males who sell sex to other males in exchange of money or gifts in last 3 months	53,473,975	MSM: 0.2 MSW: 0.1
Cambodia(2014)	30,891	Male who have sex with male regardless of whether or not they have sex with women or have a personal or social gay or bisexual identity.	4,083,152	0.8
China(2013)	3,960,000	Males 15-65 yrs; who have sex with men in recent year	400,323,128	1.0
India(2015-16)	238,175	Programme data of Targeted Intervention Programme based on the criteria –Males 15+ yrs; who had anal or oral sex with a male/hijra partner in the last one month	365,281,206	0.1
Indonesia(2016)	754,310	Biological males aged 15-49 years or older who had sex with a man in the last 12 months	71,618,154	1.1
Japan(2013)	519,721	Not available	27,384,599	1.9
Lao PDR (2016)	50,000	15 -49 year old men who have anal or oral sex with men	1,817,676	2.8
Malaysia(2014)	170,000	Males 18+ yrs, who had engaged in anal sex with men at least once in the previous six months	8,472,244	2.0
Mongolia(2014)	3,118	Males 15-49 yrs; who had anal or oral sex with men in the past 12 months	836,336	0.4
Myanmar(2015)	252,000	Males 15+ yrs; who has had anal sex with another male in the past 6 months	14,349,533	1.8
Nepal(2016)	MSM: 60,333 MSW: 18,287	MSM: Males who have oral and/or anal sex with other biological males, at least once, in the past 12 months. MSW: Males 16+yrs; who had oral and/or anal sex with other males in the past 12 months in exchange for money or other benefits.	7,145,550	MSM: 1 MSW: 0.3
Pakistan(2016)	MSM: 832,213 MSW: 55,340	MSM: Male 13+ yrs who has sex with other men as a matter of preference or practice, regardless of their sexual identity/orientation, and irrespective of whether or not they also have sex with women MSW: Males 13+yrs; who undertakes sexual activity with a man in return for money or benefits	51,045,195	MSM: 1.6 MSW: 0.1
Philippines(2015)	MSM: 531,500 MSW: 86,600	MSM: Males 15+ yrs; who had oral or anal sex with a male in the past 12 months. MSW: Males 15+yrs; who had oral or anal sex with a male in the past 12 months and accepted cash or kind in exchange for sex regardless of establishment-based or not	24,435,734	MSM: 2.2 MSW: 0.4
Sri Lanka(2013)	7,551	All men who have sex with other men as a matter of prevalence or practice, regardless of their sexual identity or sexual orientation.	5,049,250	0.1
Thailand(2016)	MSM: 527,900 MSW: 26,341	MSM: Male 18+, anal or oral sex with male in the past 6 months. MSW: Male 18+ who exchange money or goods for sexual services either regularly or occasionally in the last 12 months	17,559,378	MSM: 3 MSW: 0.2
Viet Nam(2013)	382,506	Men who have sex with men	26,182,125	1.5

People who inject drugs size estimates

Country	Estimated size	Definition	Males (15-49)	As% of males (15-49)
Afghanistan(2015)	40,900	Information not available	8,049,121	0.5
Australia(2005)	215,000	Information not available	5,822,784	3.7
Bangladesh(2015)	33,067 (Total) 32,021 (Male) 1045 (Female)	Males who injected drugs within the last 1 year Females who injected drugs within the last 1 year	45,033,462	0.07
Cambodia(2012)	1300 (Total) 1124 (Male) 176 (Female)	18+yrs; who injected drugs at least one time in the last 1 year	3,966,282	0.03
China(2013)	1,930,000	Persons who ever injected drugs	400,323,128	0.5
India(2015-16)	127,532	Programme data of Targeted Intervention Programme based on the criteria-Males 15+ yrs; who has used any psychotropic (addictive/mind altering) substance or drug for recreational or non-medical reasons through injections, at least once in the last 3 months	365,281,206	0.03
Indonesia(2016)	33,492 (Male)	People aged 15 years or older who injected drugs categorized as narcotics in the last 12 months	71,618,154	0.05
Lao PDR (2016)	1600	Information not available	1,817,676	0.1
Malaysia(2014)	170,000	Males 18+ yrs; who injected drugs in the last 6 months	8,472,244	2
Myanmar(2014)	830,00	Males 15+ yrs, who injected drugs in the last month	14,191,807	0.6
Nepal(2016)	30,868	People who inject various drugs into their muscles or veins for the purpose of intoxication in the last 12 months	7,145,550	0.4
Pakistan(2016)	113,776	Persons 15+ yrs; who injected drugs regularly, for non-therapeutic purposes in the last 6 months	51,045,195	0.2
Philippines(2015)	10000 -21700	Males 15+ yrs; who injected drugs for non-medical purposes in the last six months	24,435,734	0.04 -0.09
Sri Lanka(2013)	423	Persons who are currently injecting drugs	5,049,250	0.01
Thailand(2015)	42,650	People who inject drugs at least once within the last month	17,685,689	0.2
Viet Nam(2013)	271,506	Information not available	26,182,125	1.0

Transgender (male-to-female) size estimates

Country	Estimated size	Definition	Males (15-49)	As% of males (15-49)
Afghanistan(2015)	28,000	Information not available	8,049,121	0.3
Bangladesh(2015)	10,199 (Total) 7,925 (TGSW)	Transwomen 18+ yrs; who identify themselves as belonging to a traditional hijra sub-culture and who maintain the guru-chela hijra hierarchy. They maybe sub-categorized as: Sex Worker Hijra, Badhai Hijra and Radhuni hijra	45,033,462	0.02
Cambodia(2014)	3080	TG women who are biologically male at birth and who self identify as female or third gender. This entail dressing up, expressing characteristic, attitudes and behaviour of a woman	4,036,402	0.1
Fiji(2012)	319 (TG SW)	Male-to-female transgender 18+ yrs; self-identified as engaging in transactional sex work (i.e. the provision of sexual services in exchange for cash, goods or service)	237,117	0.1
India(2015-16)*	25984	Individuals who voluntarily seek initiation into the Hijra community, whose traditional profession is 'badhai' (blessings or good wishes by clapping their hands and seeking alms).	365,281,206	0.01
Indonesia(2016)	38928	Biological males aged 15 years or older who identify their gender identity as females	71,618,154	0.1
Malaysia(2016)	24,000	Individuals who are biologically male but with female identity	9,109,000	0.3
Nepal(2016)	21460	TG women are biological males who have identified themselves as Transgender. A transgender is a male who appears as, wishes to be considered as, or has undergone surgery to become a female.	6,962,000	0.3
Pakistan(2016)	52646 (TG SW)	Individuals 15+ yrs who identify themselves as transgender and receive money or goods in exchange for sexual services, either regularly or occasionally	50,046,000	0.1
Philippines(2015)	122,800	Born males 15+ yrs; identifies as female, who had oral or anal or vaginal sex with a male in the past 12 months.	24,435,734	0.5
Thailand(2016)	62,800	Men who express women characteristics e.g. long hair, wearing make-up, breast appearance, not necessarily undergo sex reassignment surgery.	17,686,000	0.4

Key data availability for transgender people (2010-2016)

	Population size estimate	HIV prevalence		Condom use	Prevention coverage*	HIV testing coverage*	Treatment	Spending
		(National)	(Subnational)					
Cambodia	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
India	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Indonesia	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Lao PDR	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Malaysia	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Myanmar	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Nepal	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Pakistan	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Philippines	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
PNG	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Singapore	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Thailand	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Timor-Leste	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Viet Nam	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

*Survey or programme data



DATA AVAILABLE



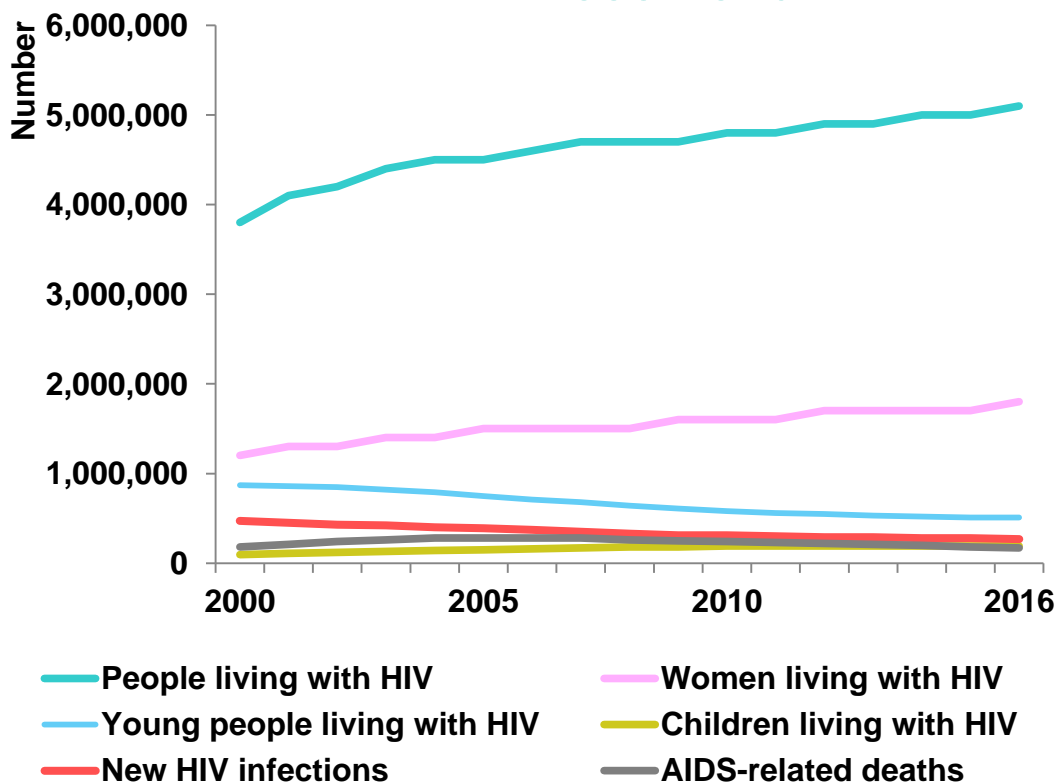
DATA NOT AVAILABLE/ NOT REPORTED

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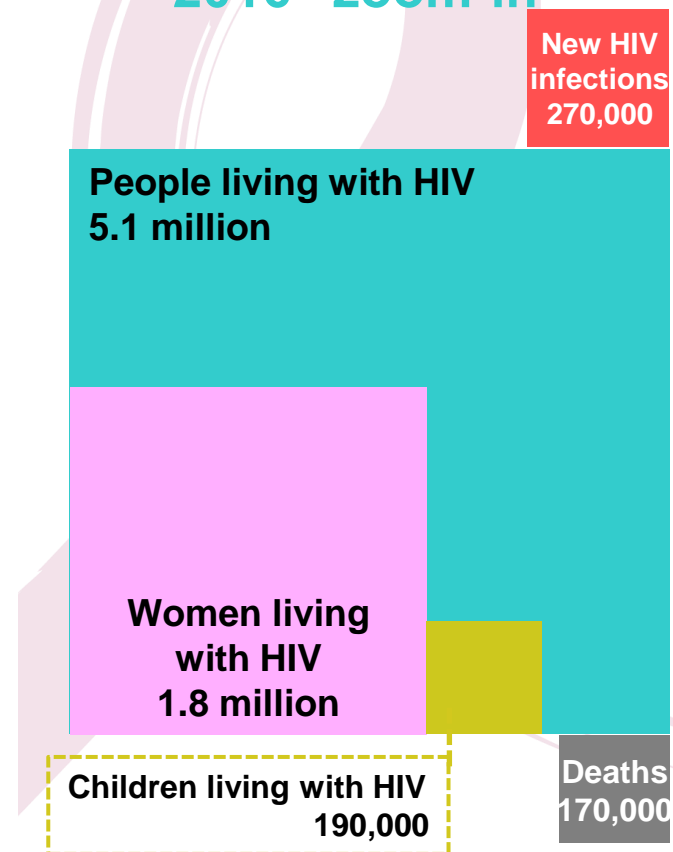
HIV prevalence and epidemiology

Regional overview of trends in HIV infections and AIDS-related deaths

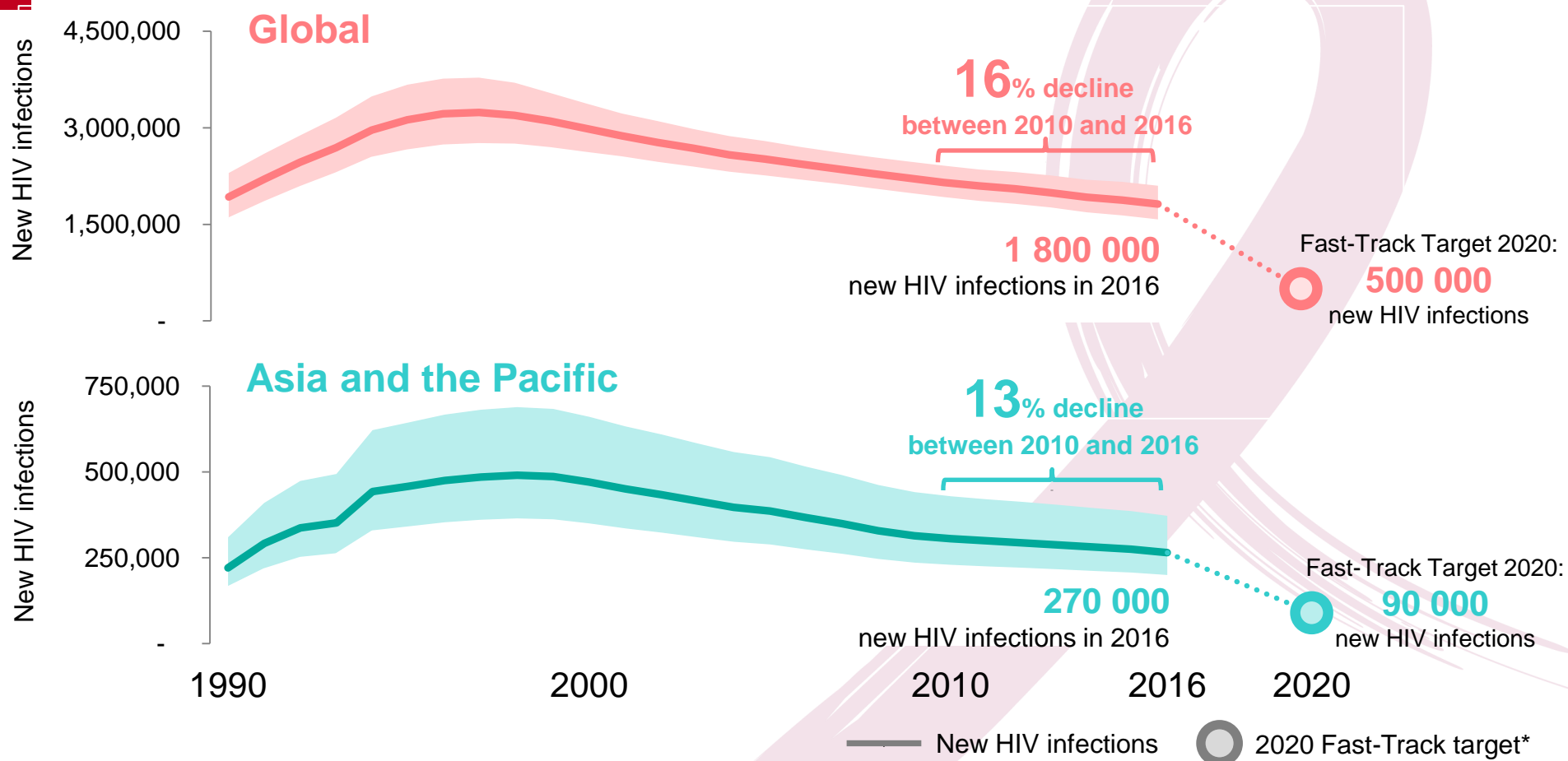
HIV and AIDS in Asia and the Pacific 2000-2016



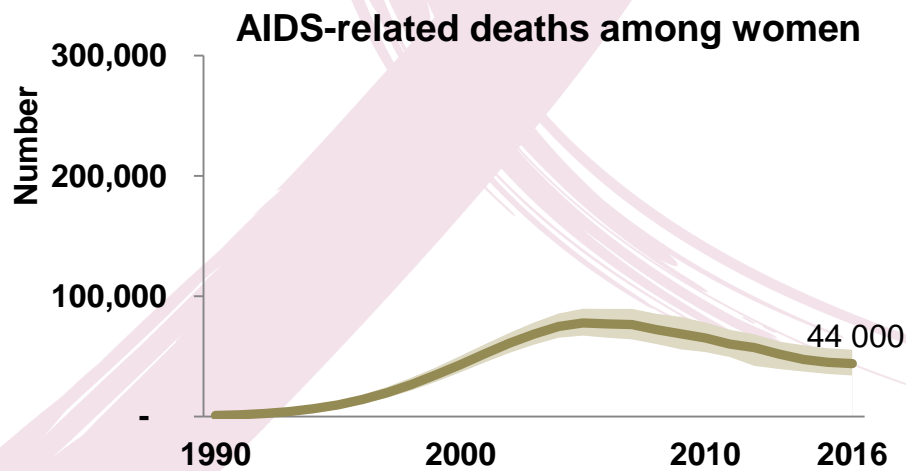
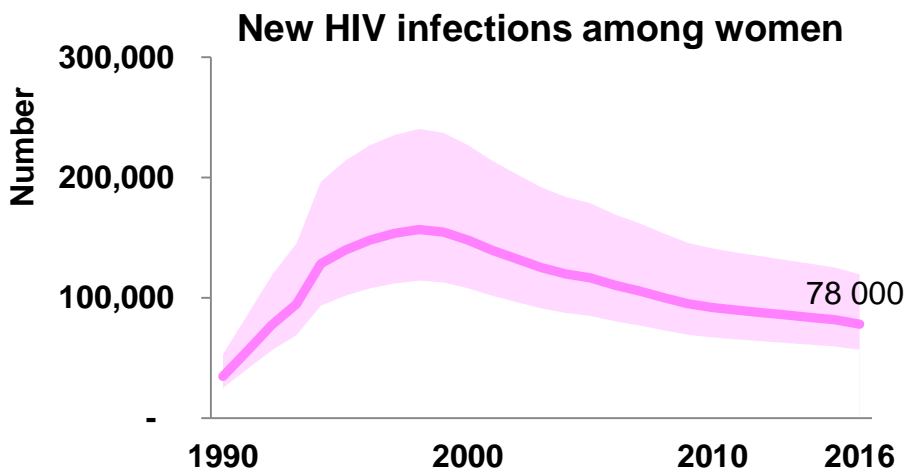
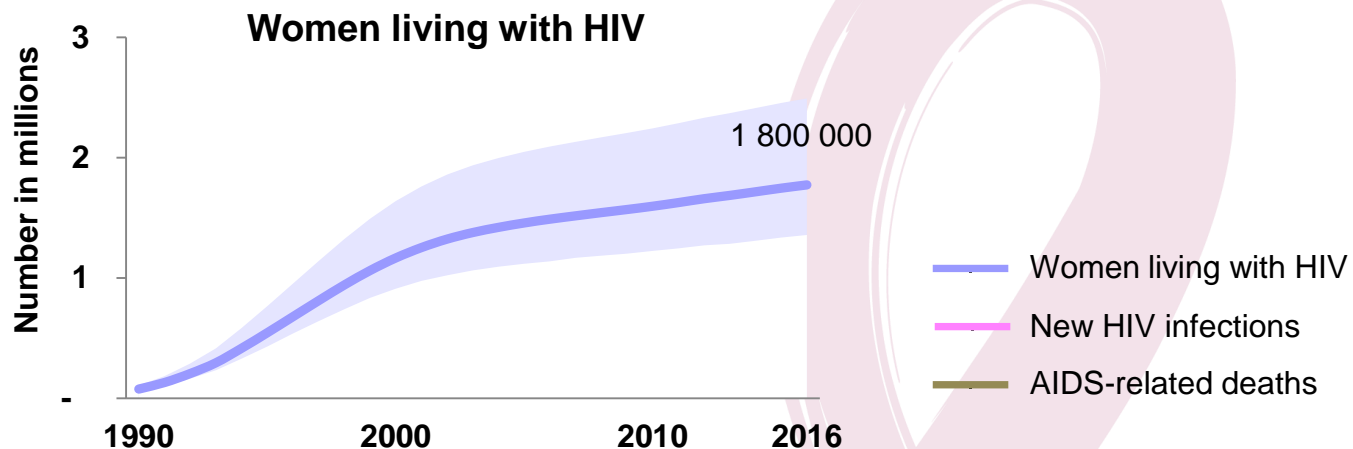
2016 “zoom-in”













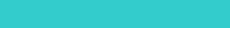

Rate of decline in new HIV infections: Global vs. Asia and the Pacific



Trends in HIV infections and AIDS-related deaths among women in Asia and the Pacific, 1990-2016

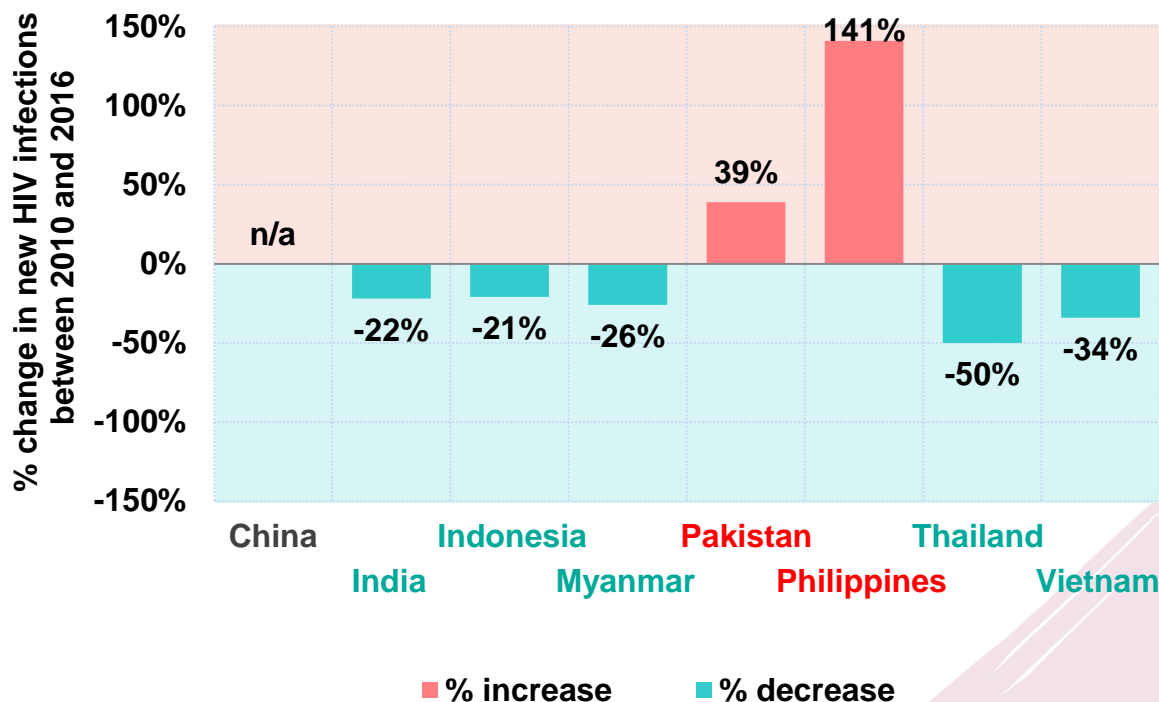


Countries in Asia and the Pacific that account for >90% of PLHIV and new infections, and percent change in new infections

	New HIV infections (2016)	% decline of new HIV infections between 2010 and 2016	% increase of new HIV infections between 2010 and 2016	People living with HIV (2016)
India	80,000	-22% 		2,100,000
Indonesia	48,000	-21% 		620,000
China*	45,000		N/A	850,000
Pakistan	19,000		39% 	130,000
Viet Nam	11,000	-34% 		250,000
Myanmar	11,000	-26% 		230,000
Philippines	10,500		141% 	56,000
Thailand	6,400	-50% 		450,000
Malaysia	5,700	-35% 		97,000
Papua New Guinea	2,800		4% 	46,000
Bangladesh	1,500		7% 	12,000
Nepal	<1,000	-57% 		32,000
Cambodia	<1,000	-58% 		71,000

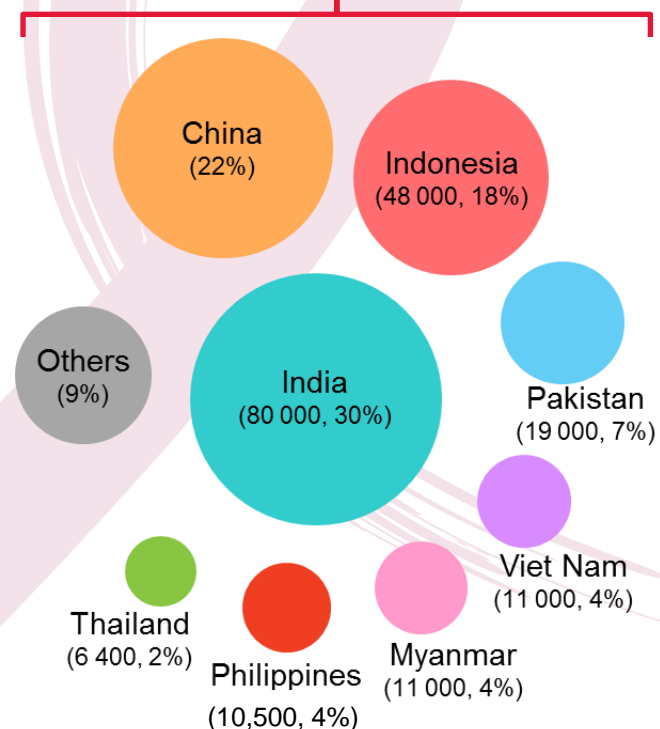
A significant variation in new HIV infections trends in Asia and the Pacific countries

Percent change in new HIV infections between 2010 and 2016



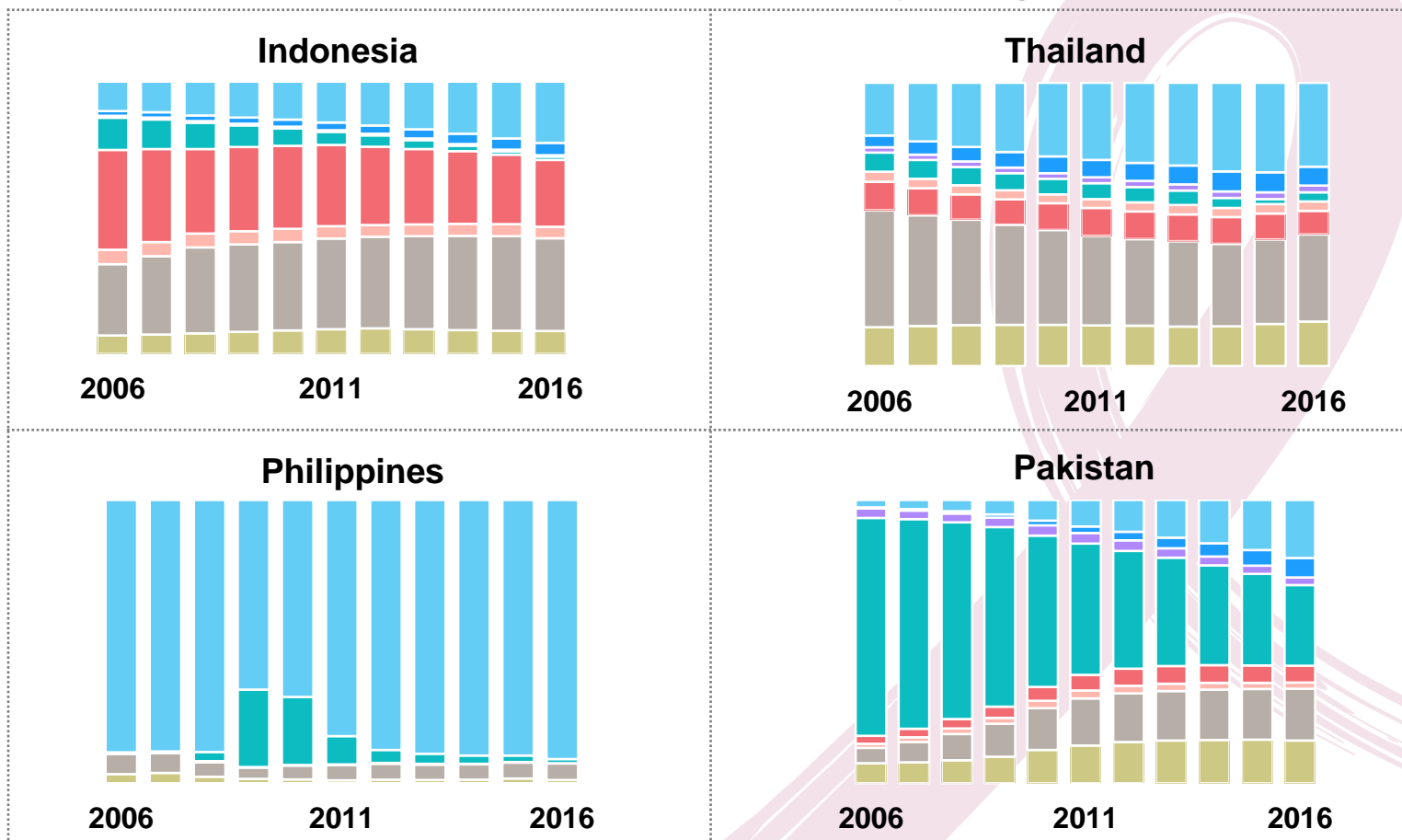
Distribution of new HIV infections by country, 2016

270 000 new HIV infections in Asia and the Pacific in 2016



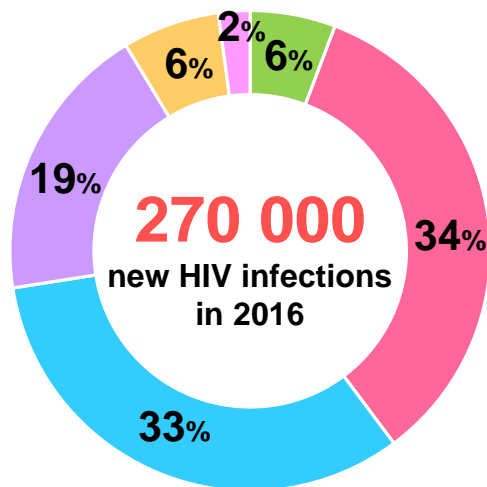
Diverse epidemic trends in Asia and the Pacific

Proportion of new HIV infections by risk groups



A significant variation in new HIV infections trend by age group in Asia and the Pacific

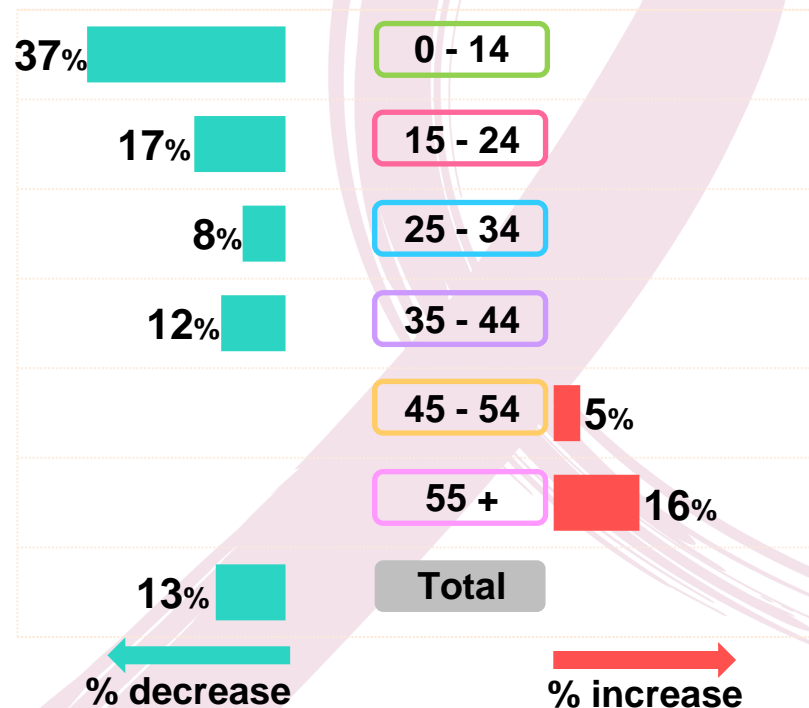
Distribution of new HIV infections by age group, 2016



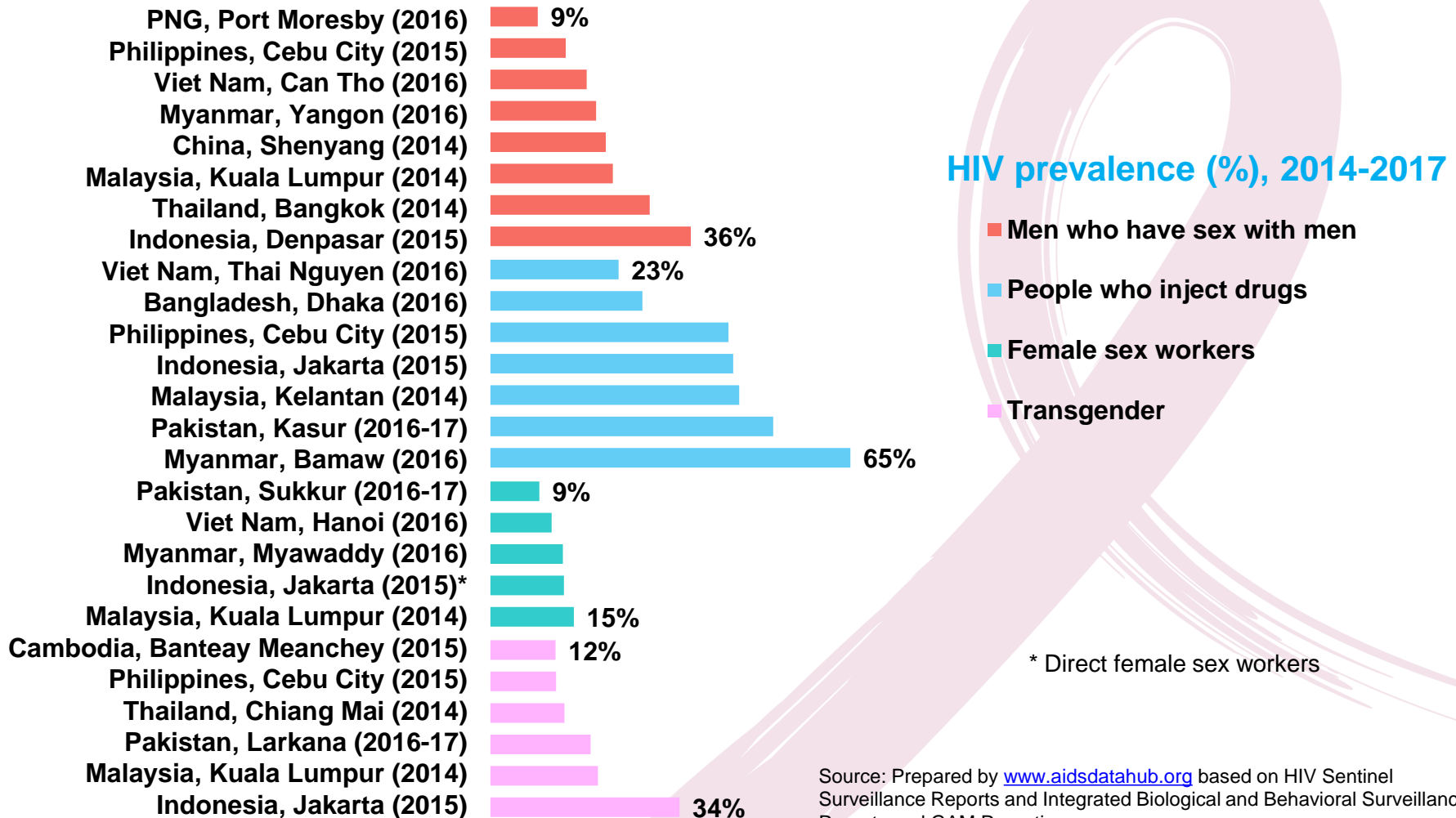
Age group (year)



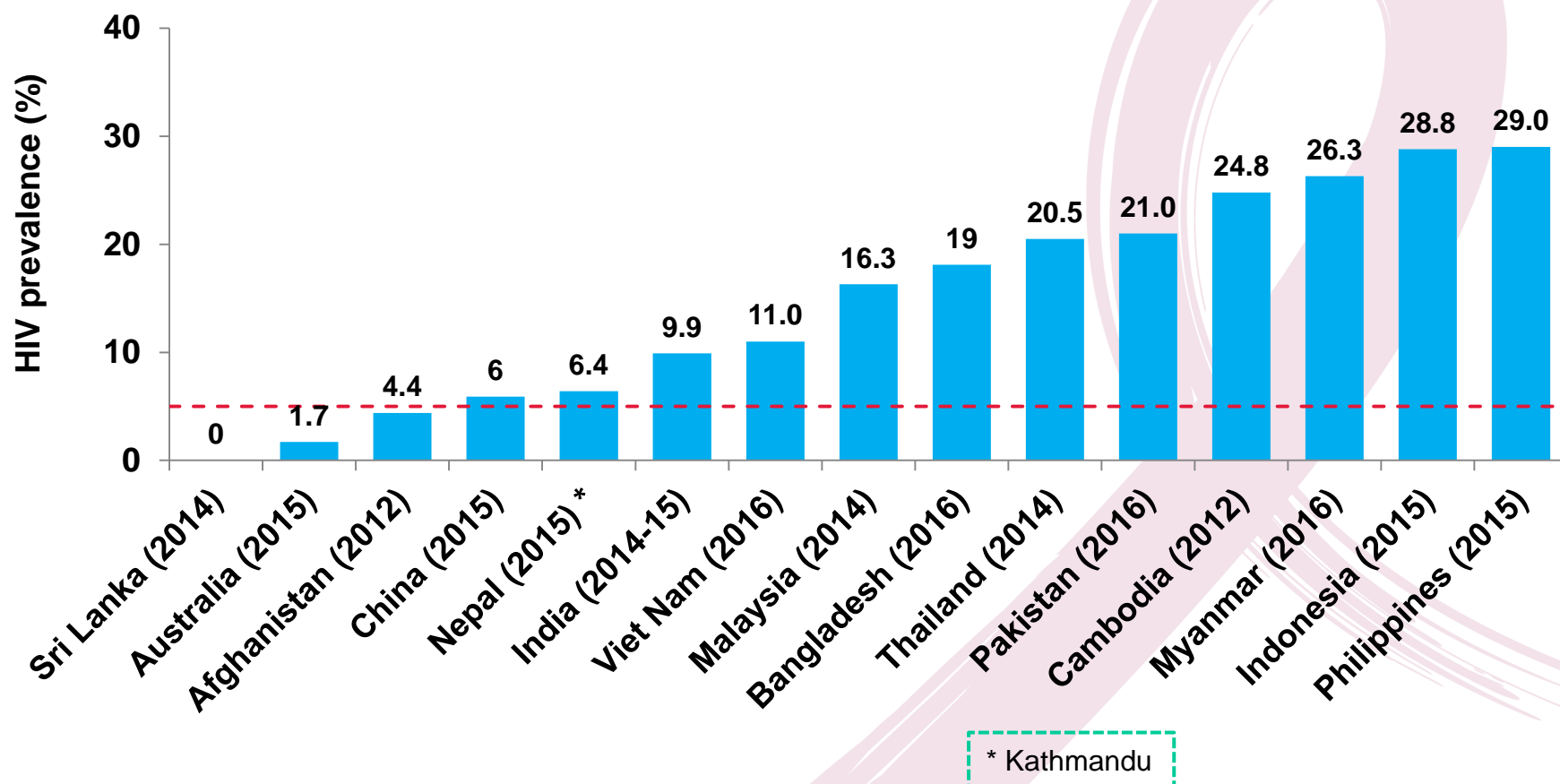
Percent change in new HIV infections between 2010 and 2016 by age group



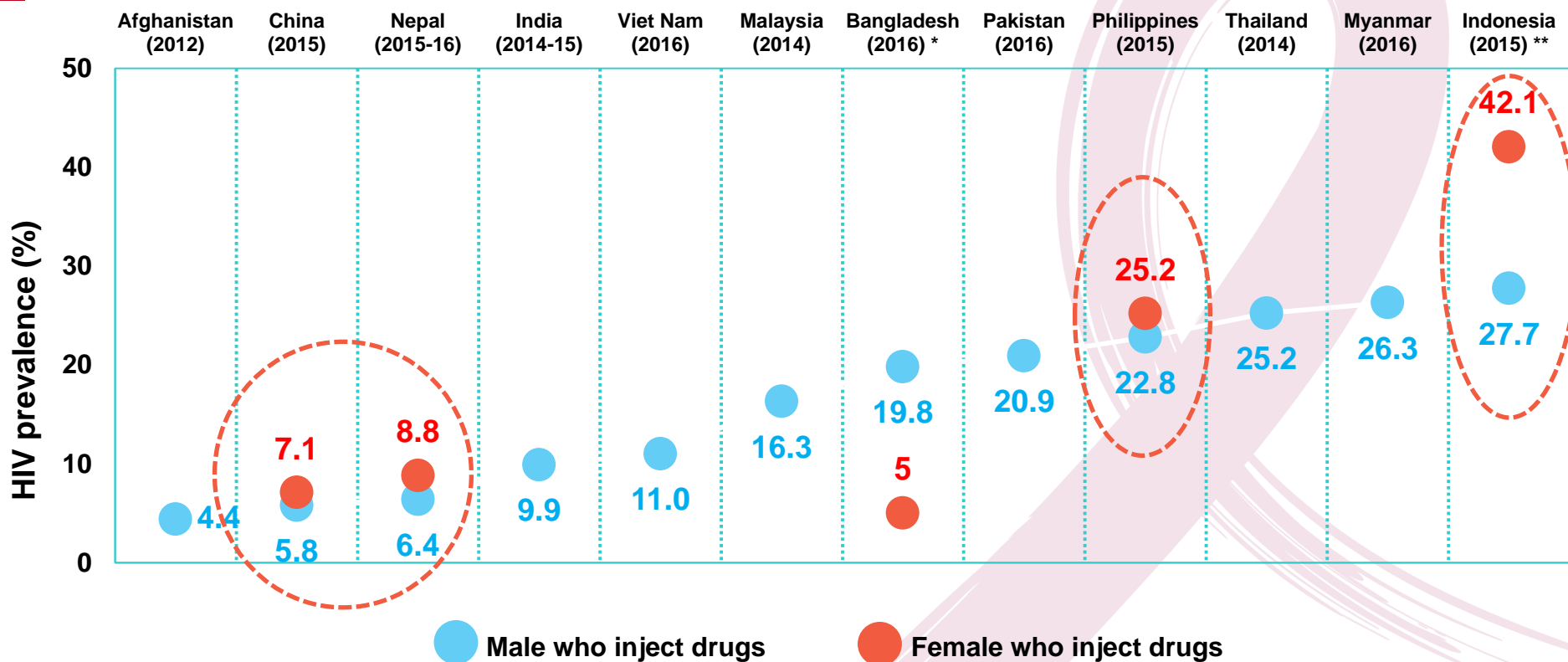
Sub-national HIV prevalence among key populations in Asia and the Pacific, 2014-2017



HIV prevalence among people who inject drugs, 2012-2016



HIV prevalence among who inject drugs by gender, 2012-2016

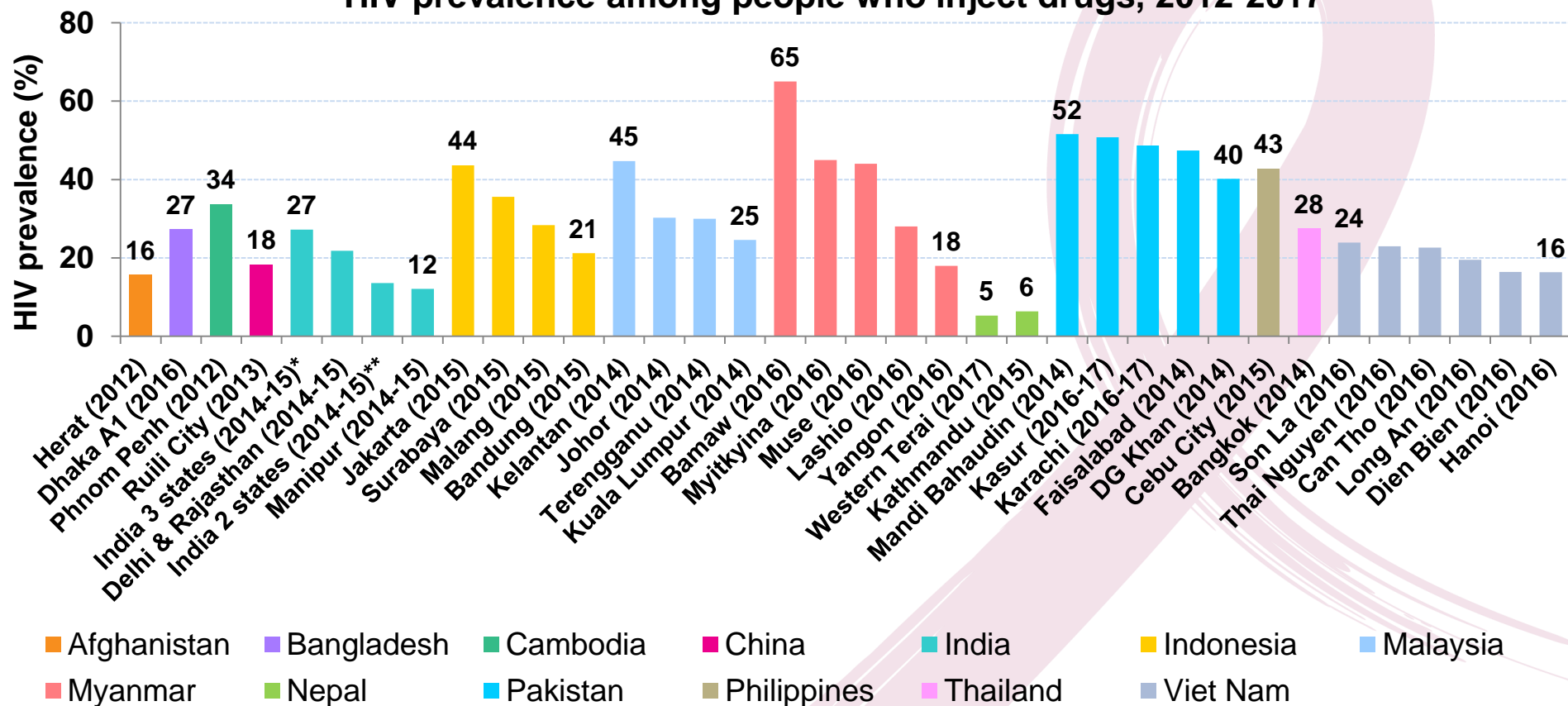


* Male PWID – Dhaka and Hili; female PWID – Dhaka

**Small sample size for female PWID

HIV prevalence among PWID in geographical locations that are higher than national prevalence, 2012-2017

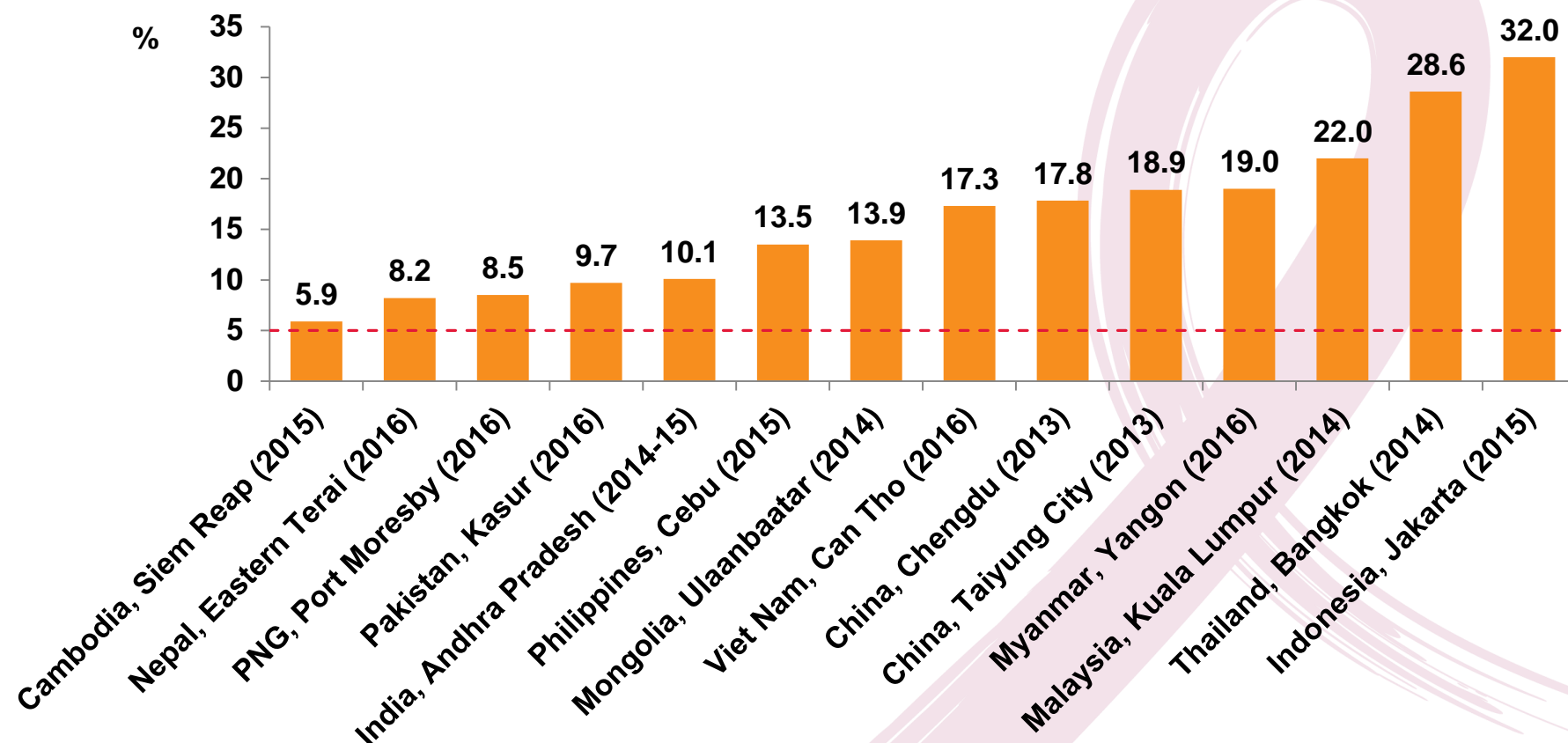
HIV prevalence among people who inject drugs, 2012-2017



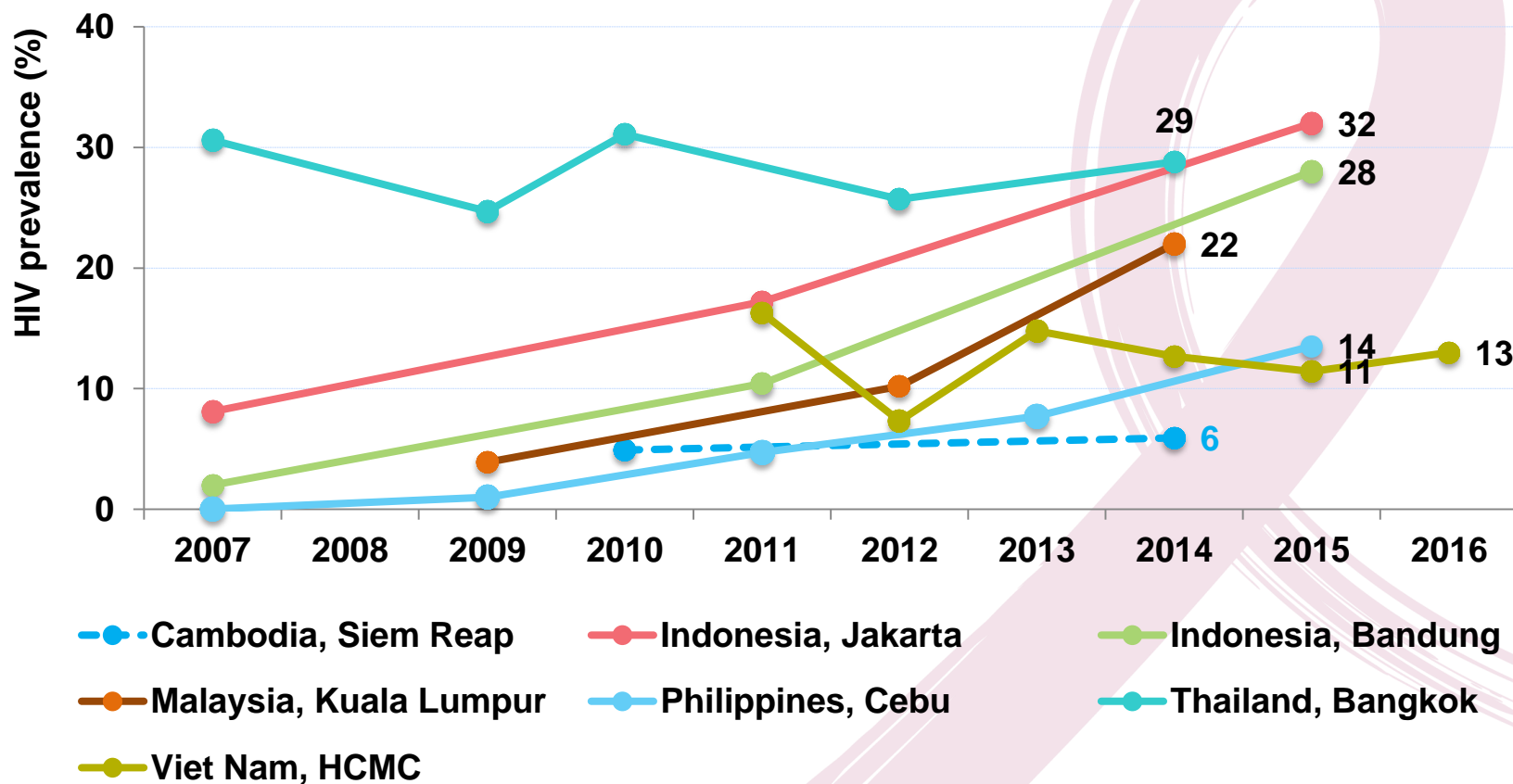
* Bihar, Uttar Pradesh & Uttarakhand

** Chhattisgarh & Madhya Pradesh

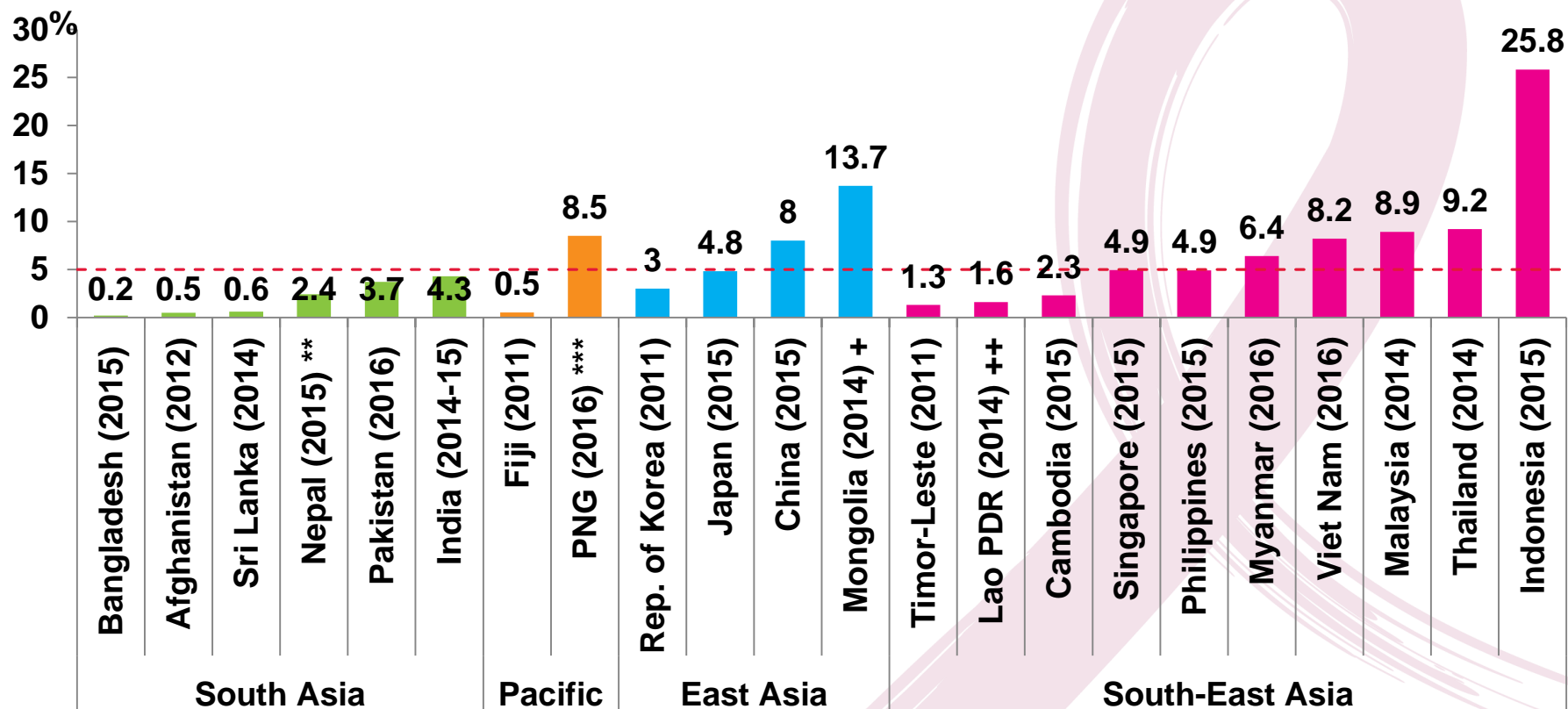
HIV prevalence > 5% among MSM in selected geographical locations, 2013-2016



High and/or rising HIV prevalence among men who have sex with men in cities, 2007-2016

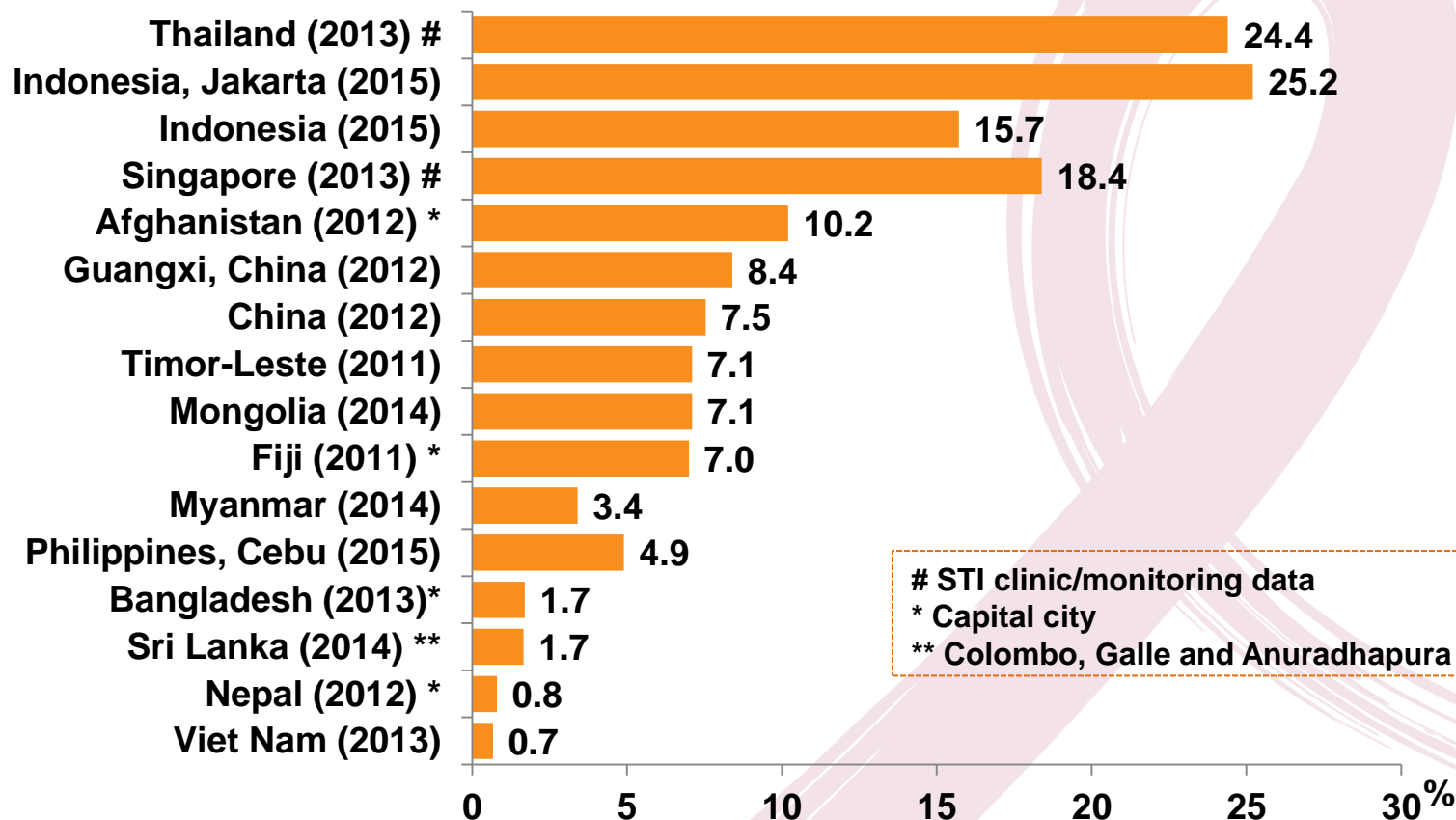


HIV prevalence among MSM by region, latest available year, 2012-2016

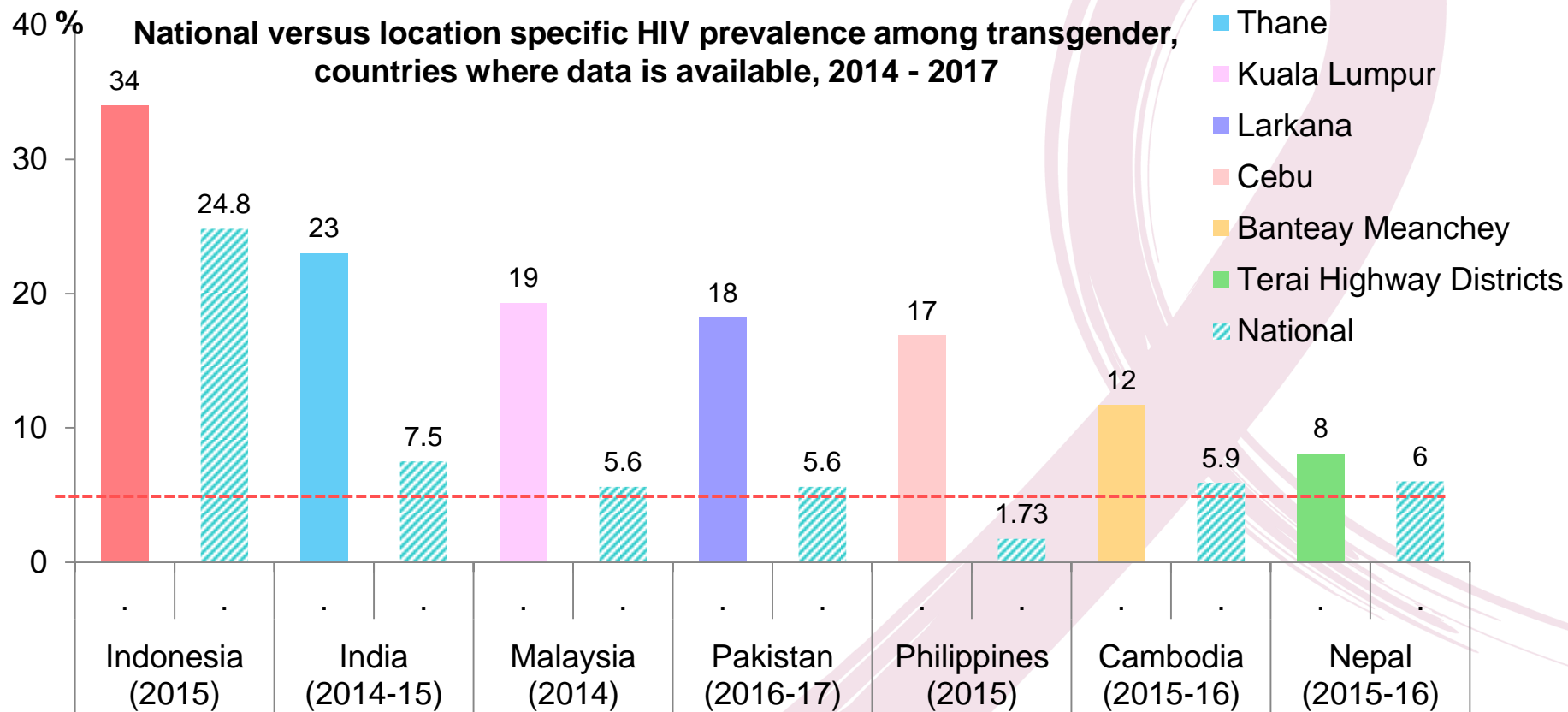


** Kathmandu, *** Port Moresby, + 3 cities, ++ 4 provinces

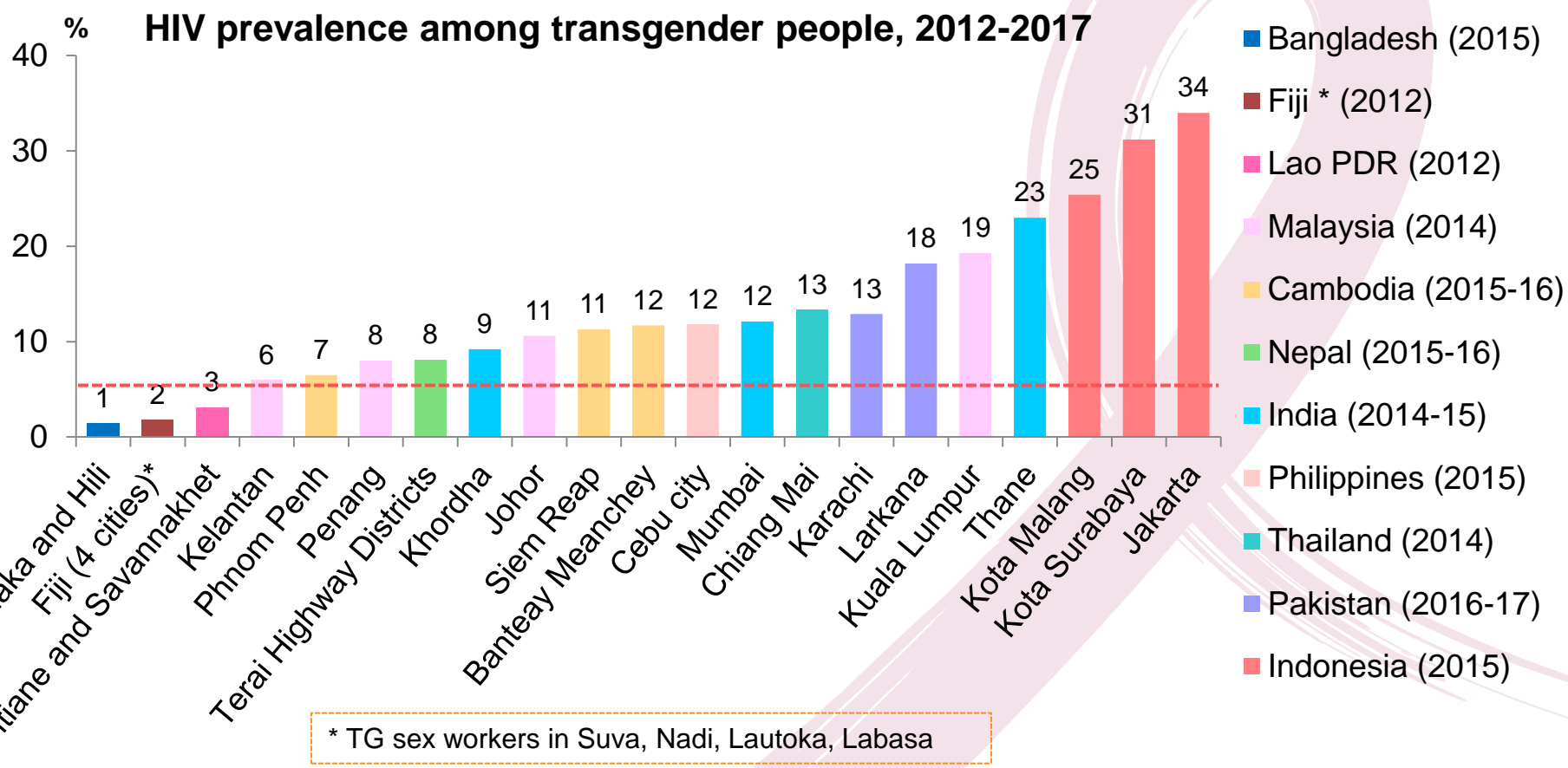
Syphilis prevalence among men who have sex with men, 2011-2015



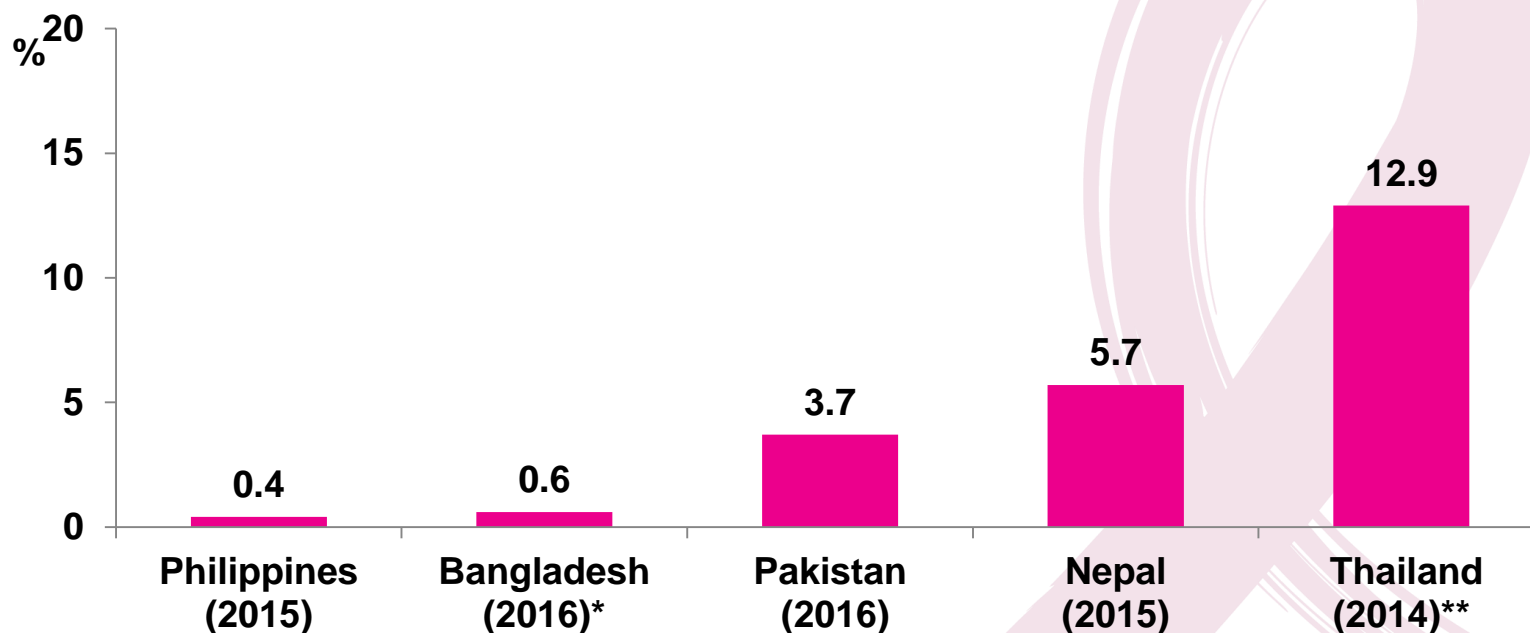
Available data indicate higher HIV prevalence among transgender people in certain geographical areas in select countries



High HIV prevalence observed in some cities and geographical locations

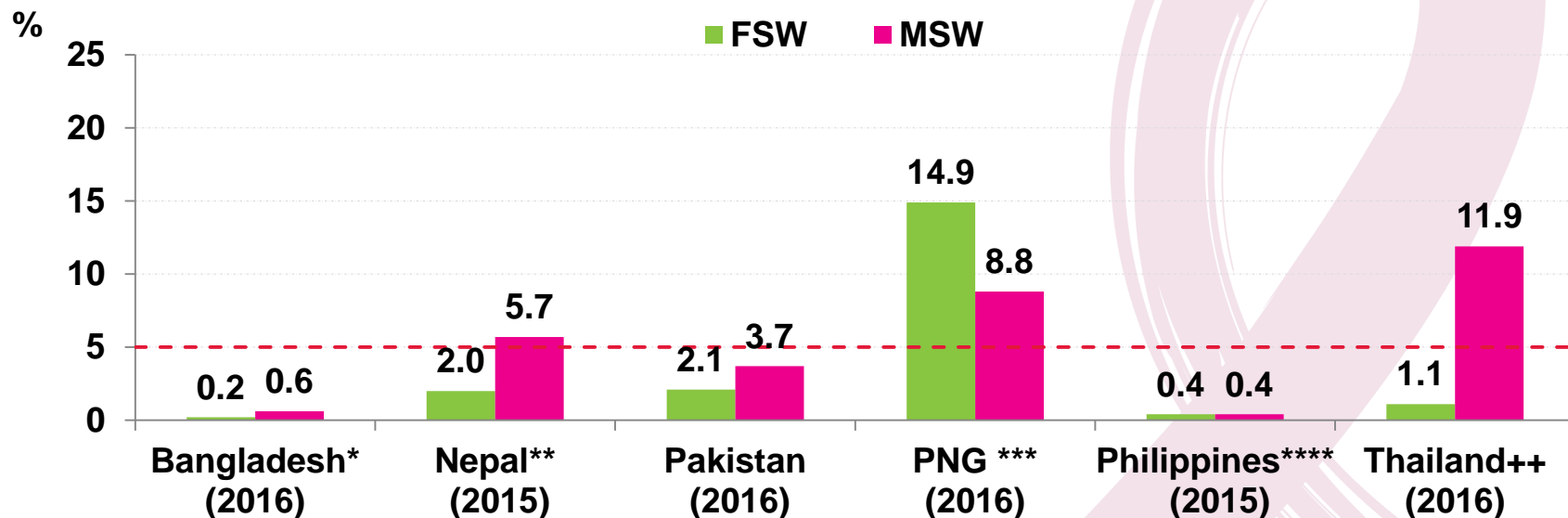


HIV prevalence among MSW, countries where data is available, 2014-2016



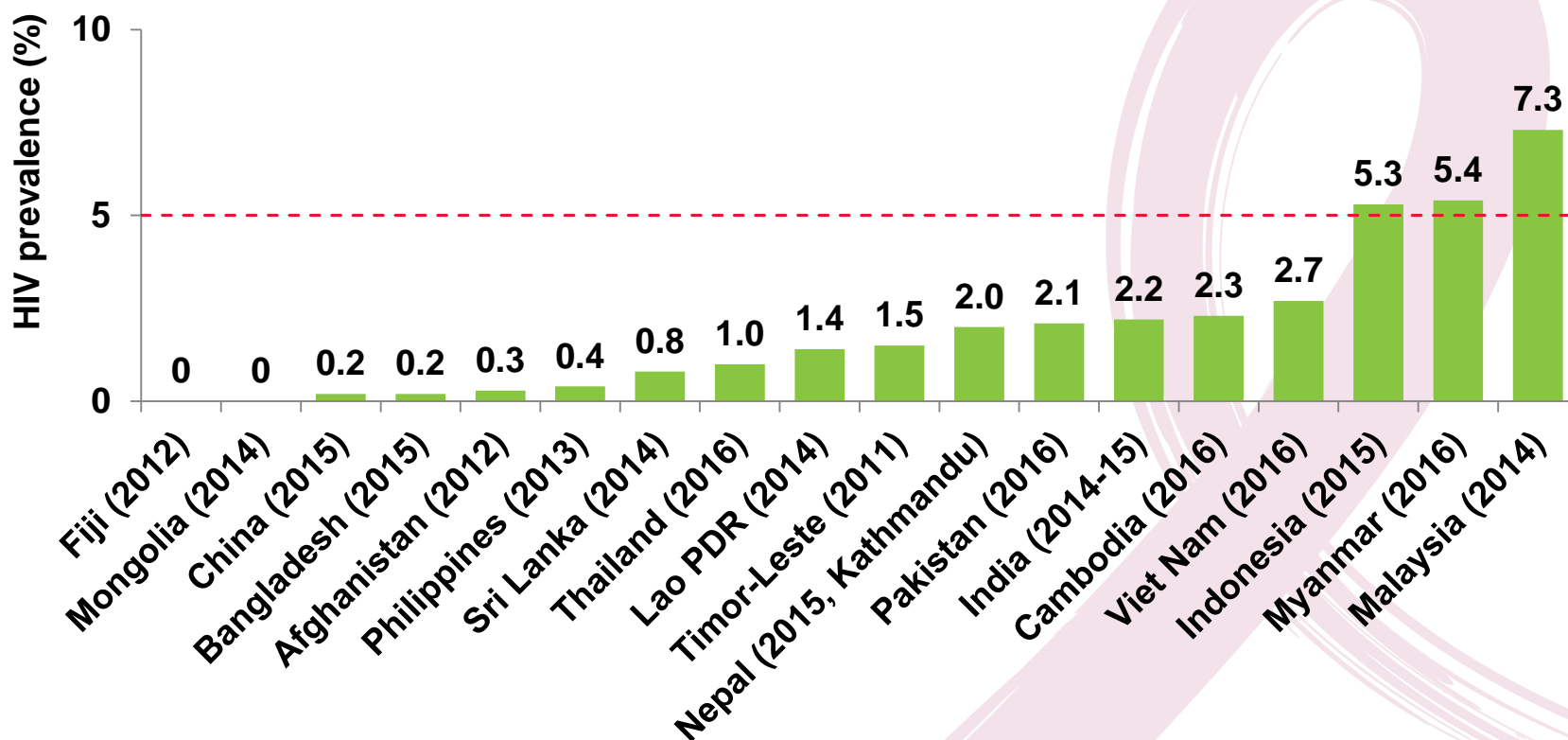
* Capital city, **Average for 5 provinces (Bangkok, Chiang Mai, Phuket, Ratchaburi and Chonburi)

HIV prevalence data on MSW is scarce but it indicates higher HIV prevalence than FSW in most of the countries, 2015-2016

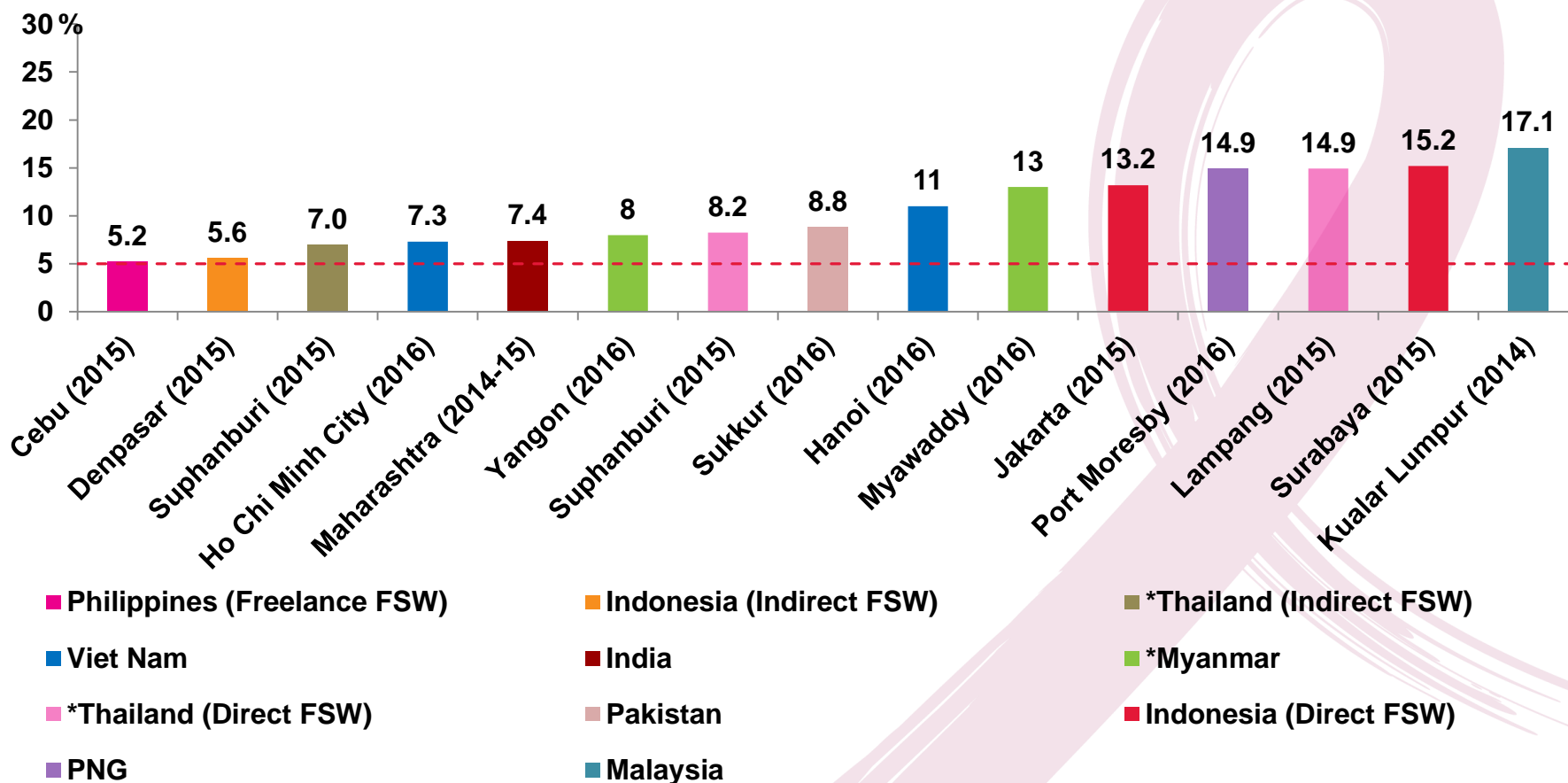


* MSW data is for 2015 in Dhaka and Hili
 ** Kathmandu data is reported as national
 *** Port Moresby; MSW data is for 2011
 **** FSW data is for 2013
 ++ MSW data is for 2014

HIV prevalence among female sex workers, 2011-2016



Geographic locations where HIV prevalence among FSW is higher than national prevalence, 2014-2016



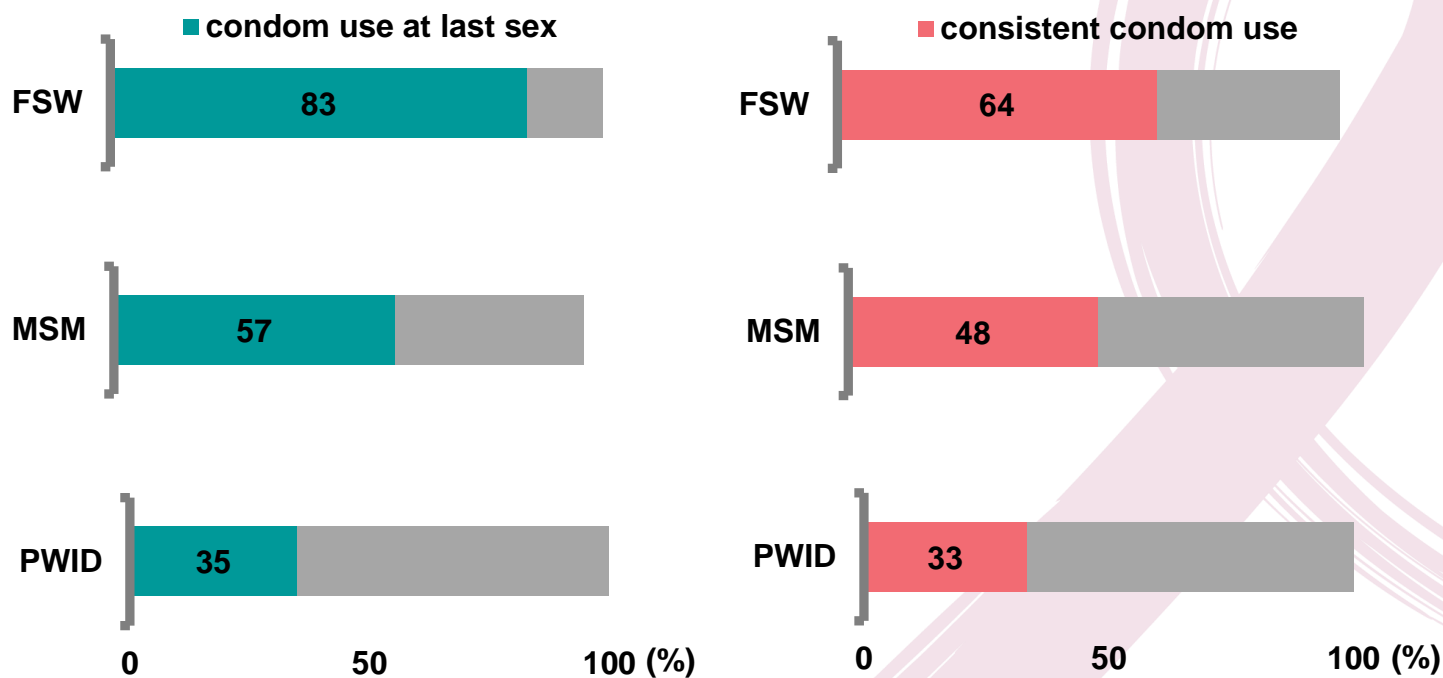
* Data from HSS



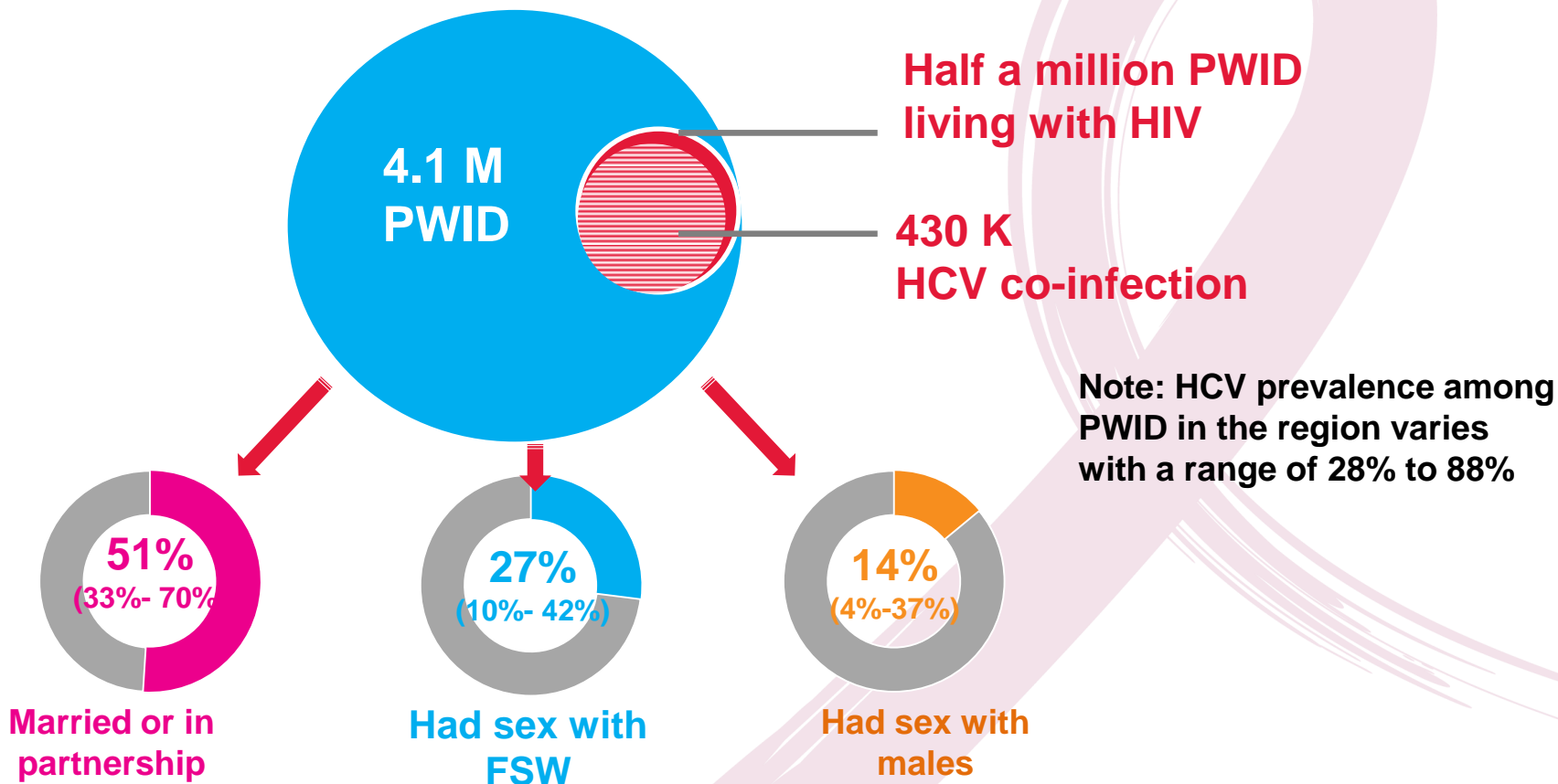
Risk behaviours

Level of condom use among key populations: not high enough to prevent new HIV infections

Condom use at last sex and consistent condom use, regional median, 2010-2016

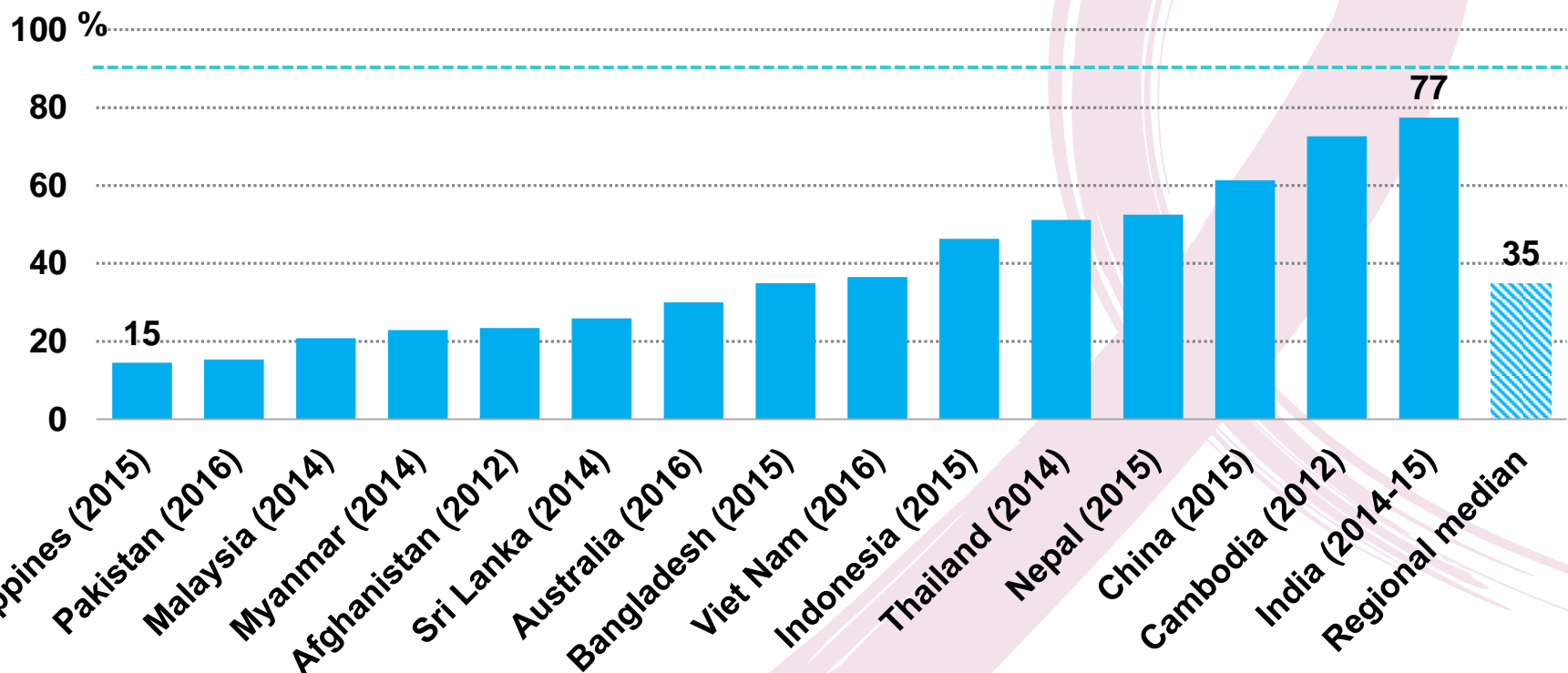


HIV and HCV burden among PWID and population interactions with other populations - implications on onward transmissions

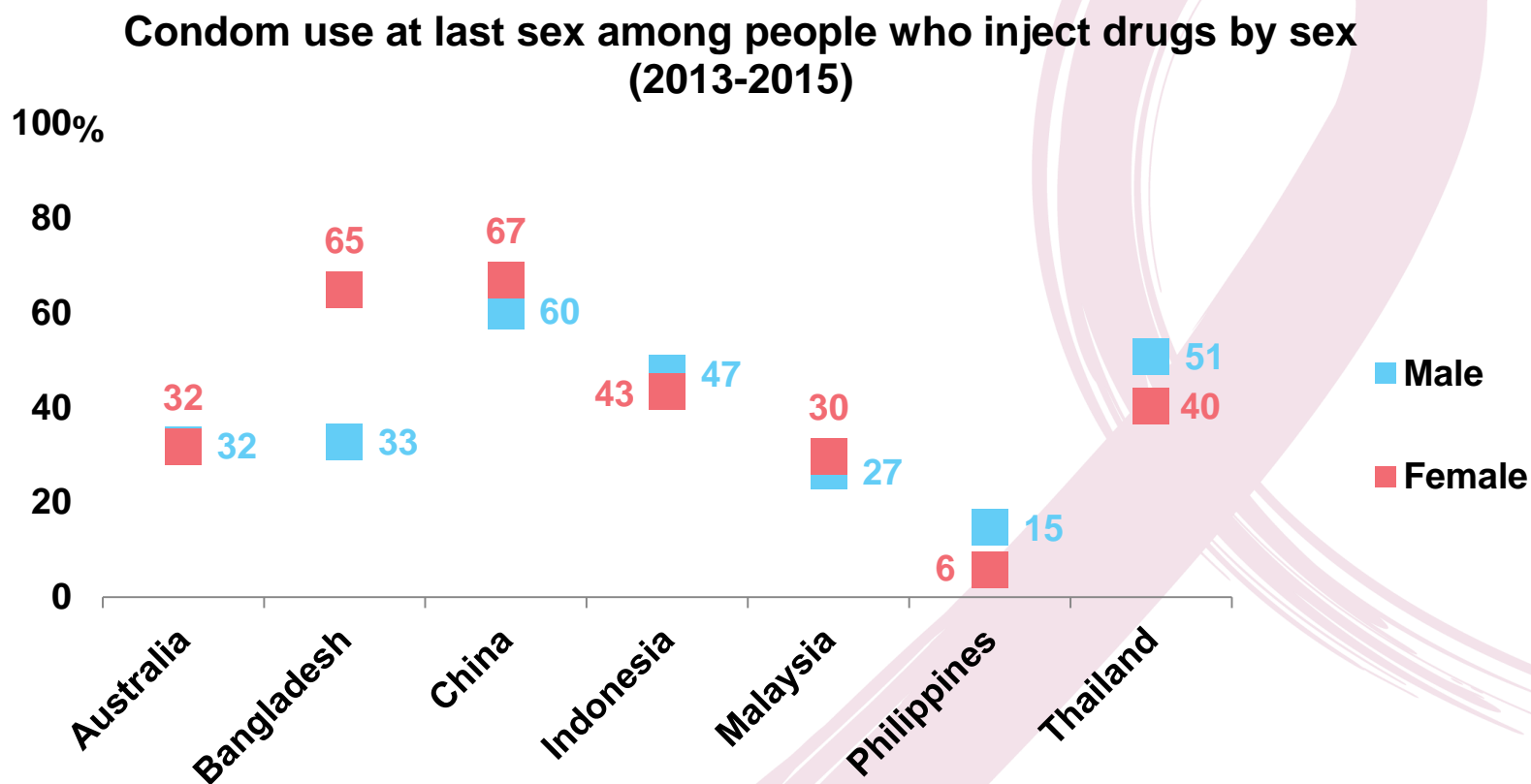


Only one in three people who inject drugs used a condom at the last sexual encounter

Condom use at last sex among people who inject drugs in Asia and the Pacific, 2012-2016

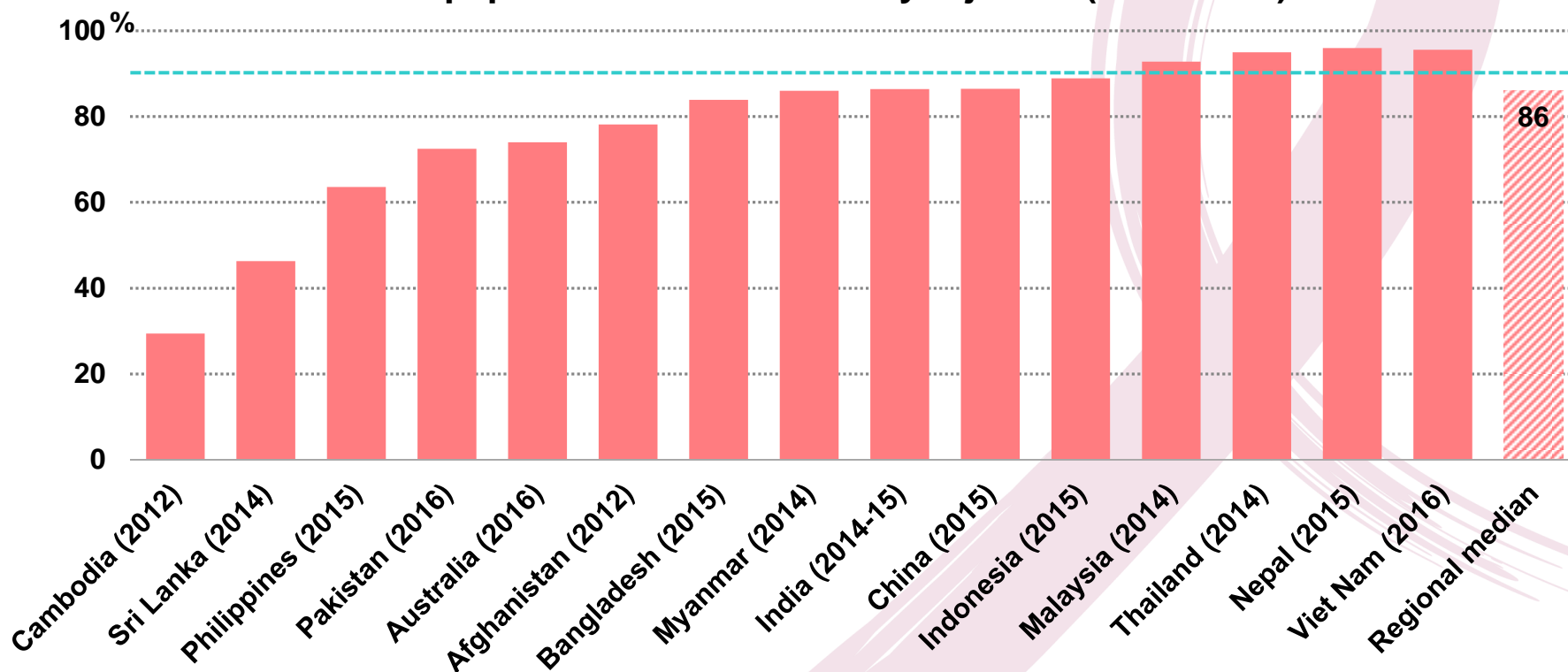


Condom use among both male and female who inject drugs are still below 60% in many countries



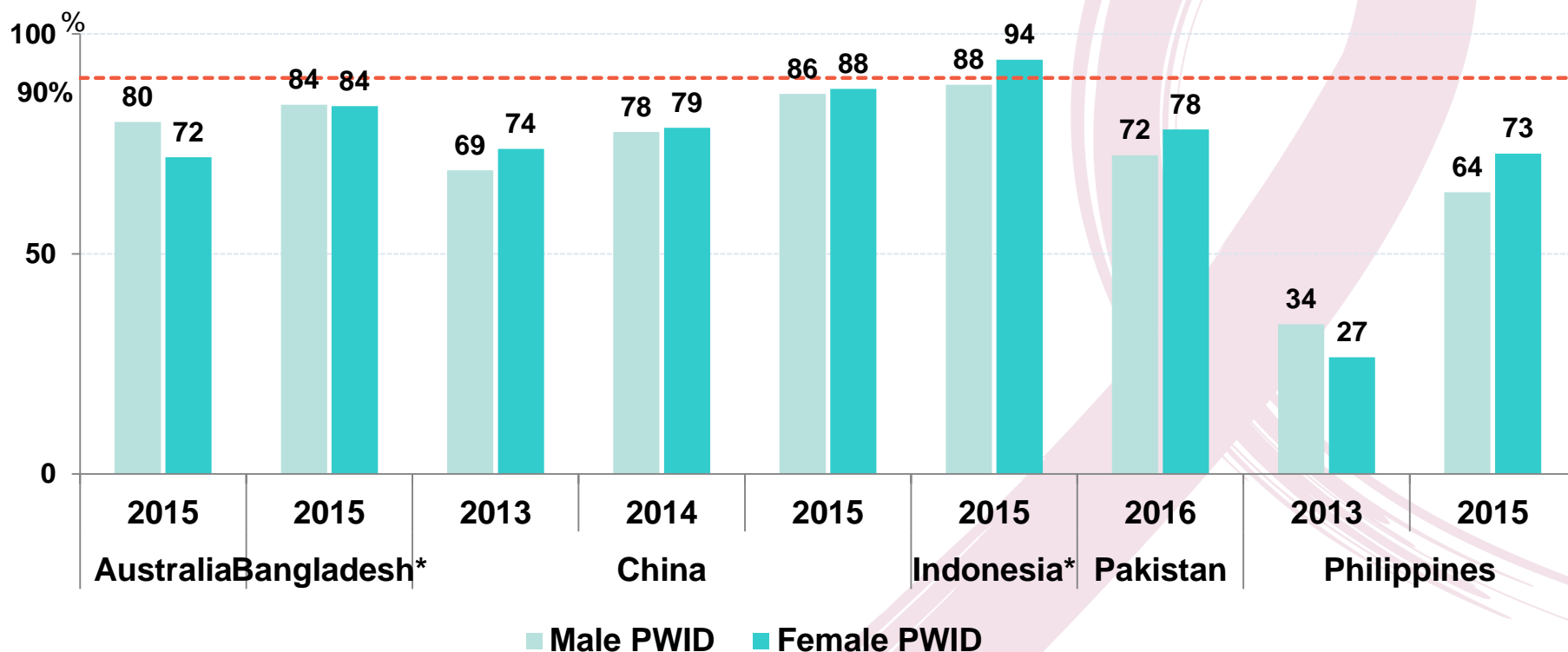
Safe injecting practices among people who inject drugs in Asia and the Pacific

Percentage of people who inject drugs reporting the use of sterile injecting equipment the last time they injected (2012-2016)



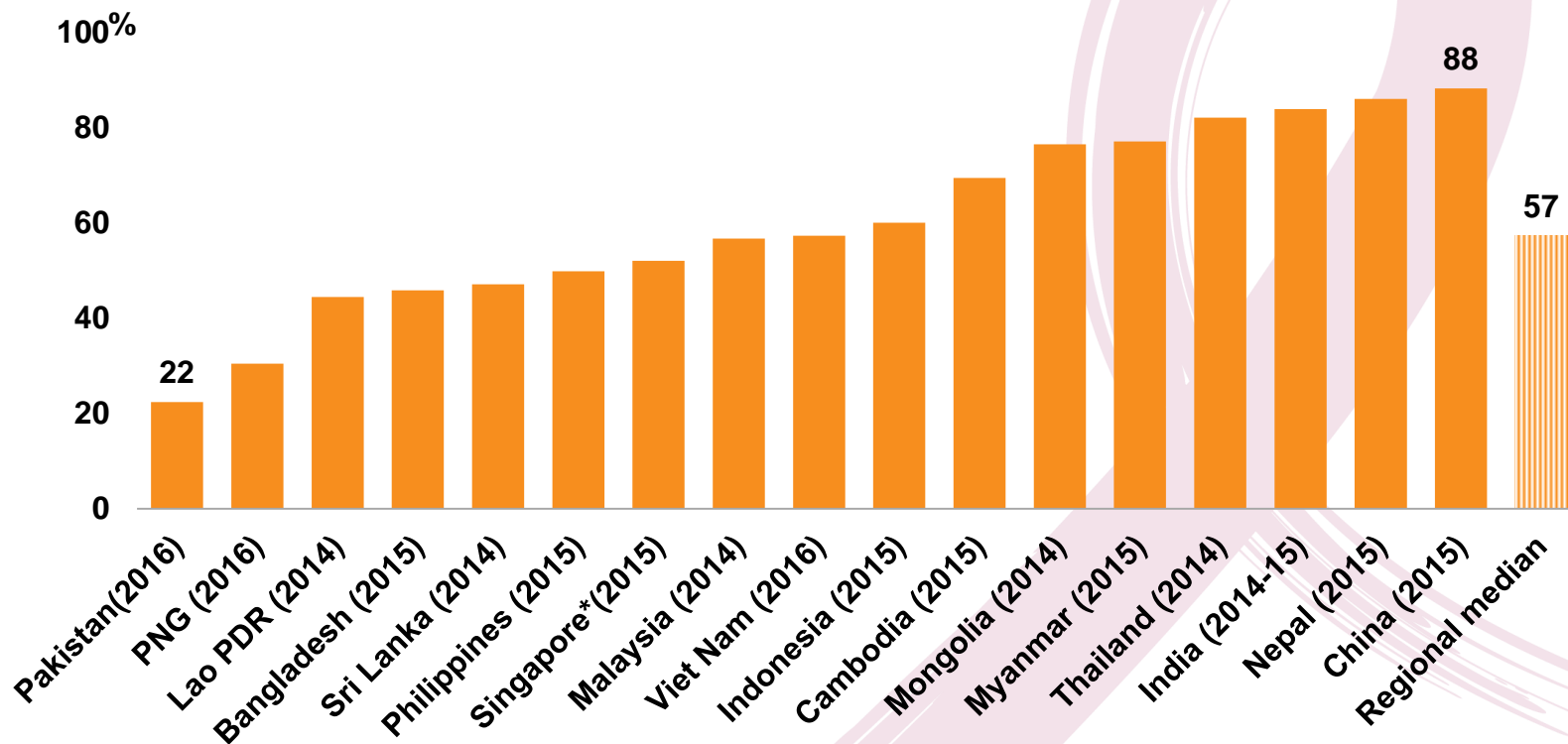
No remarkable difference in safe injection practice among male and female PWID in countries where data is available

Safe injection practice among male and female PWID, 2013-2016



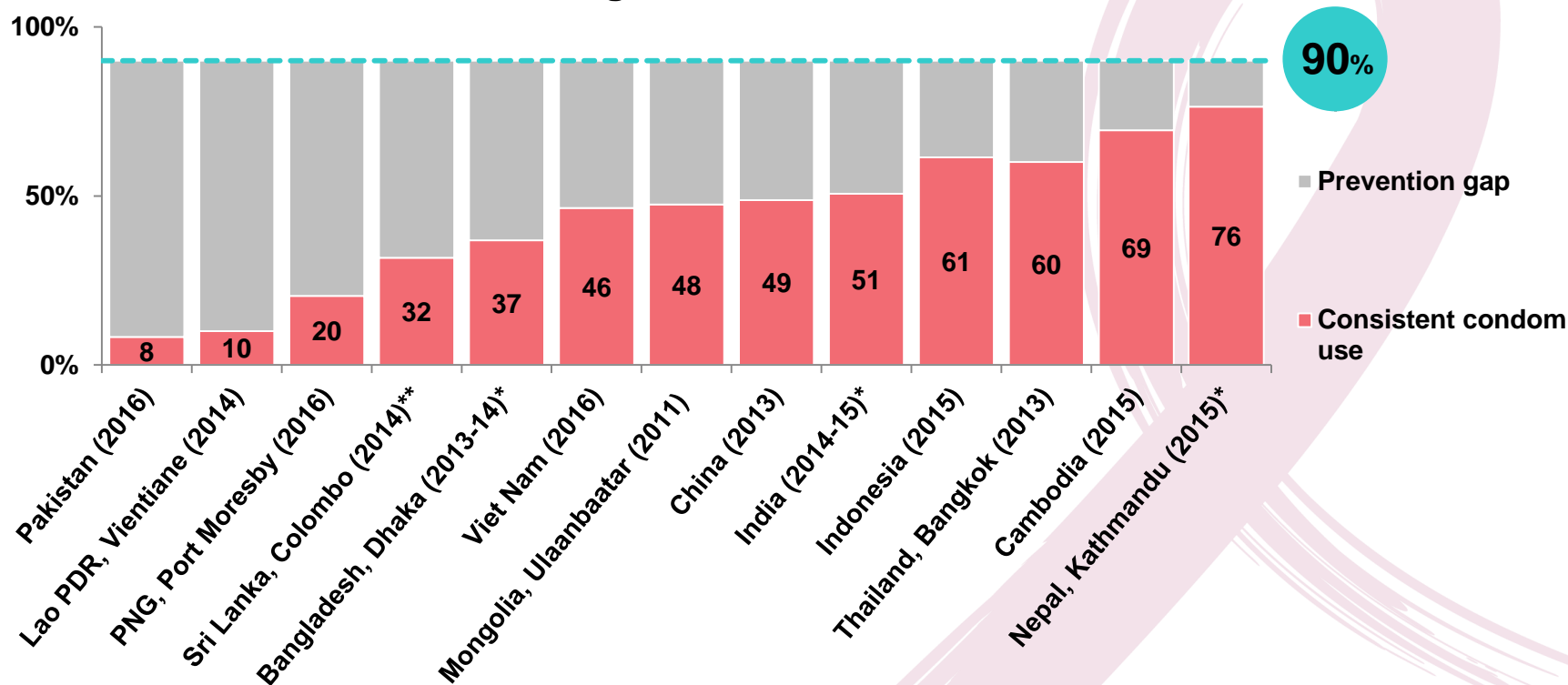
* Female PWID sample size 70-100

Proportion of MSM who reported condom use at last anal sex with male partner, 2014-2016



Prevention gap: consistent condom use is less than 60% in many countries where data is available

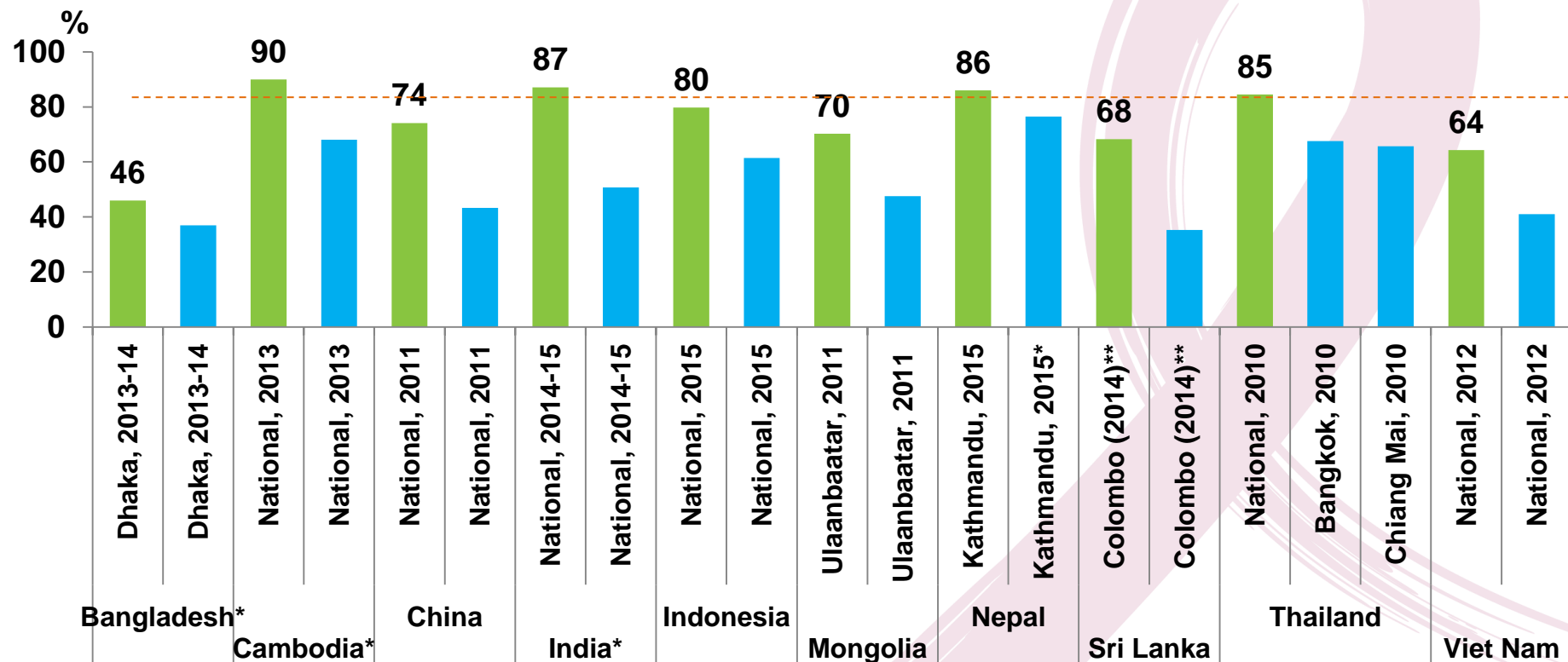
Consistent condom use among men who have sex with men, 2011-2016



* with commercial/paid male partners; ** casual male partners

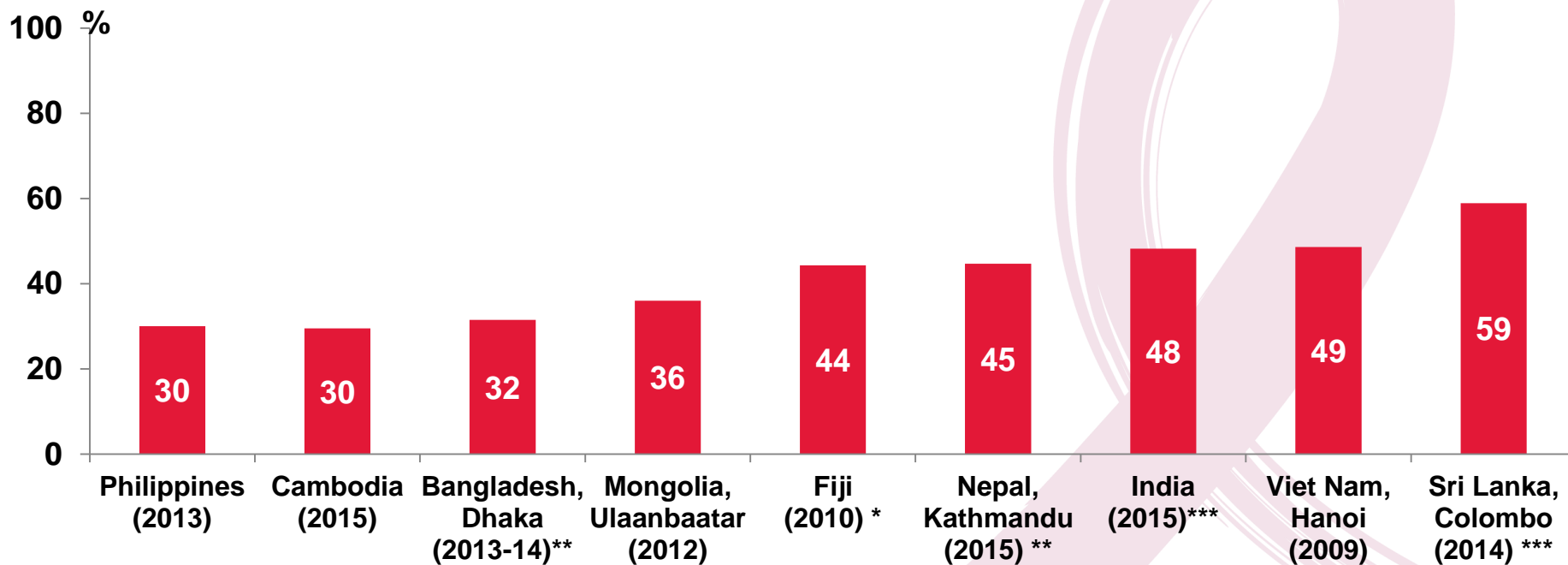
Condom use at last anal sex and consistent use among MSM, 2010-2015

■ Condom use at last sex ■ Consistent condom use



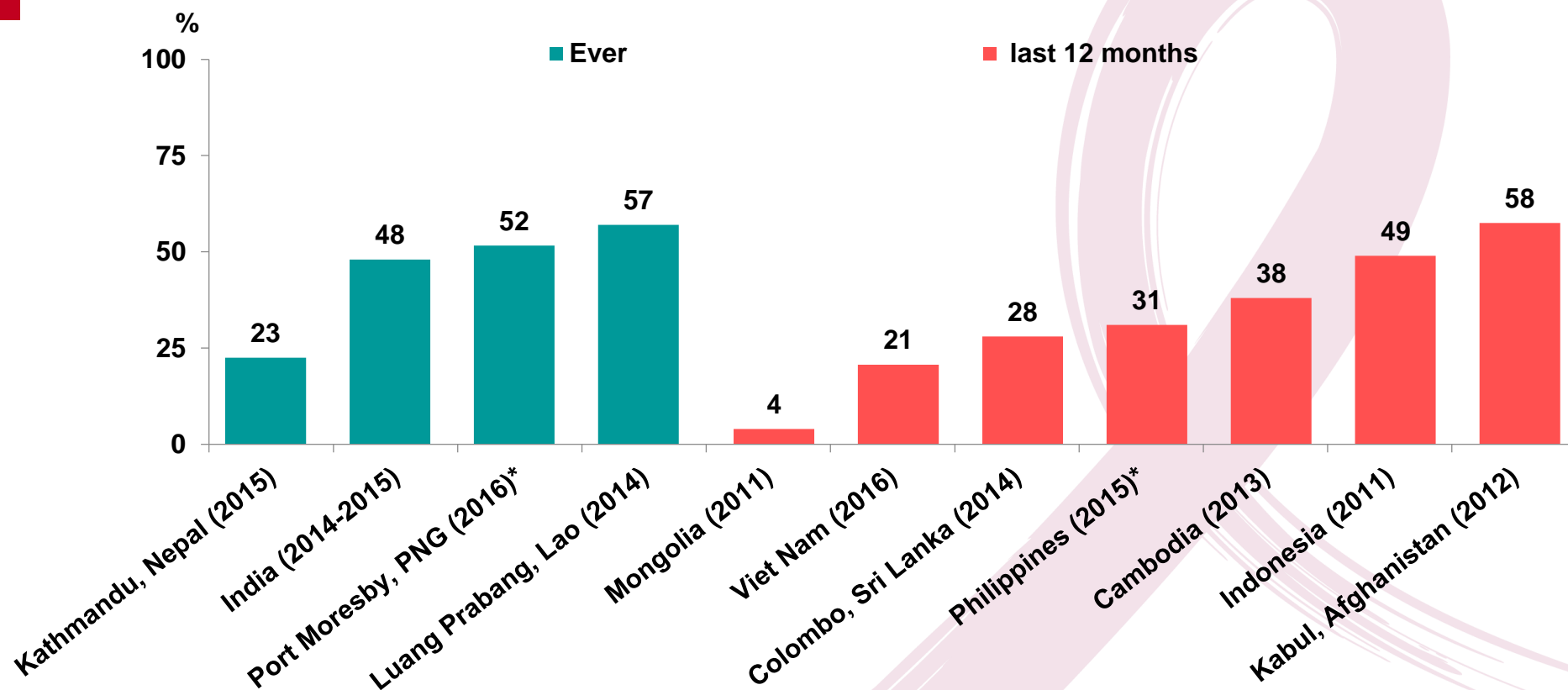
* with commercial/paid male partners; ** casual male partners

Proportion of MSM who had sex with female partners in the last year, 2009 - 2015

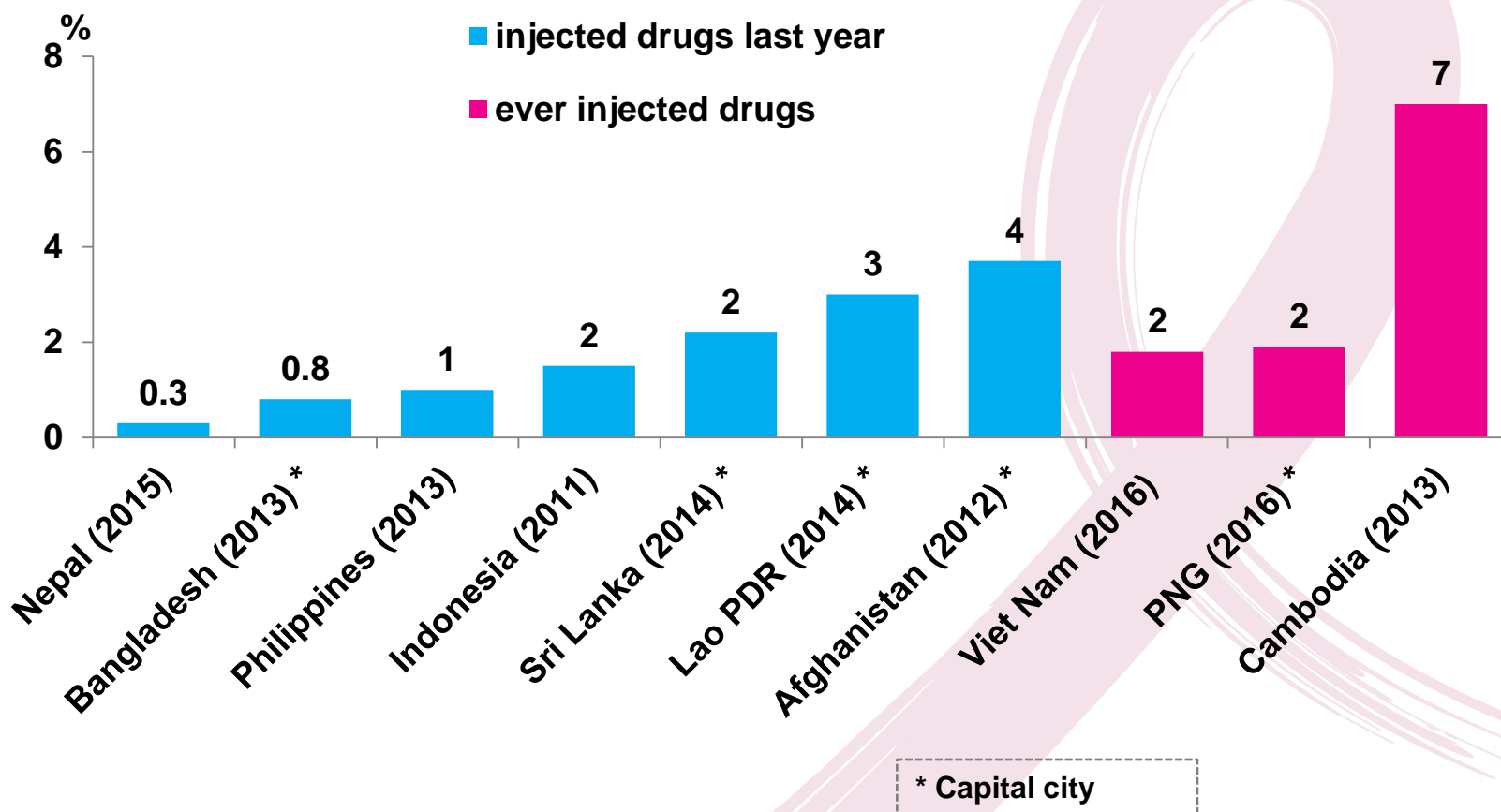


* Last 6 months; ** Last month, female non paying sexual partner; *** ever had a female sexual partner

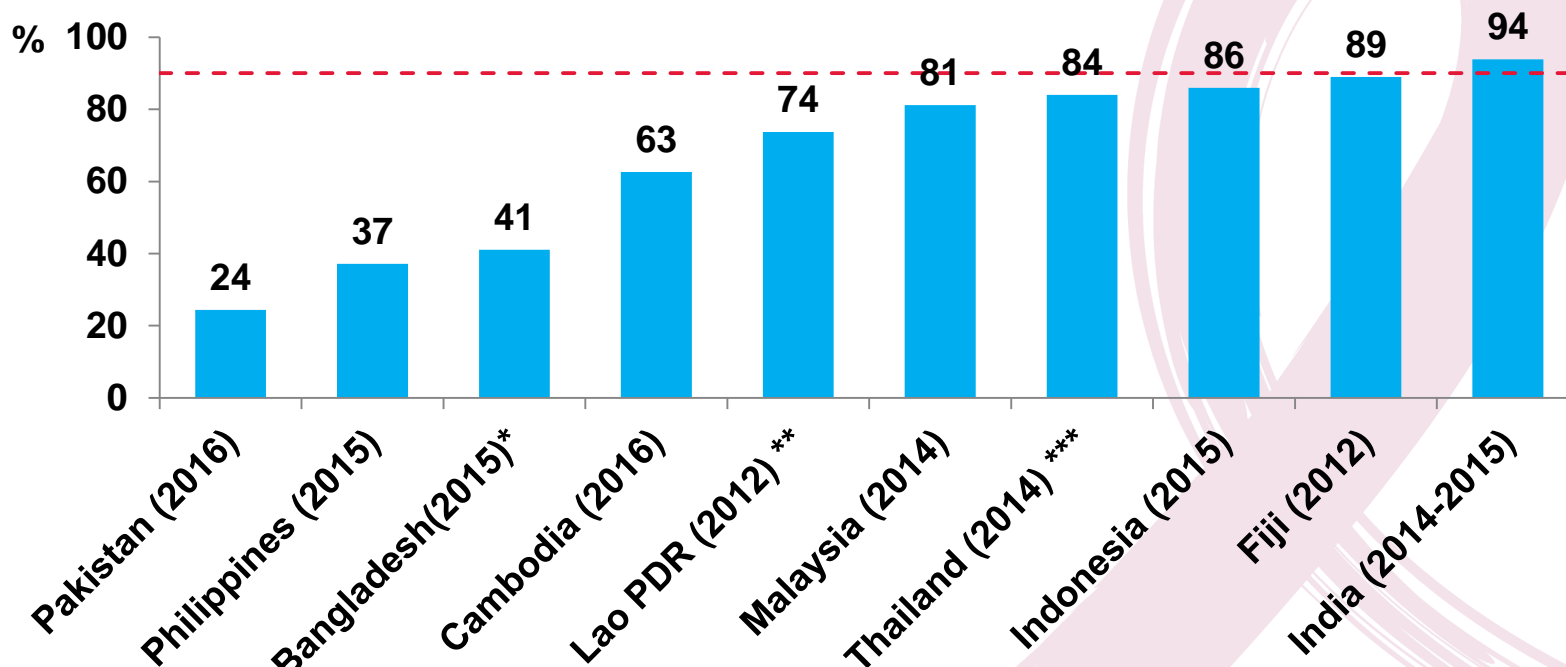
Proportion of surveyed MSM who sold sex to men, 2011-2016



Proportion of MSM who inject drugs, 2012-2016

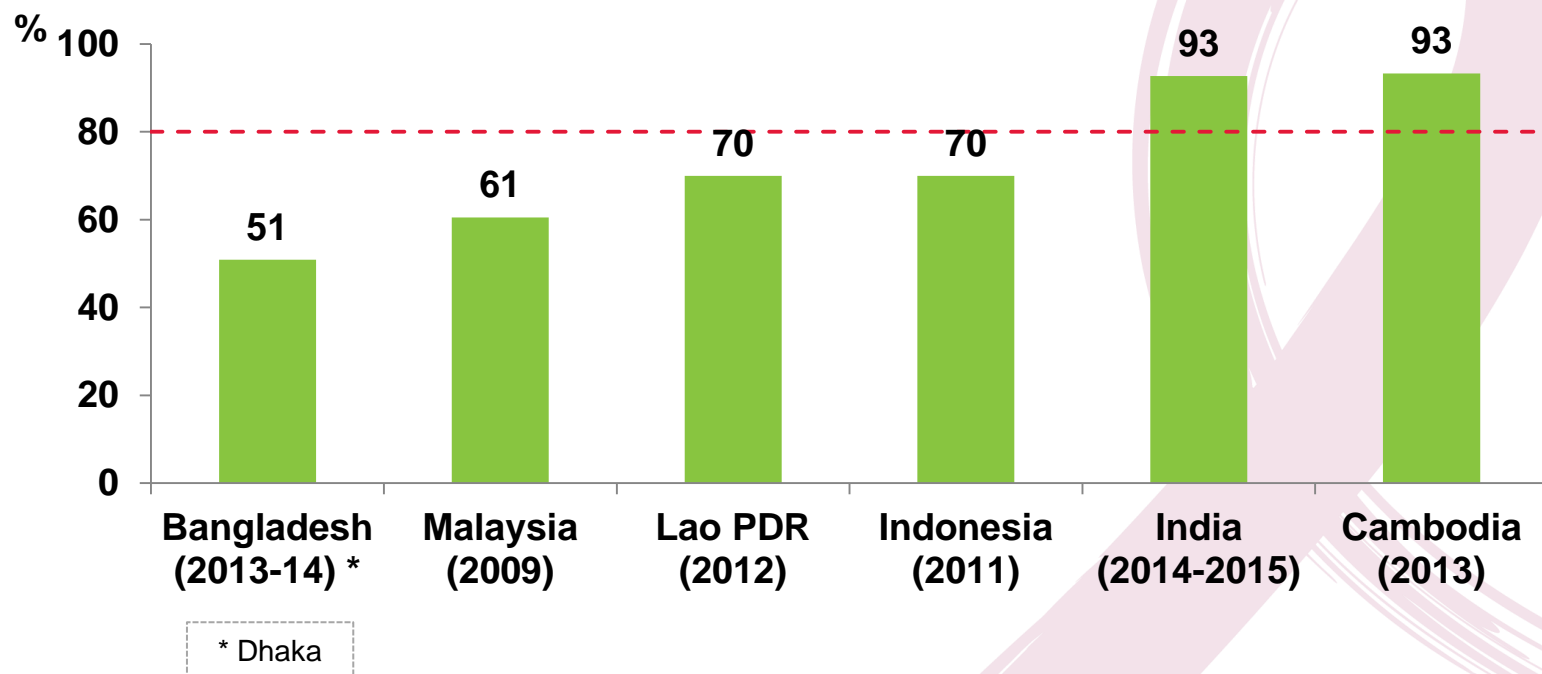


Proportion of transgender people who reported condom use at last sex with male clients, 2012-2016

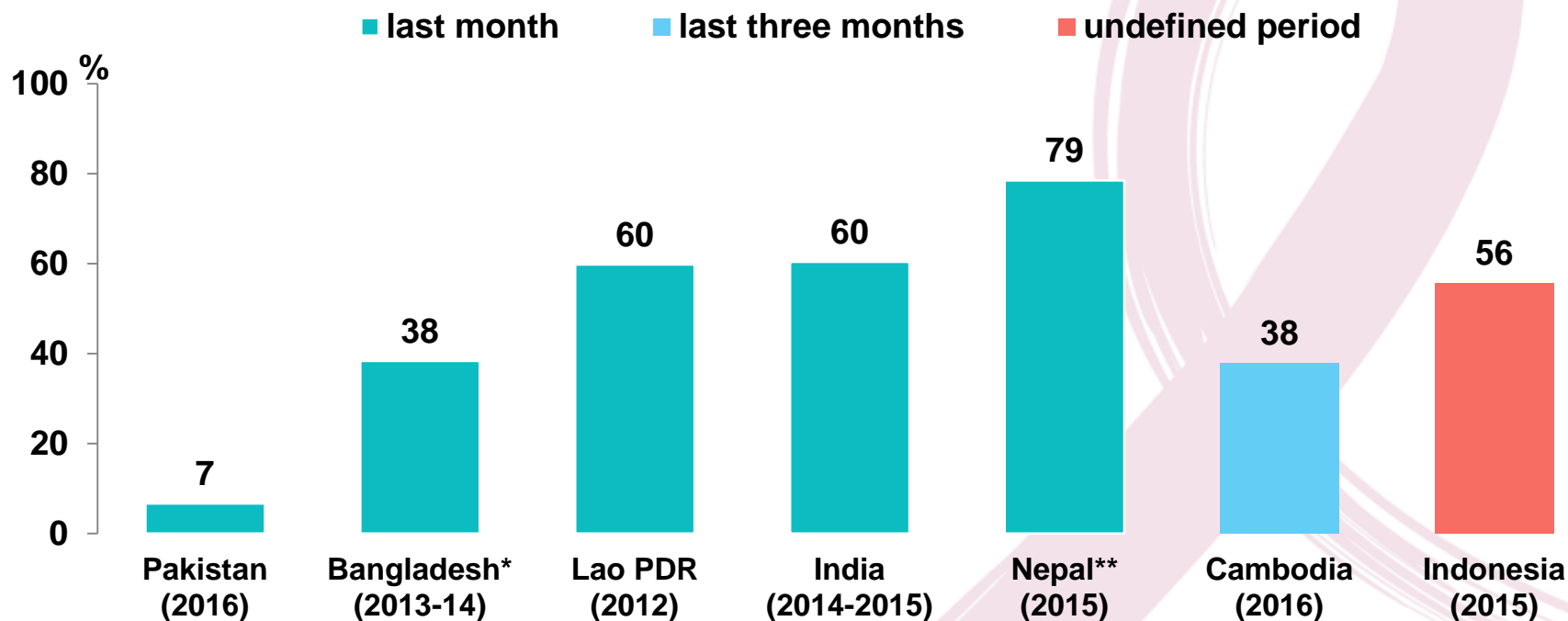


* Dhaka
 ** Combined use of condom and water-based lubricant
 *** Bangkok, Chonburi, Chiang Mai, Ratchaburi and Phuket

Proportion of transgender people who reported condom use at last sex with casual male partners, 2009-2015

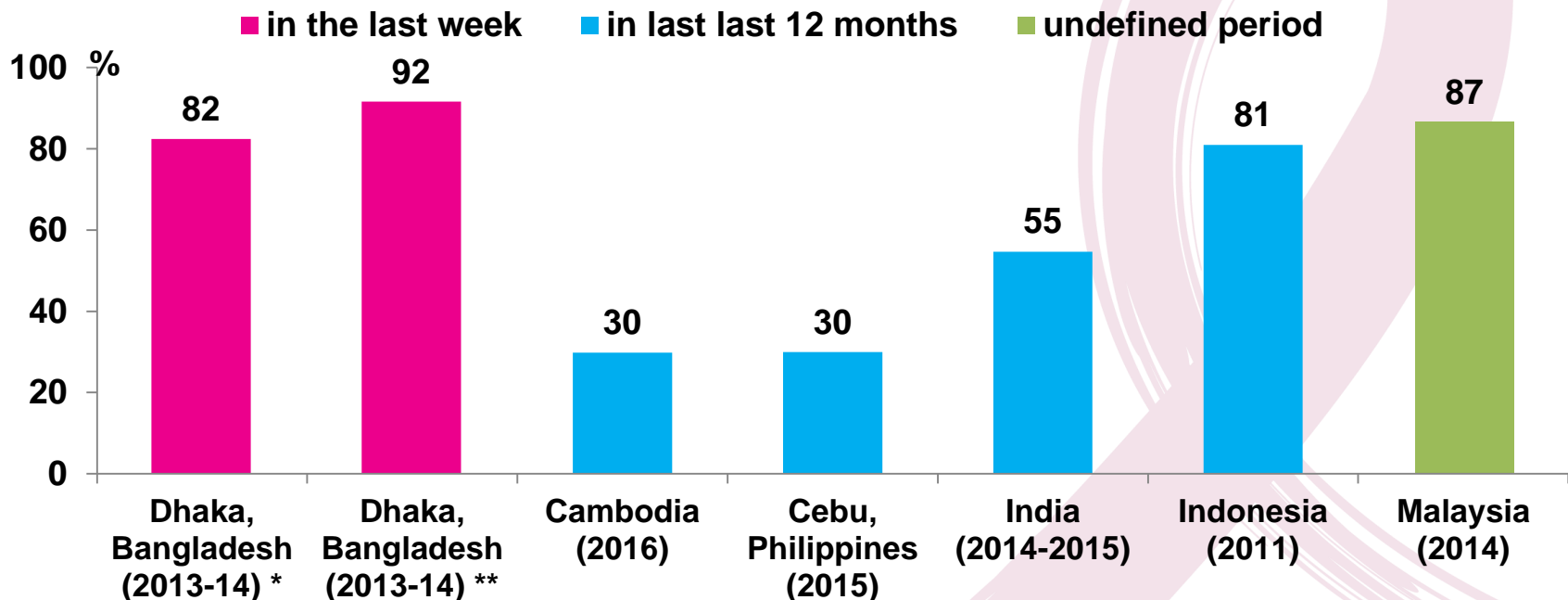


Proportion of transgender people who reported consistent condom use with their sexual partners, 2012-2016



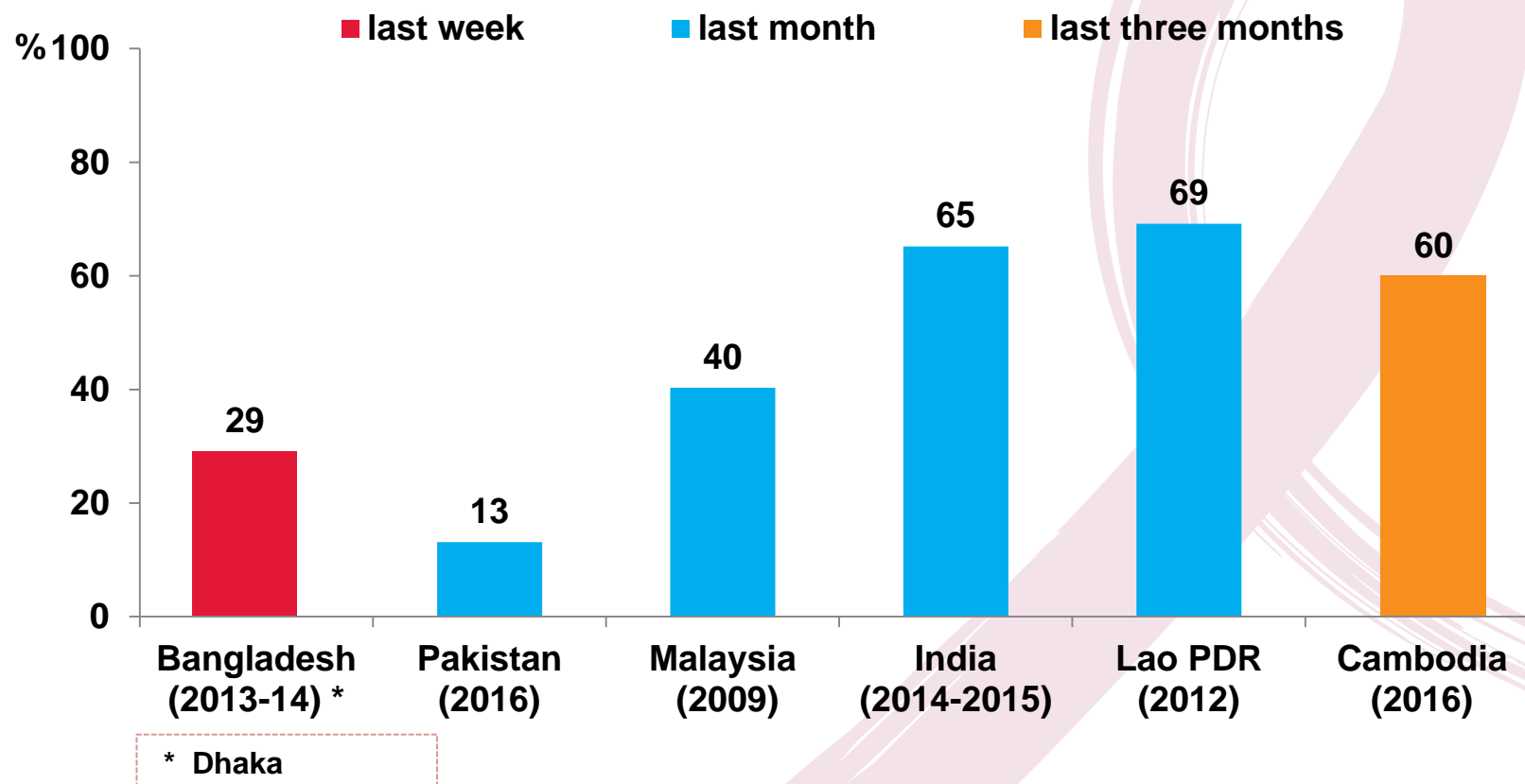
* Dhaka ; ** Kathmandu

Proportion of surveyed transgender people who sold sex or had sex with clients, countries where data is available, 2014 - 2016

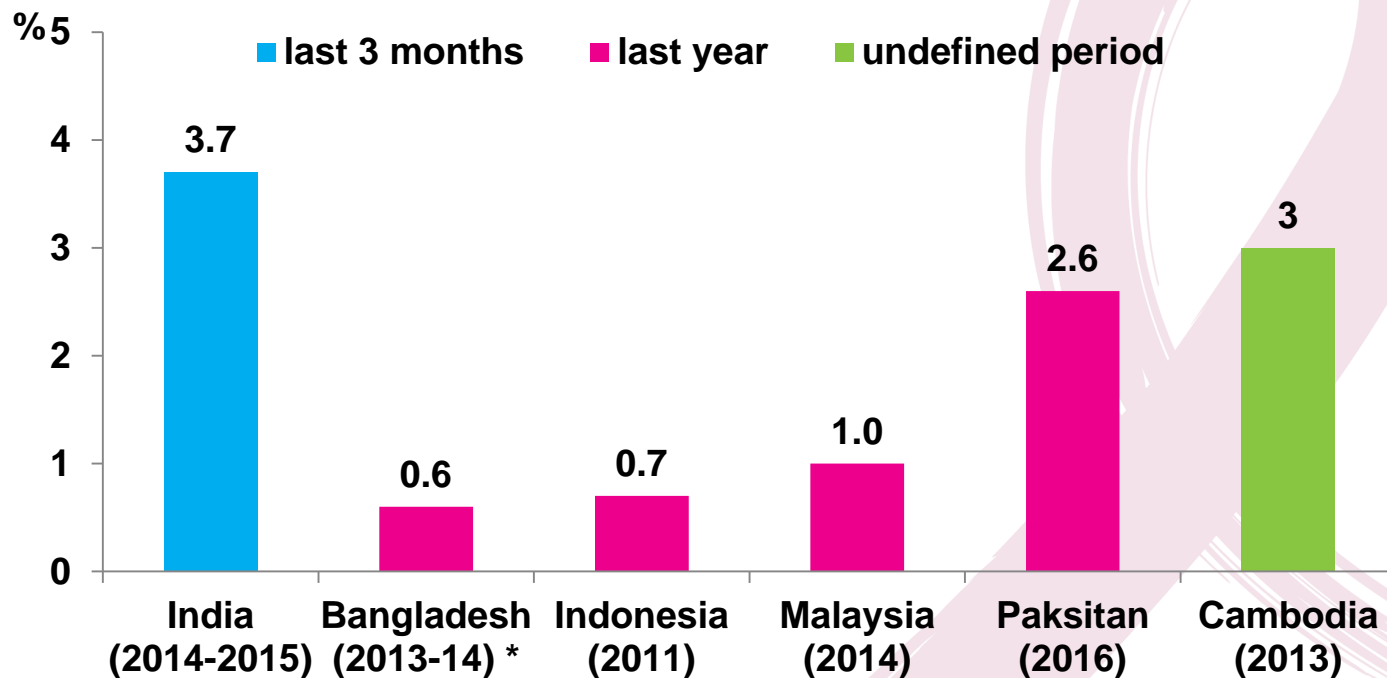


* Sold sex to new clients; ** Sold sex to regular clients

Proportion of transgender people who reported consistent condom use with male clients, 2009-2016

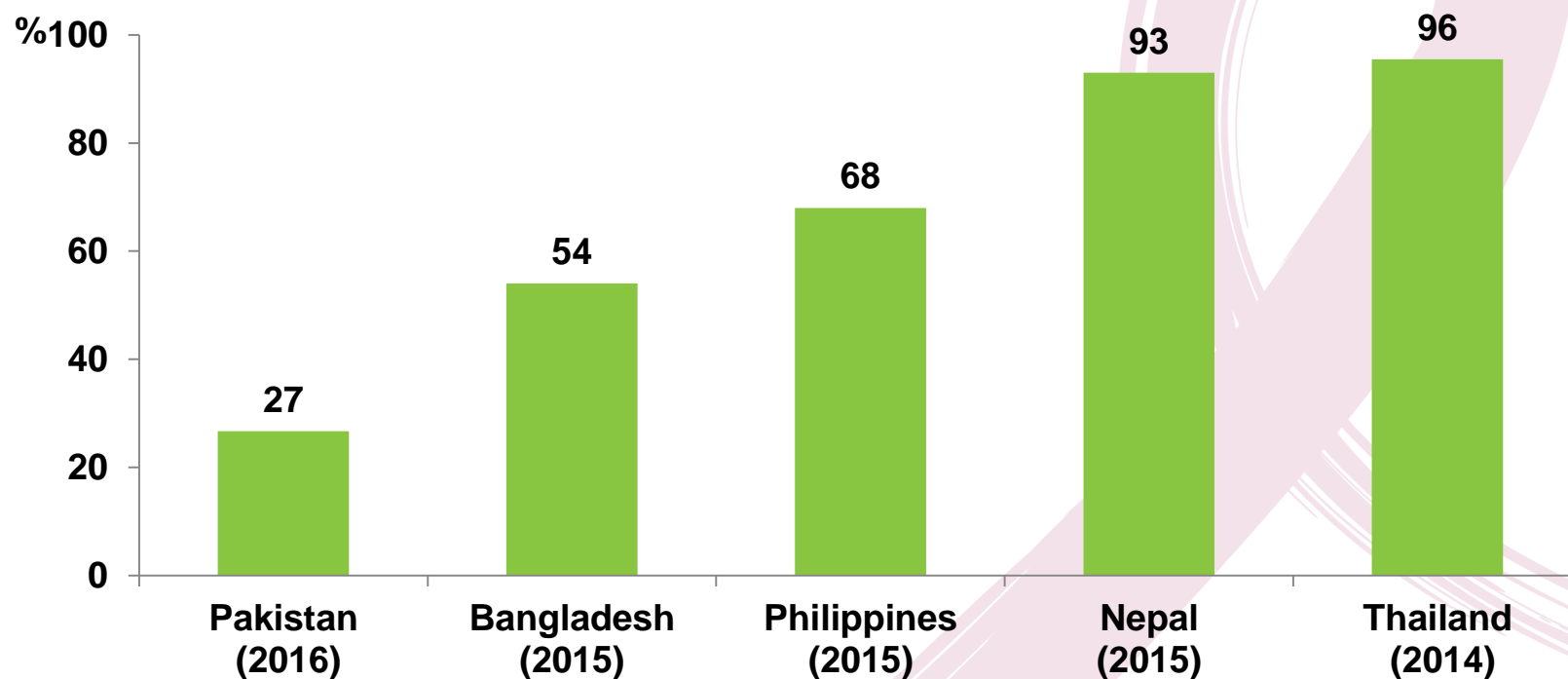


Proportion of transgender reported injecting drug use, countries where data is available, 2011-2016

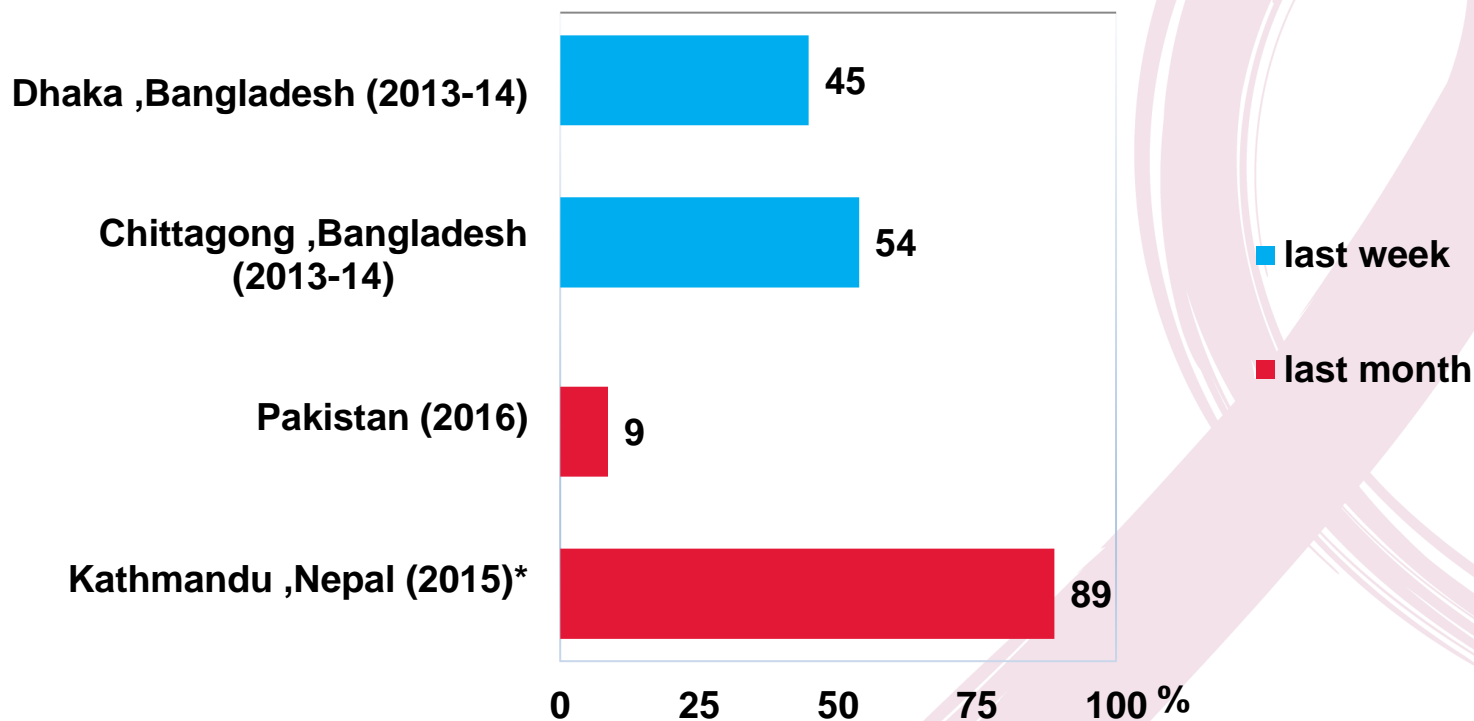


* Dhaka

Proportion of MSW who reported condom use at last sex, 2014-2016



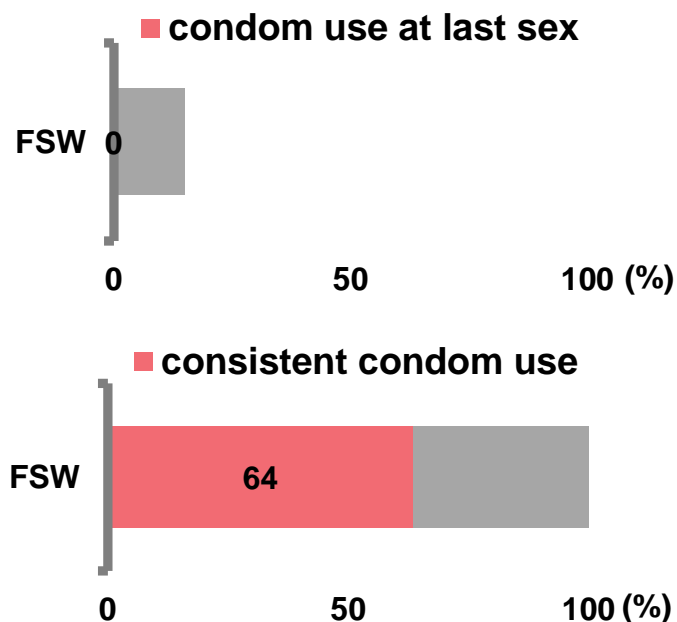
Proportion of MSW who reported consistent condom use with male clients, 2013-2016



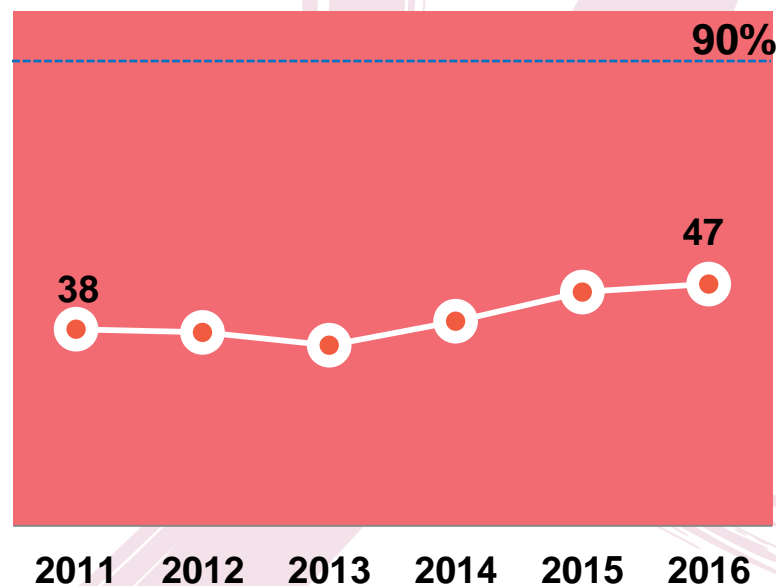
* with one time paying male anal sex partner

Prevention services are reaching female sex workers but accelerated action required to reverse the HIV epidemic

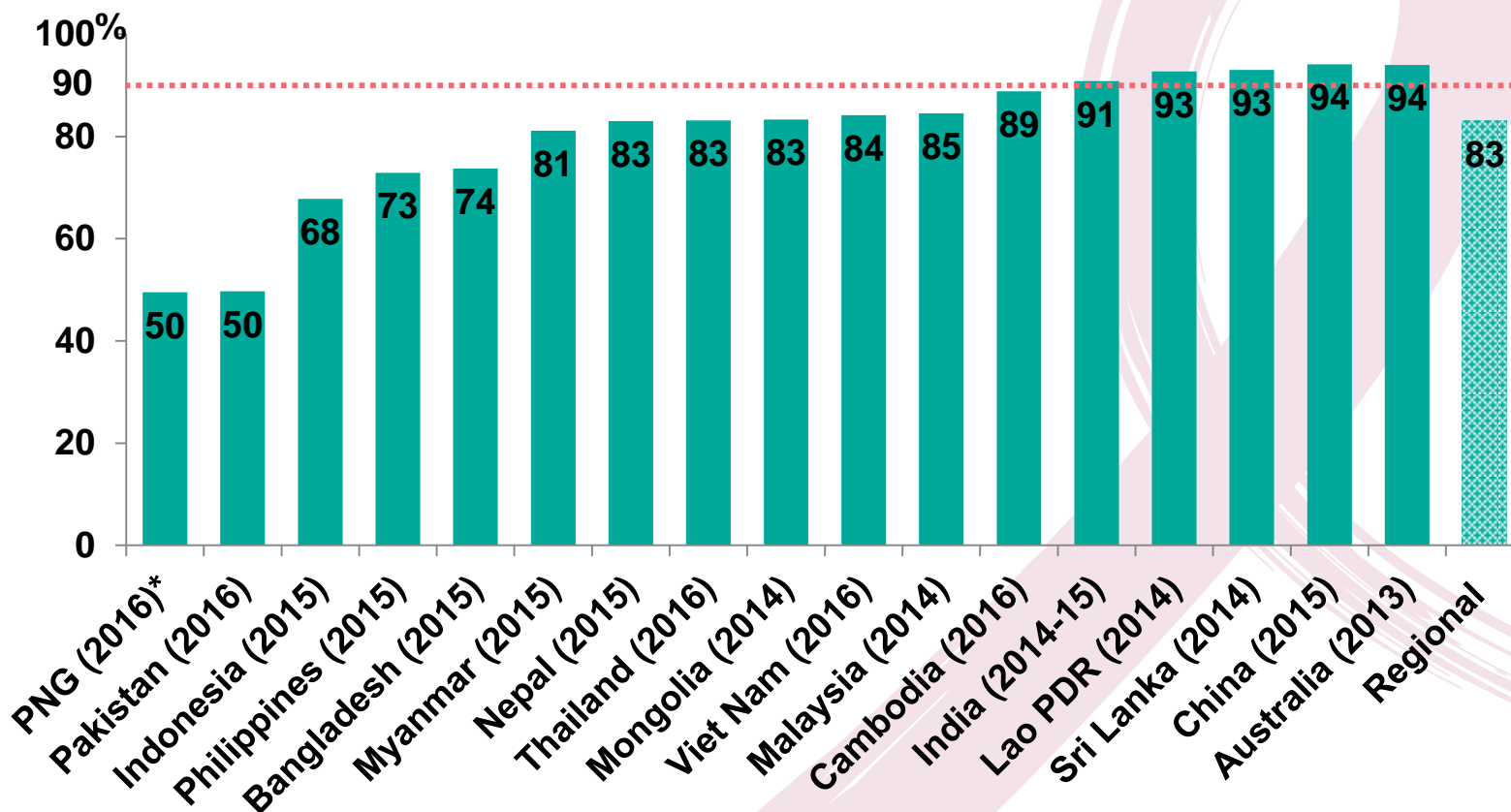
Condom use at last sex and consistent condom use with clients, regional median, 2012-2016



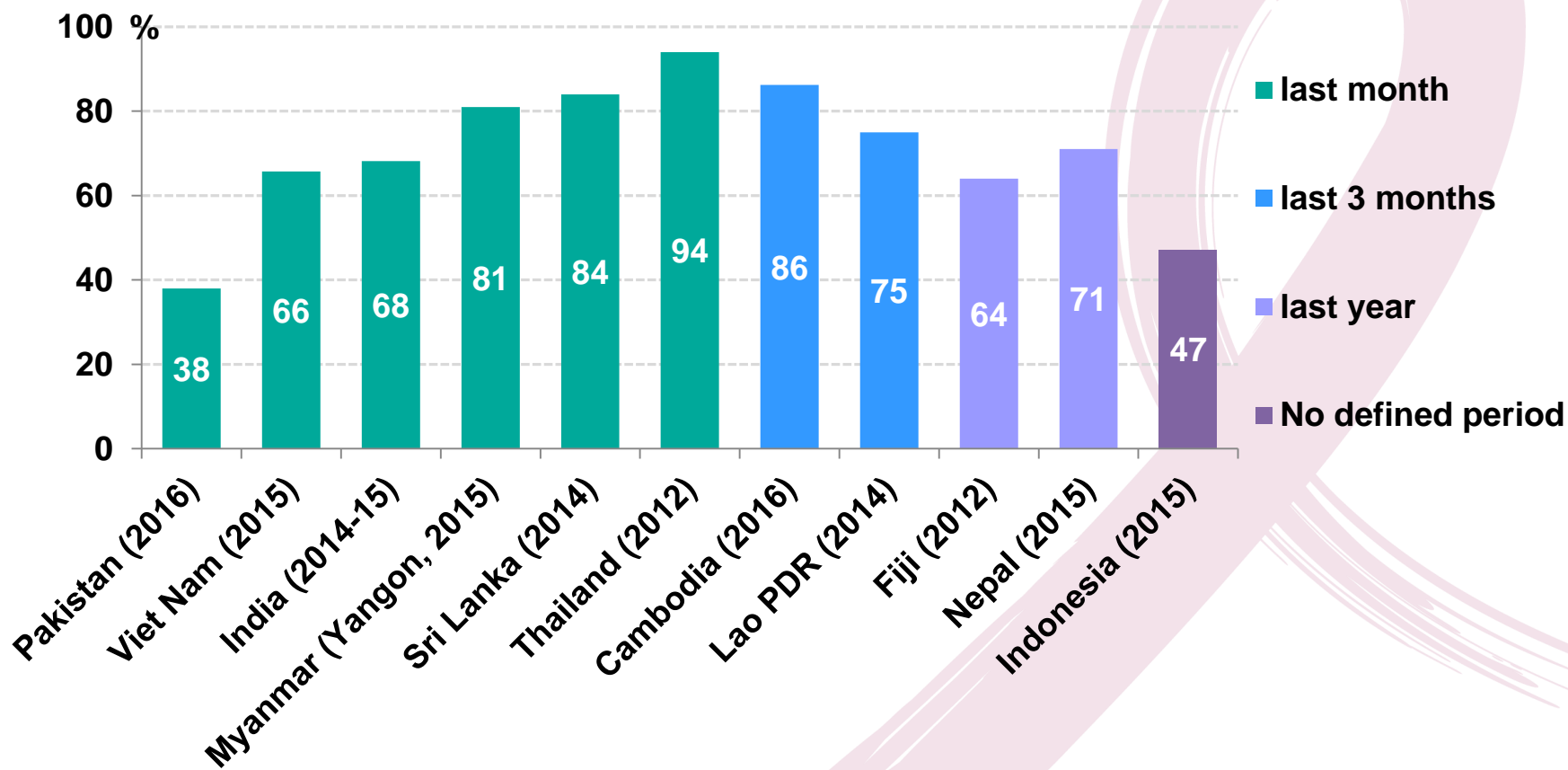
HIV testing coverage trend among FSW, regional median, 2011-2016



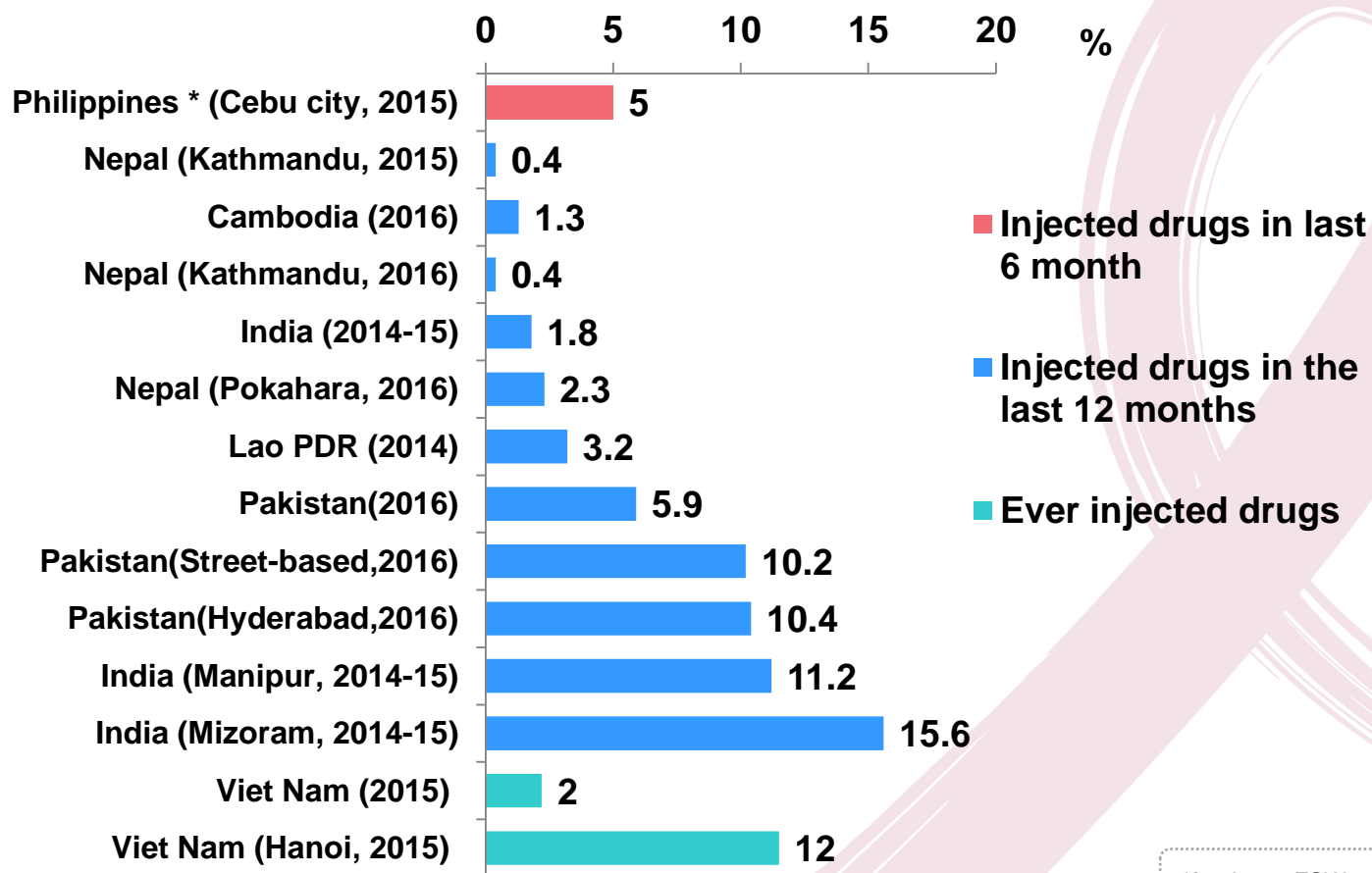
Proportion of FSW who reported condom use at last sex, 2013-2016



Proportion of FSW who reported consistent condom use with their clients, 2012-2016

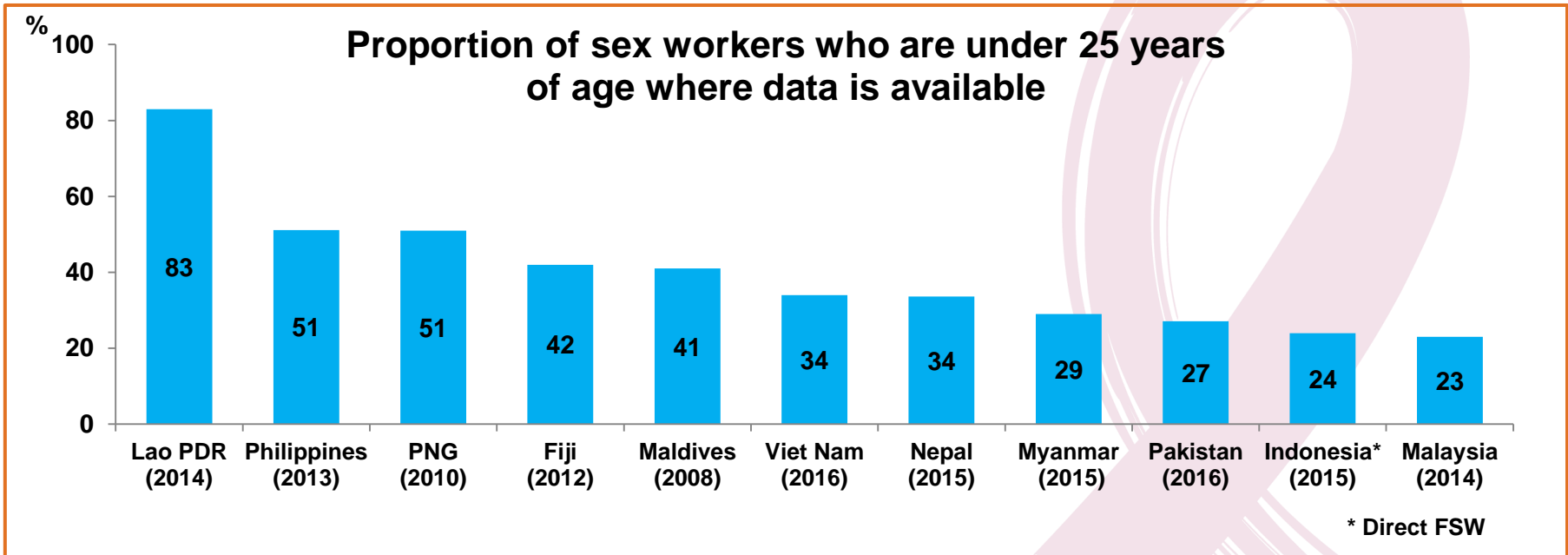


Proportion of FSW who inject drugs, 2014-2016



*freelance FSW

Need for a greater focus: a considerable proportion of sex workers are under 25 years of age

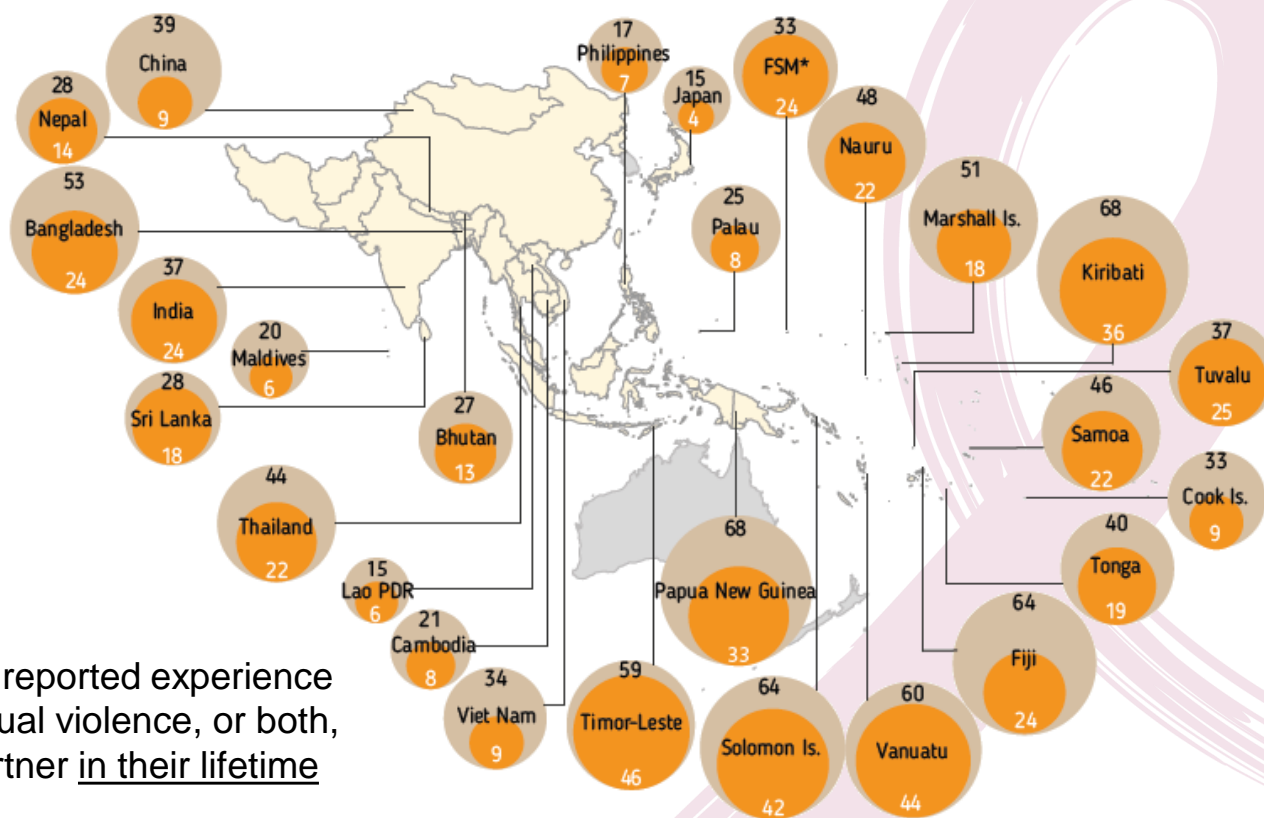


- **Unmet HIV and health service needs** of young sex workers-programs often do not reach young sex workers (no age disaggregated data)
- **Legal policy barriers** (i.e. condom policy not favoring unmarried young people, parental consent, existing gender inequality, etc.)
- Need for **clarity on policy and programmatic approach** for reaching under-18 young people who sell and buy sex
- Need to ensure **broader opportunities** – health, education and security



Gender-based violence

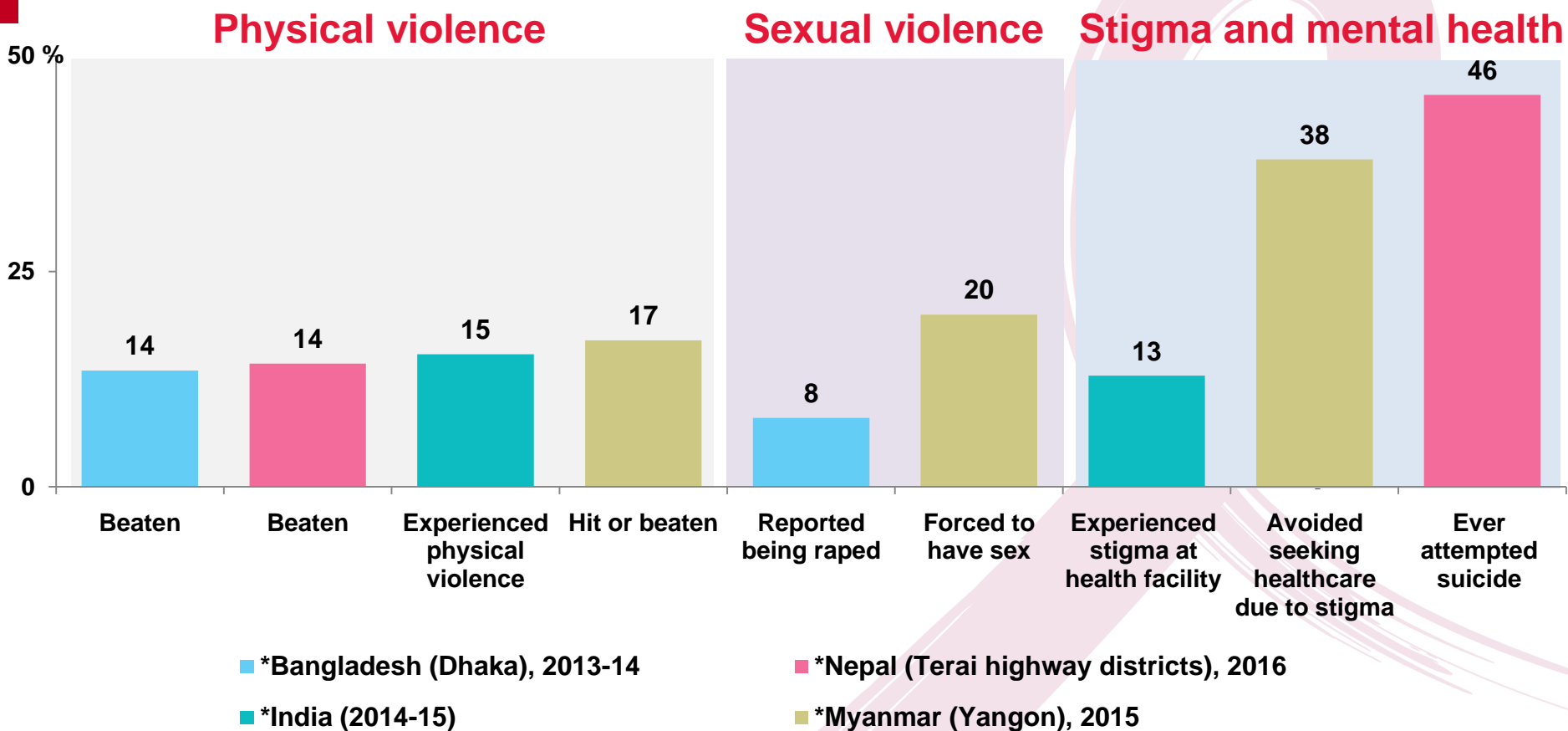
Women who experienced intimate partner violence in Asia and the Pacific, 2016



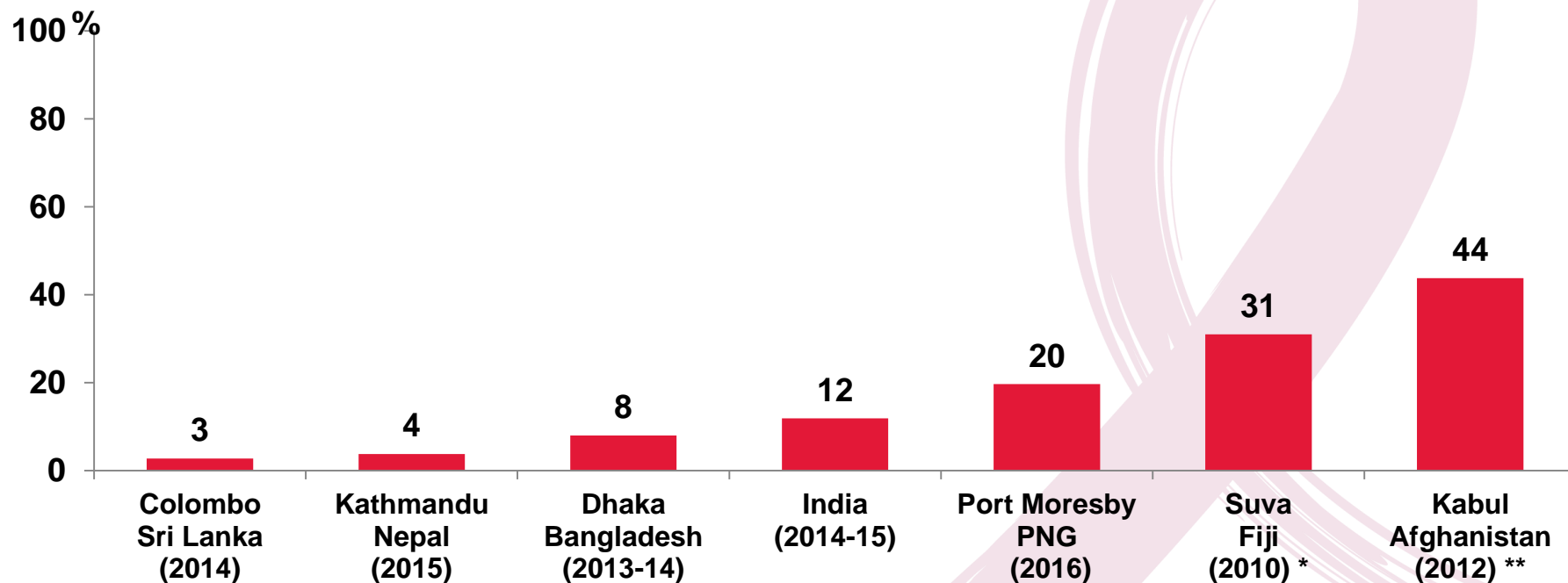
● % of women who reported experience of physical or sexual violence, or both, by an intimate partner in their lifetime

● % of women who reported experience of physical or sexual violence, or both, by an intimate partner in the last 12 months.

Prevailing stigma, discrimination and violence against MSM

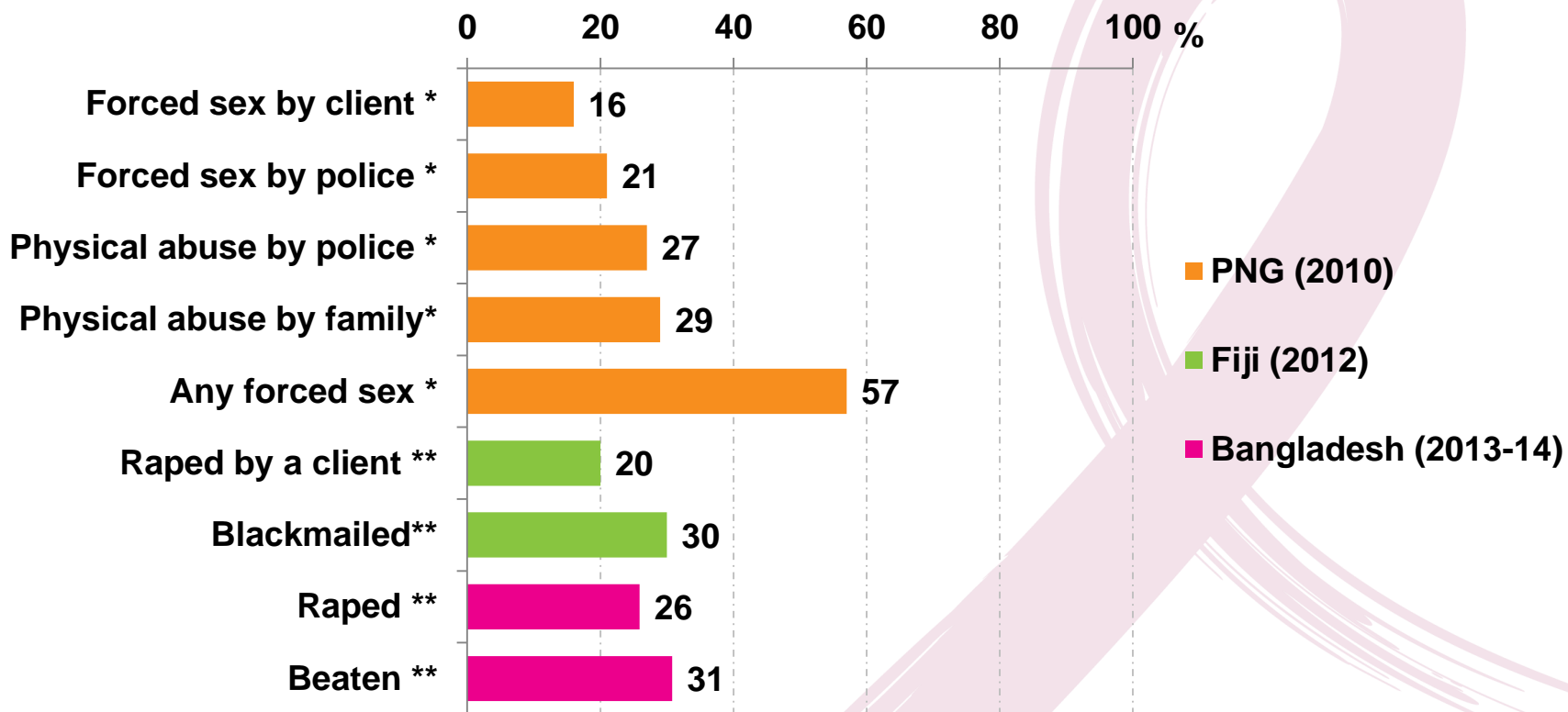


Proportion of MSM who had been raped/forced to have sex in the last 12 months, 2010-2016



* Last 6 months; ** ever raped

Prevailing stigma, discrimination and violence against transgender people



* in the last 6 months; ** in the last 12 months

Social justice and human rights are fundamental to address the public health needs of transgender women

In India...



1 in 5

Transgender women

experienced **sexual violence** in last 12 months

In Bangladesh...



1 in 4

Transgender women

reported being **raped** in last 12 months

In Cambodia...



1 in 5

Transgender women

have been **denied/thrown out** of a housing in their life time

In Pakistan...

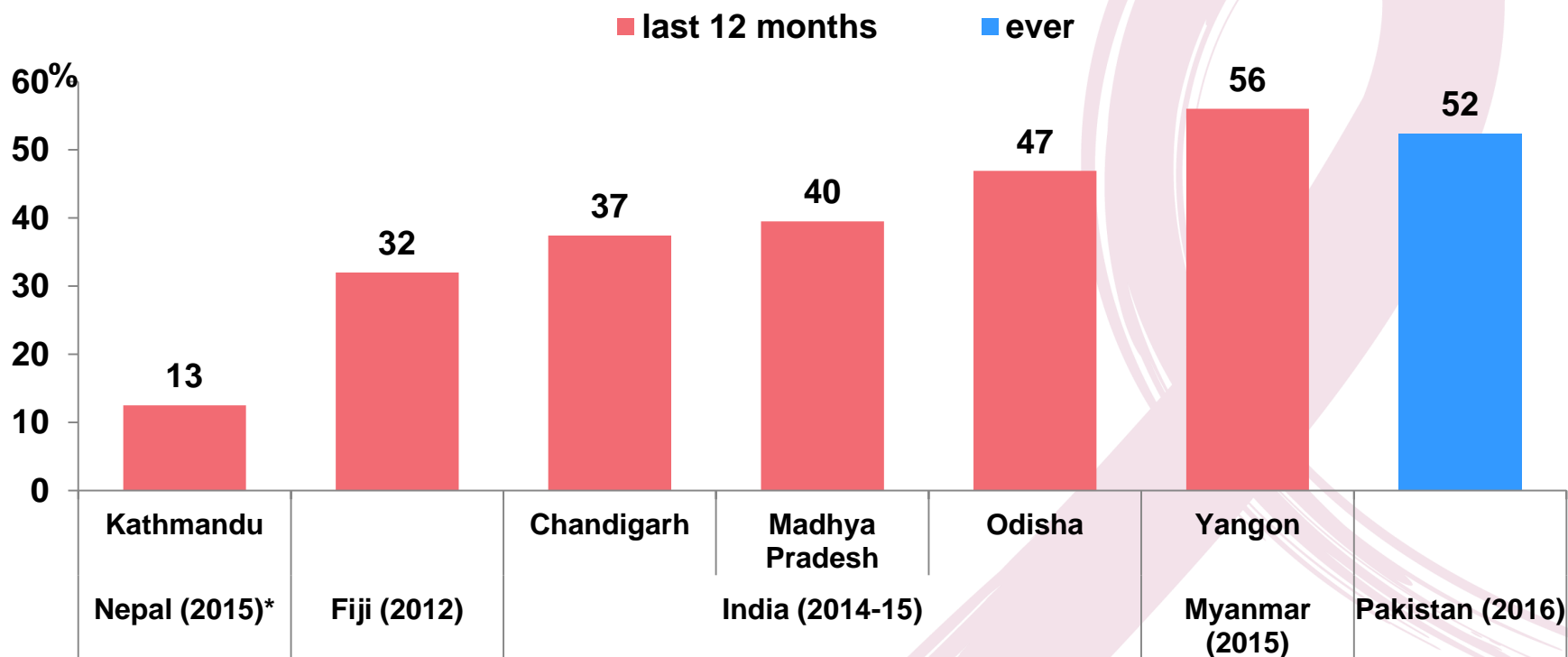


1 in 6

Transgender women

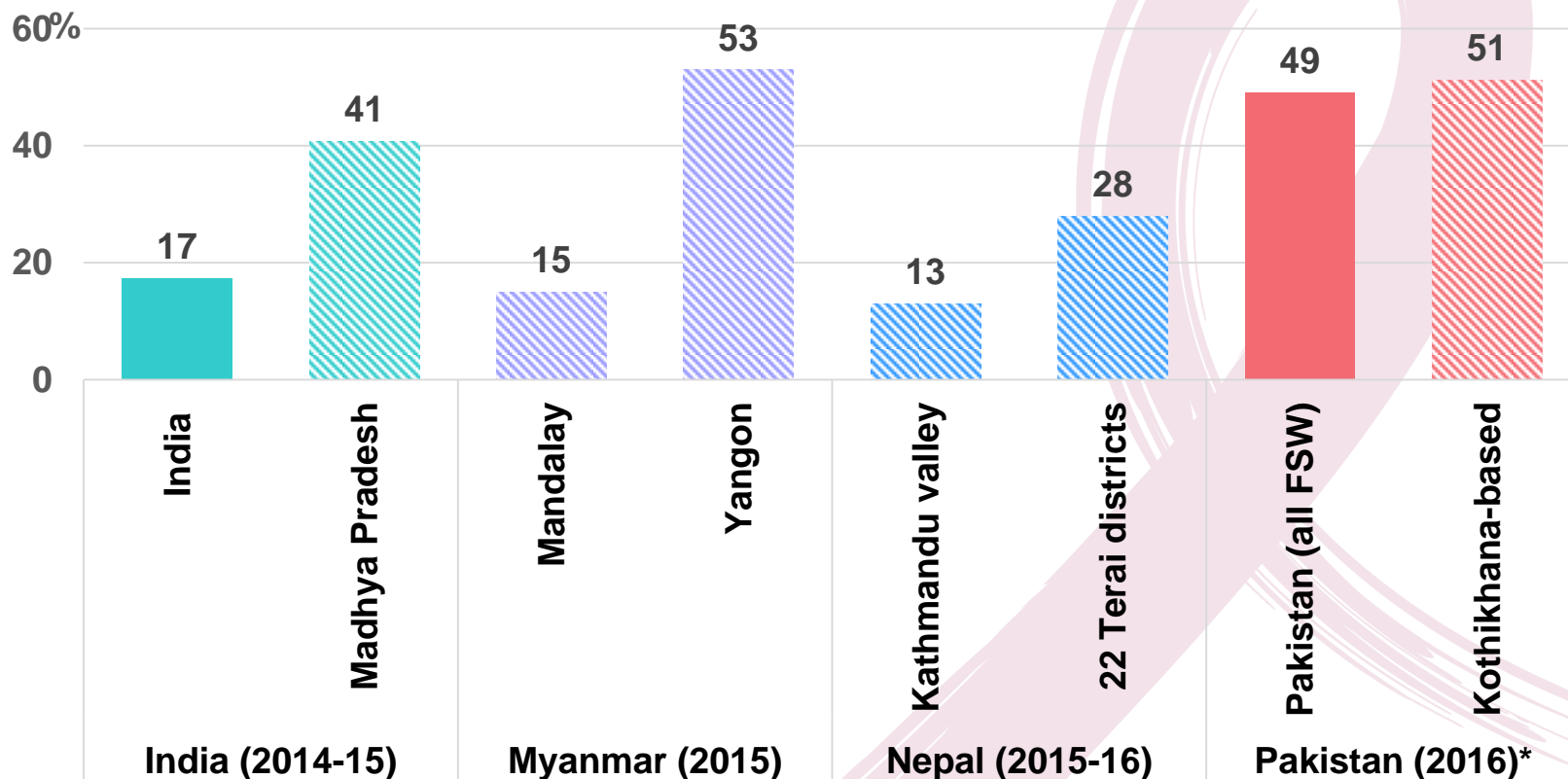
have been **denied healthcare** in their life time

Proportion of female sex workers who experienced physical violence, 2012-2016



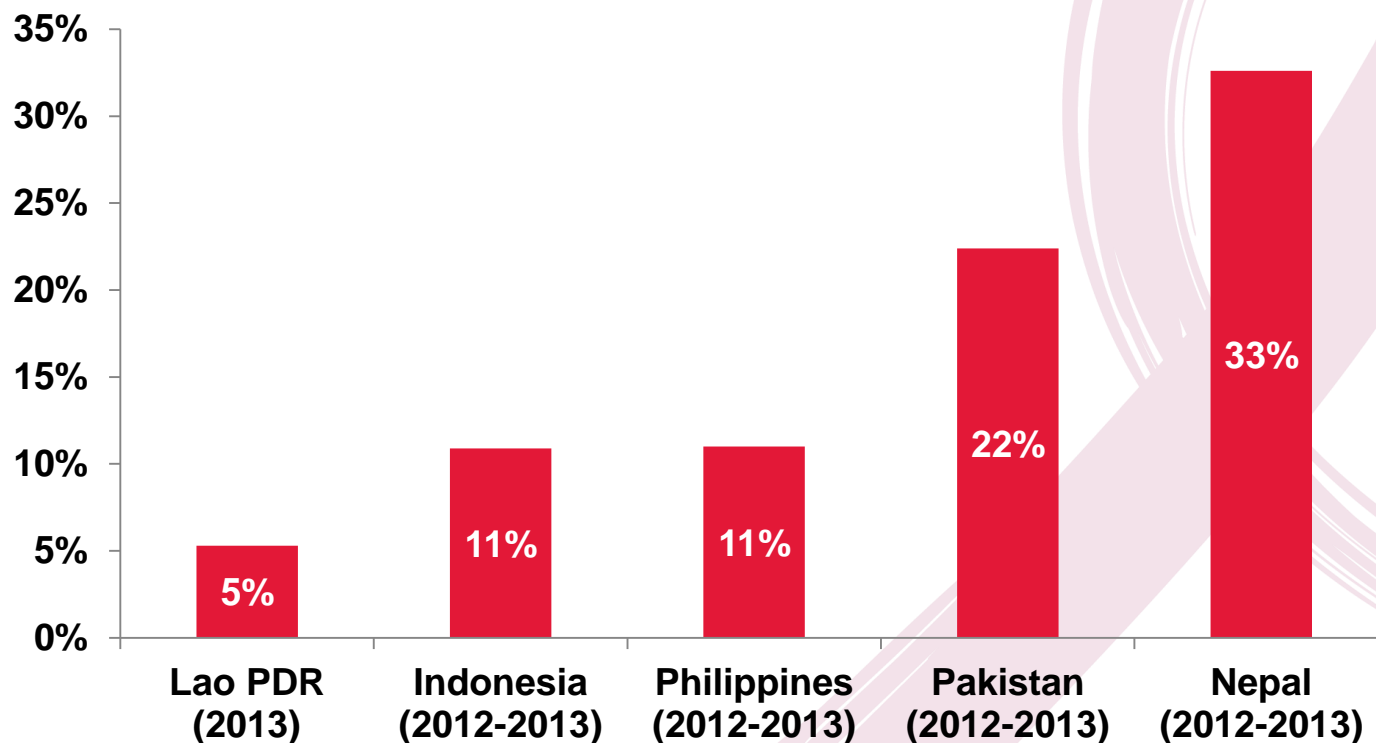
* Street-based FSW

Proportion of female sex workers who have been forced to have sex in the last year, 2014-2016

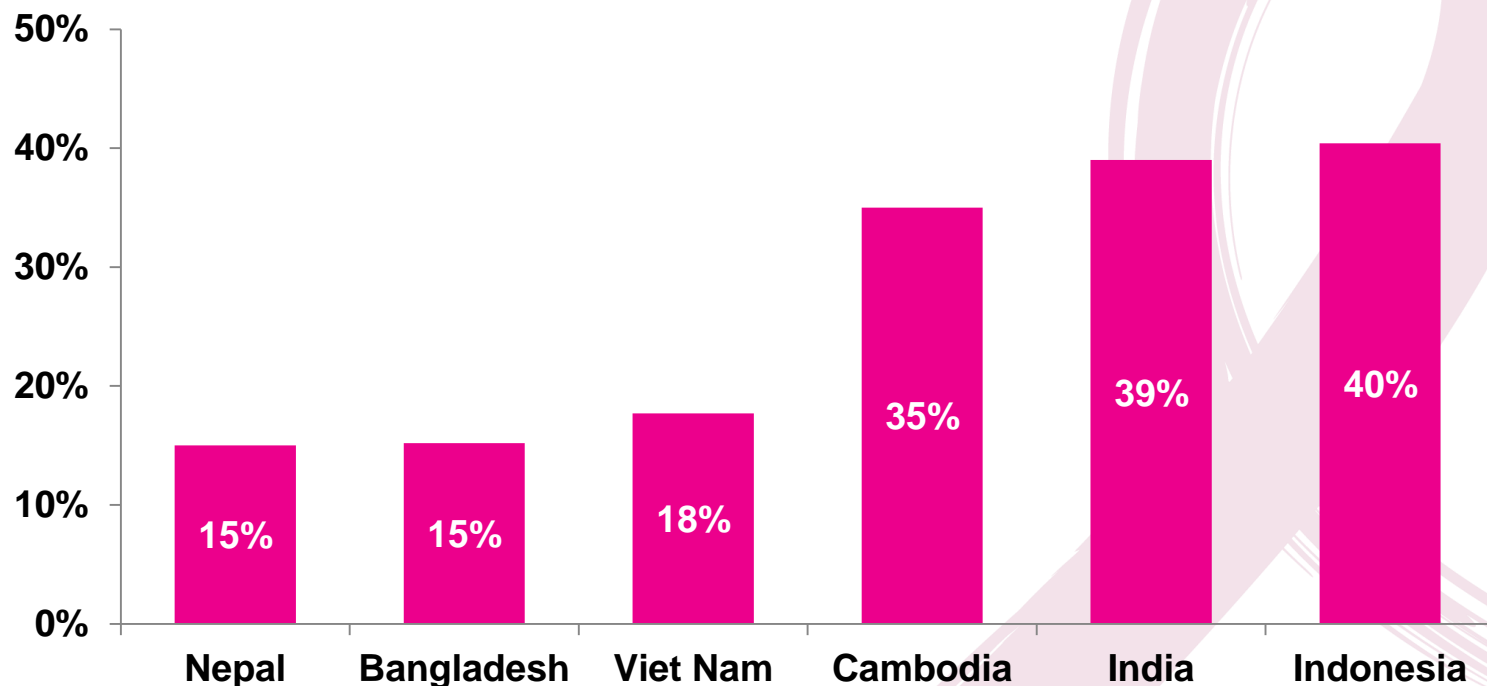


*ever beaten or forced to have sex

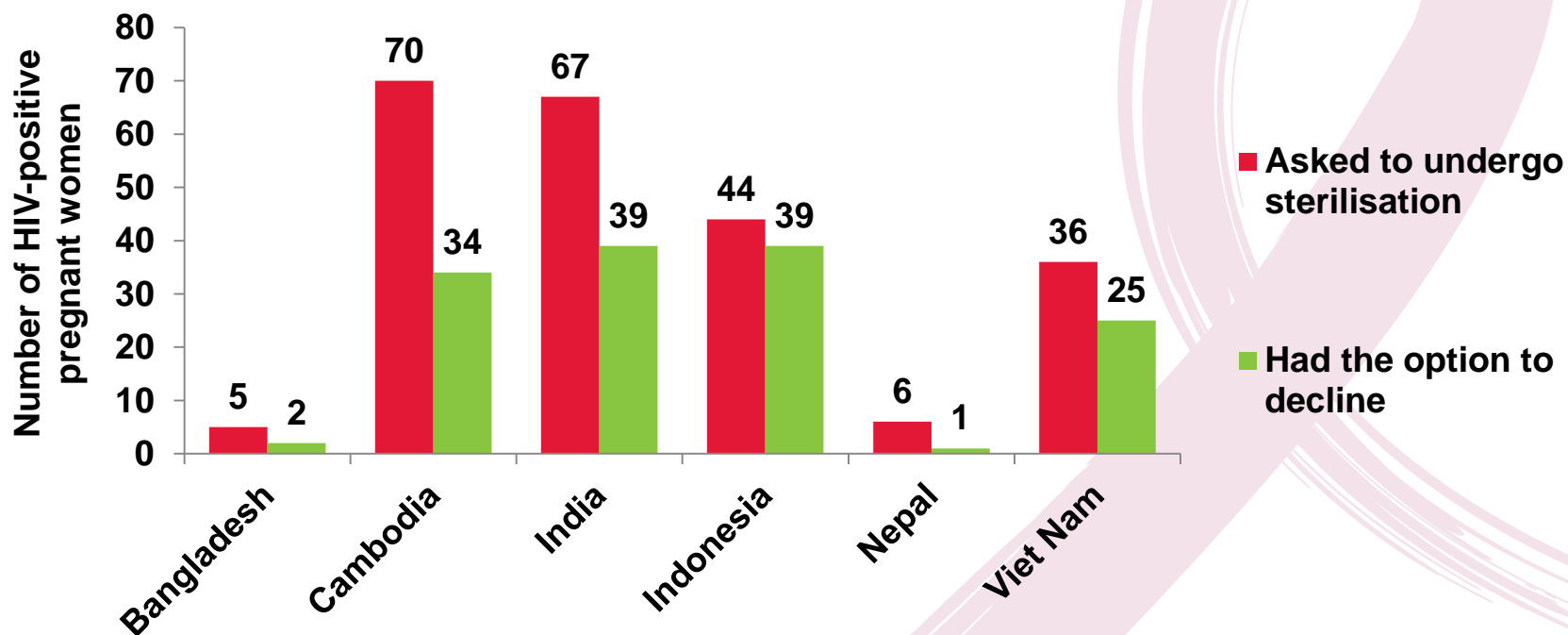
Proportion of women living with HIV who had a desire to have children reported being coerced to undergo sterilization, 2012-2013



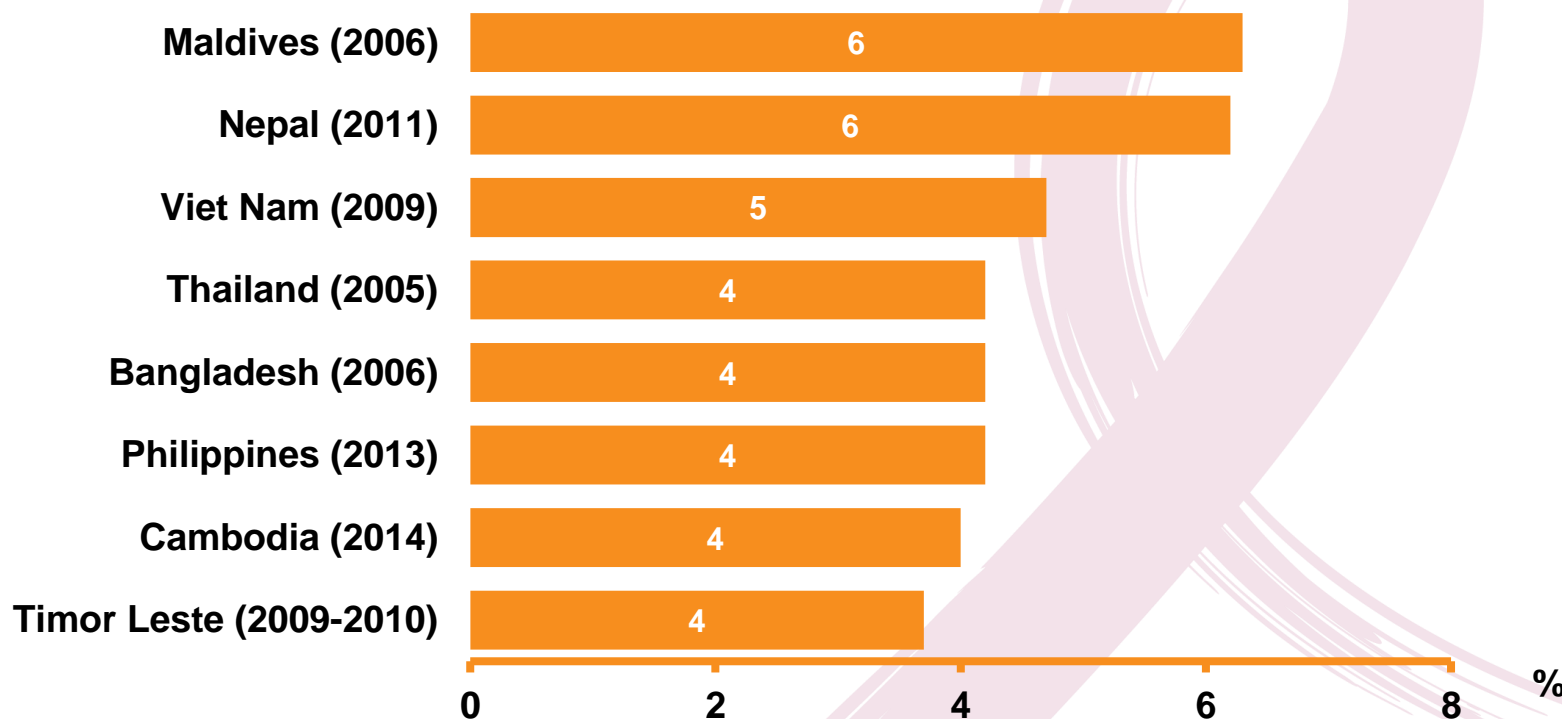
Proportion of surveyed HIV-positive pregnant women who were asked to undergo sterilization, 2011



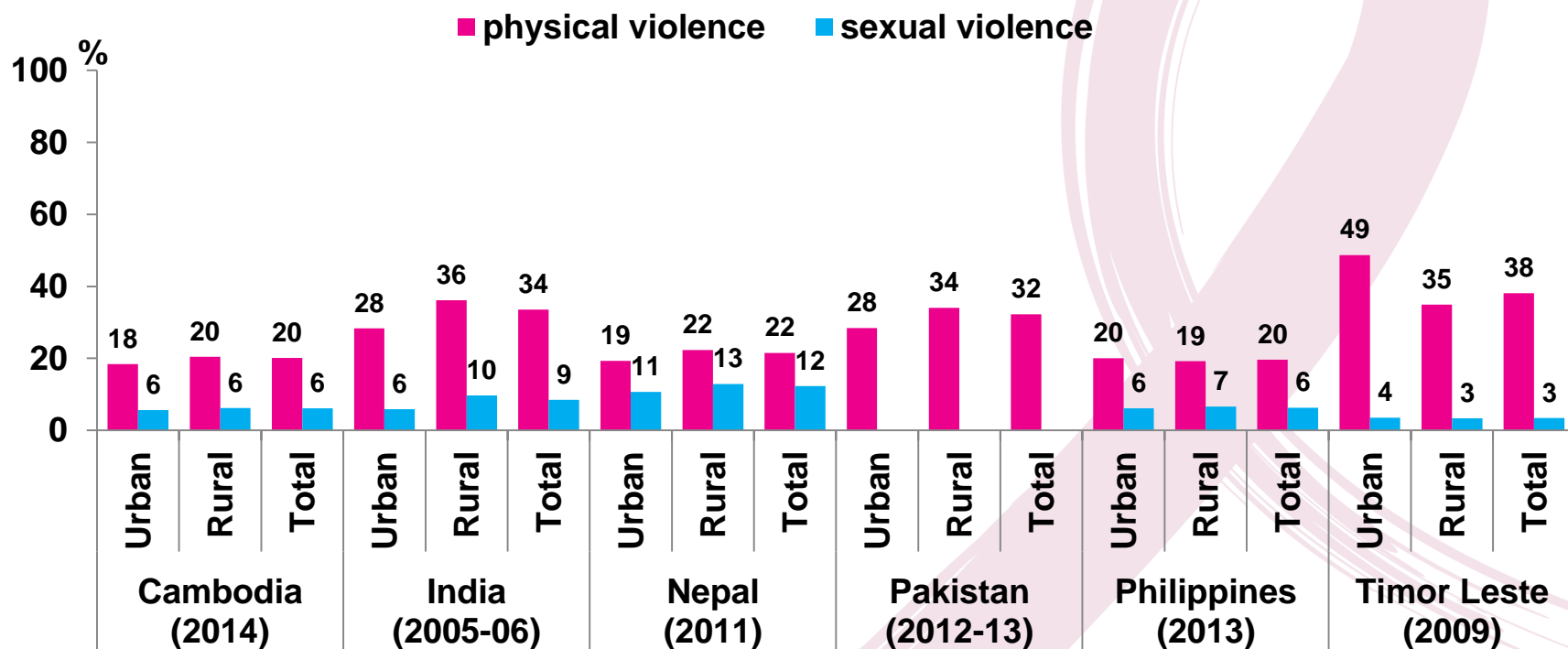
Number of HIV-positive pregnant women who were asked to undergo sterilization and had the option to decline, 2011



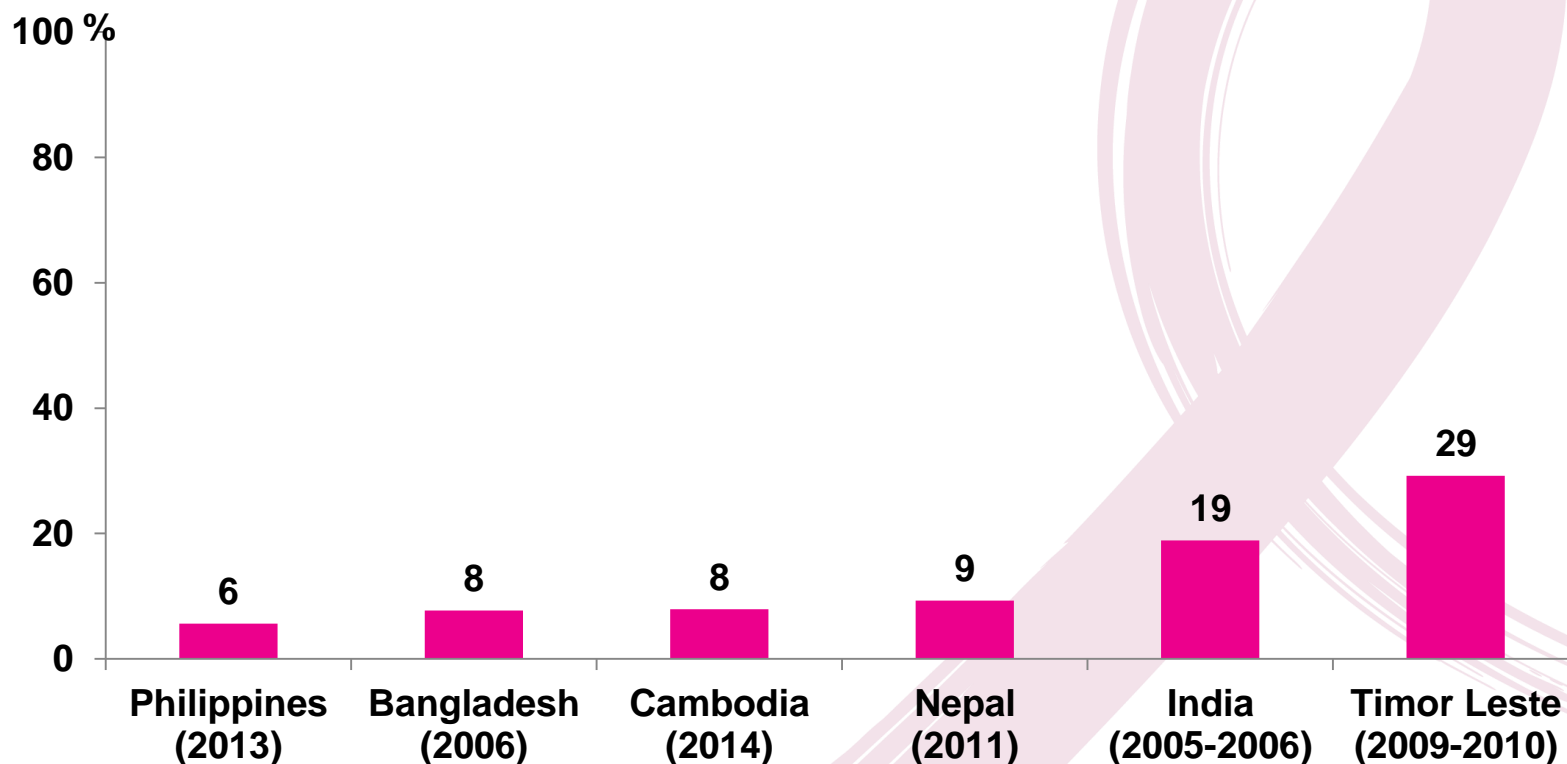
Proportion of women (15-49) who have experienced physical violence during pregnancy, 2005-2014



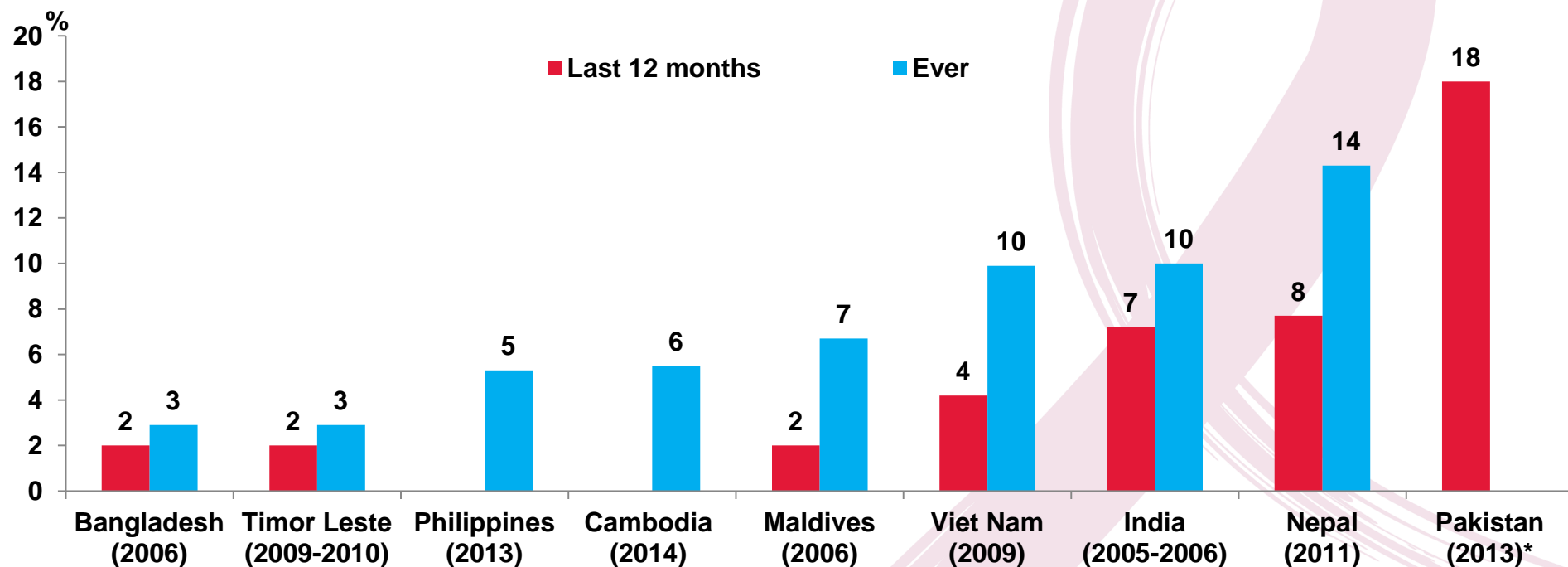
Proportion of women (15-49) who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence, 2005-2014



Proportion of women (15-49) who have experienced physical violence in the last 12 months, 2006-2014

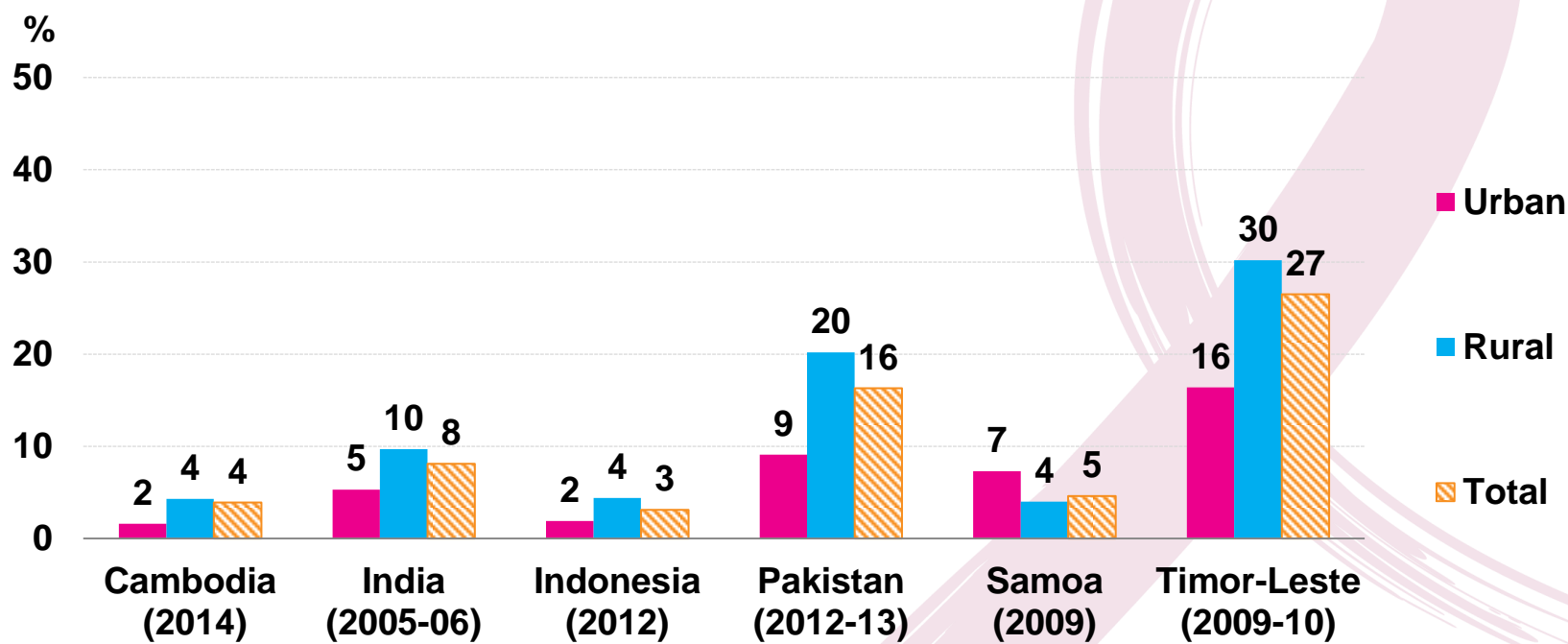



Proportion of women who have experienced sexual violence by spouse or intimate partner, 2005-2014



* Physical or sexual violence

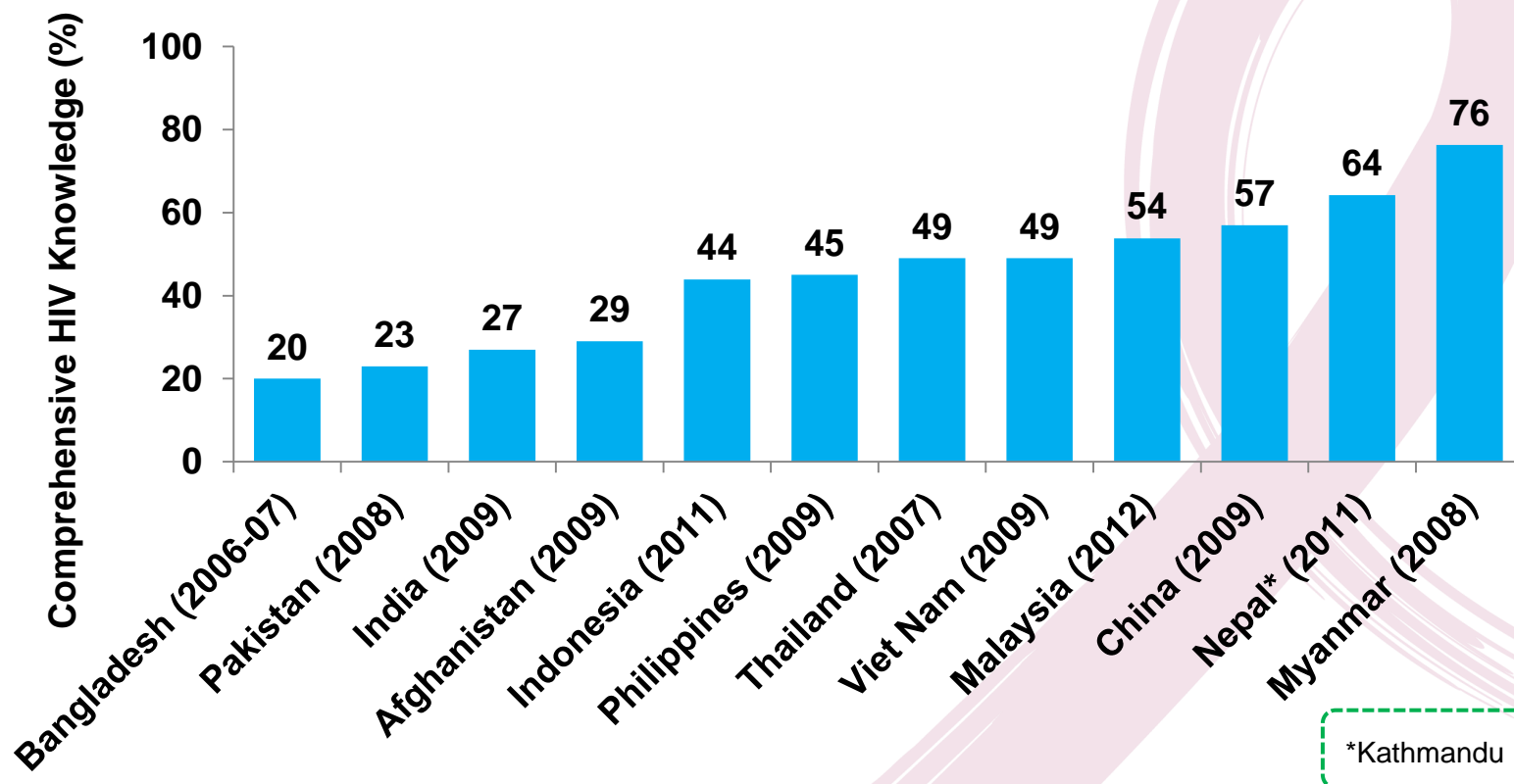
Proportion of men (15-49) who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if she refuses to have sexual intercourse with him, 2005-2014



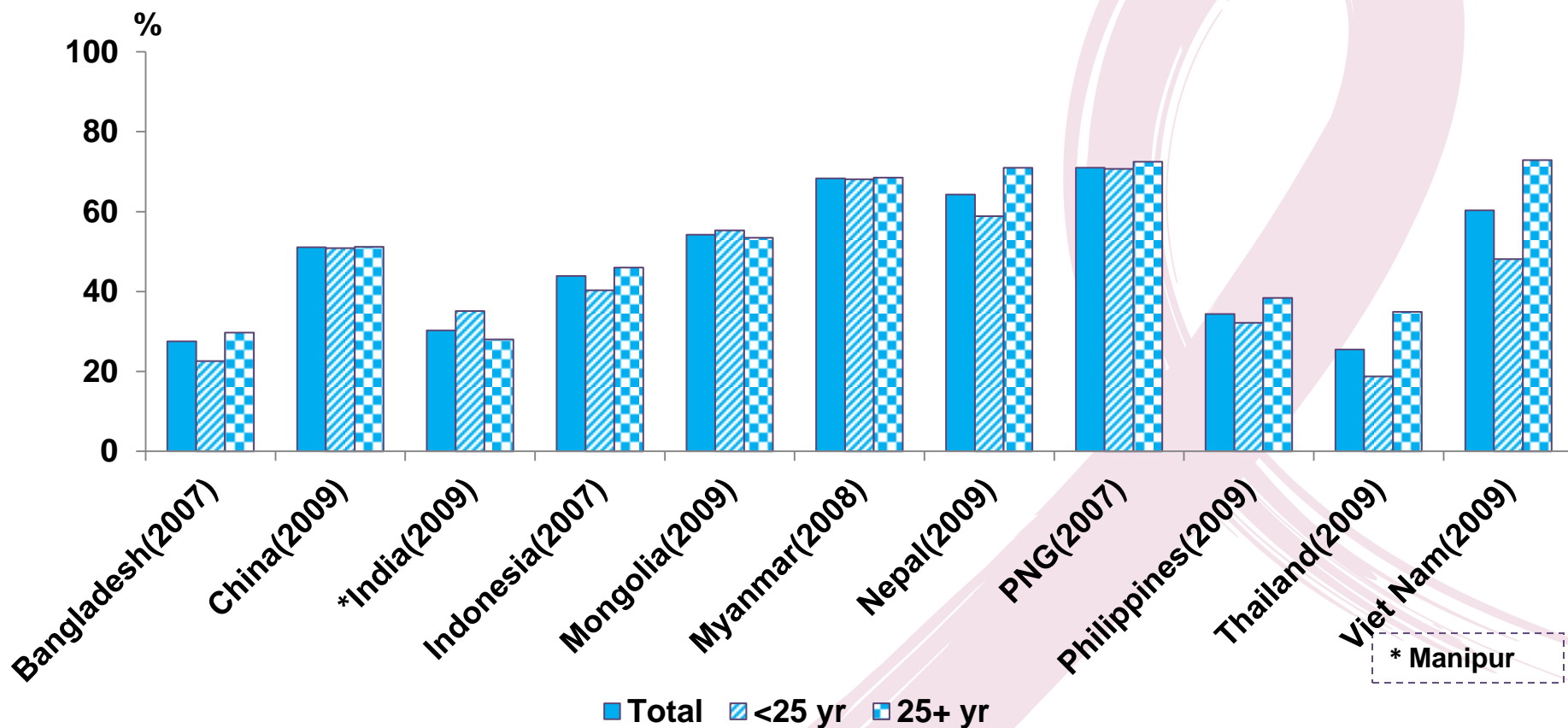


Vulnerability and HIV knowledge

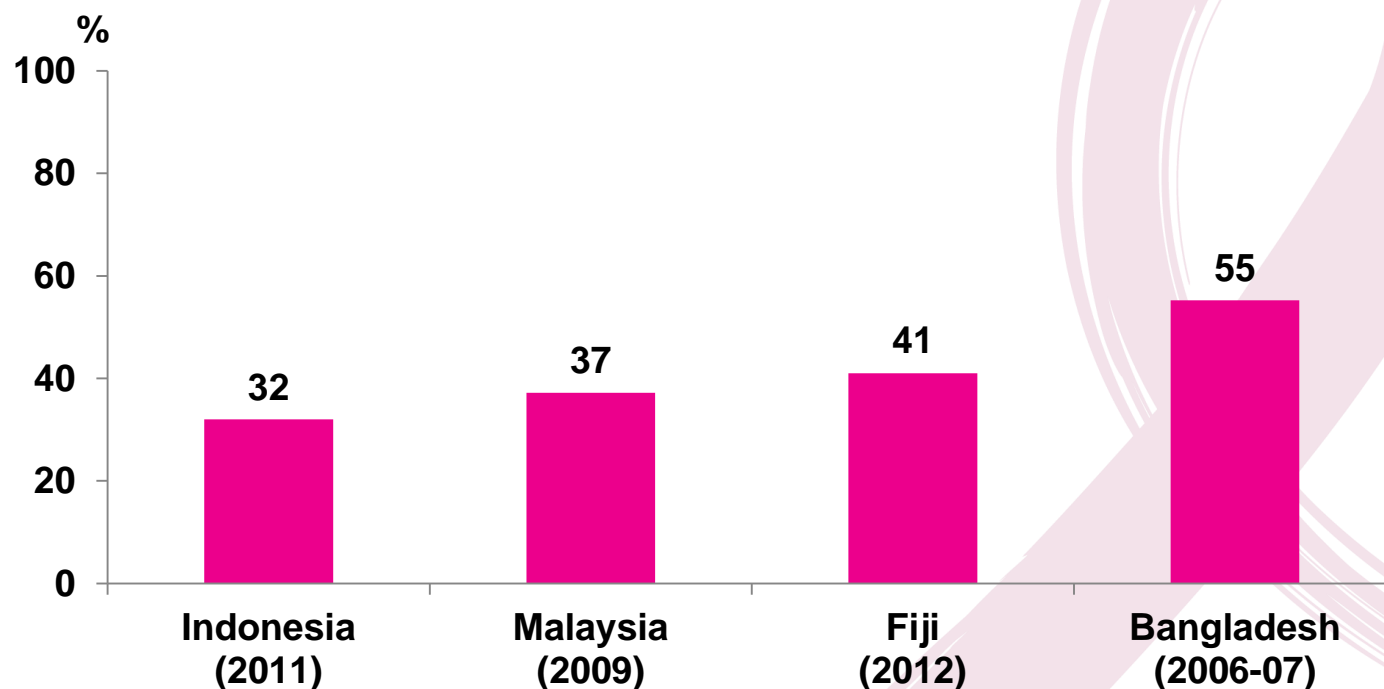
Proportion of PWID with comprehensive HIV knowledge, 2006-2012



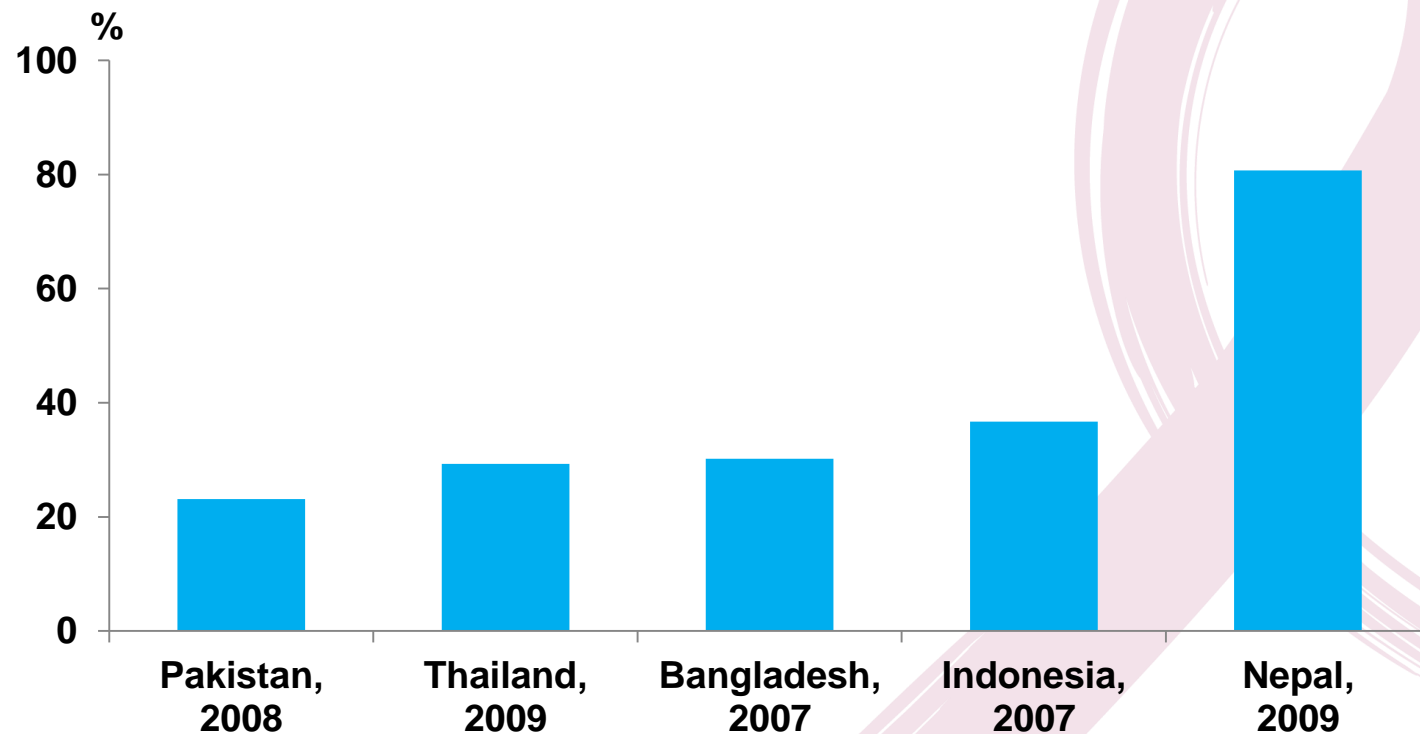
Proportion of MSM with comprehensive HIV knowledge, by age group, countries where data is available, 2005-2009



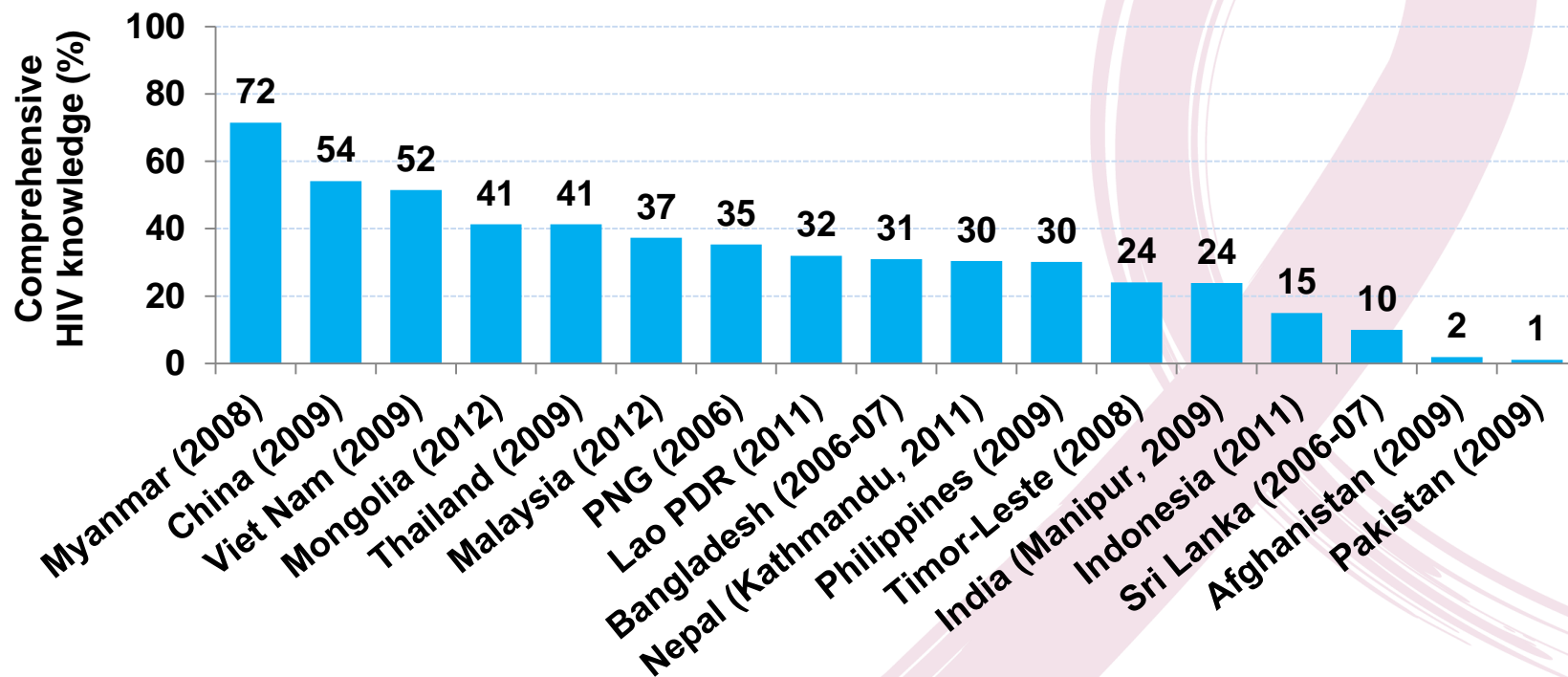
Proportion of transgender with comprehensive HIV knowledge, 2006-2012



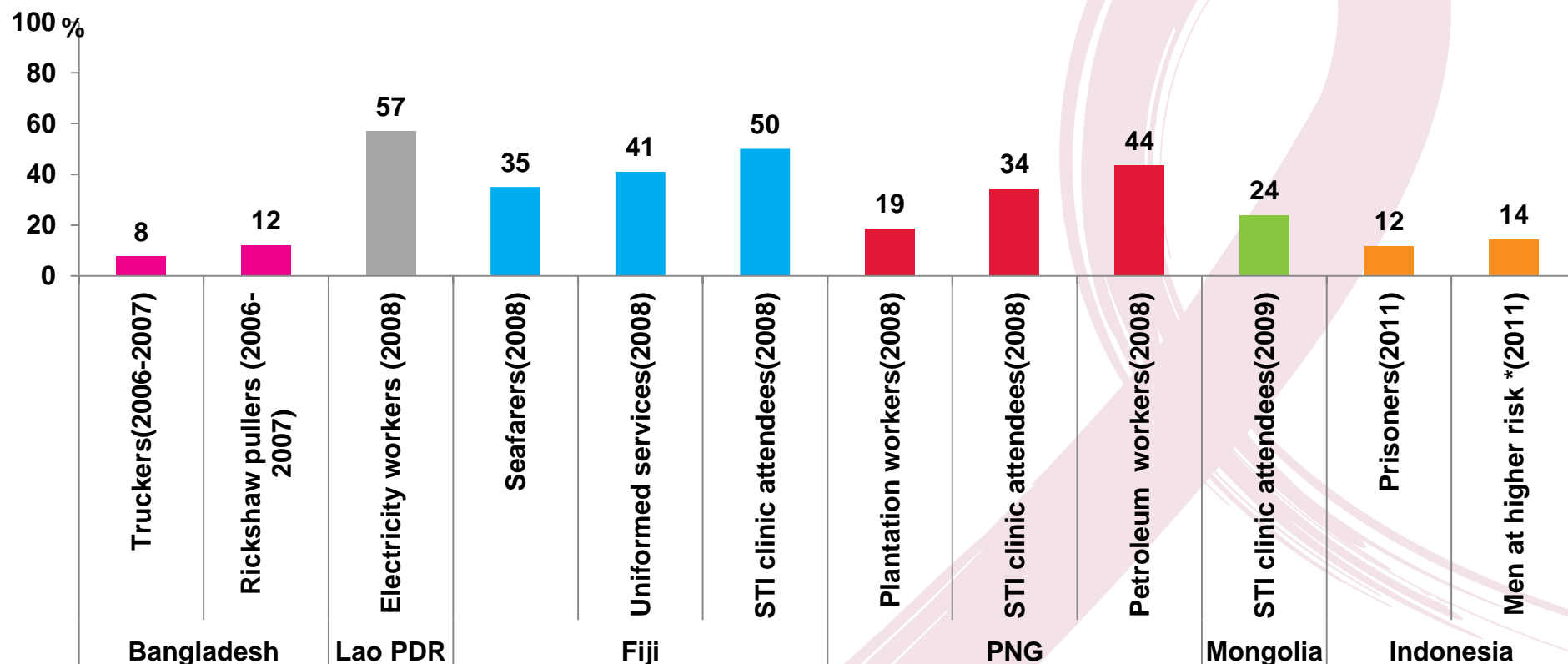
Proportion of MSW with comprehensive HIV knowledge, 2007-2009



Proportion of FSW with comprehensive HIV knowledge, 2006-2012

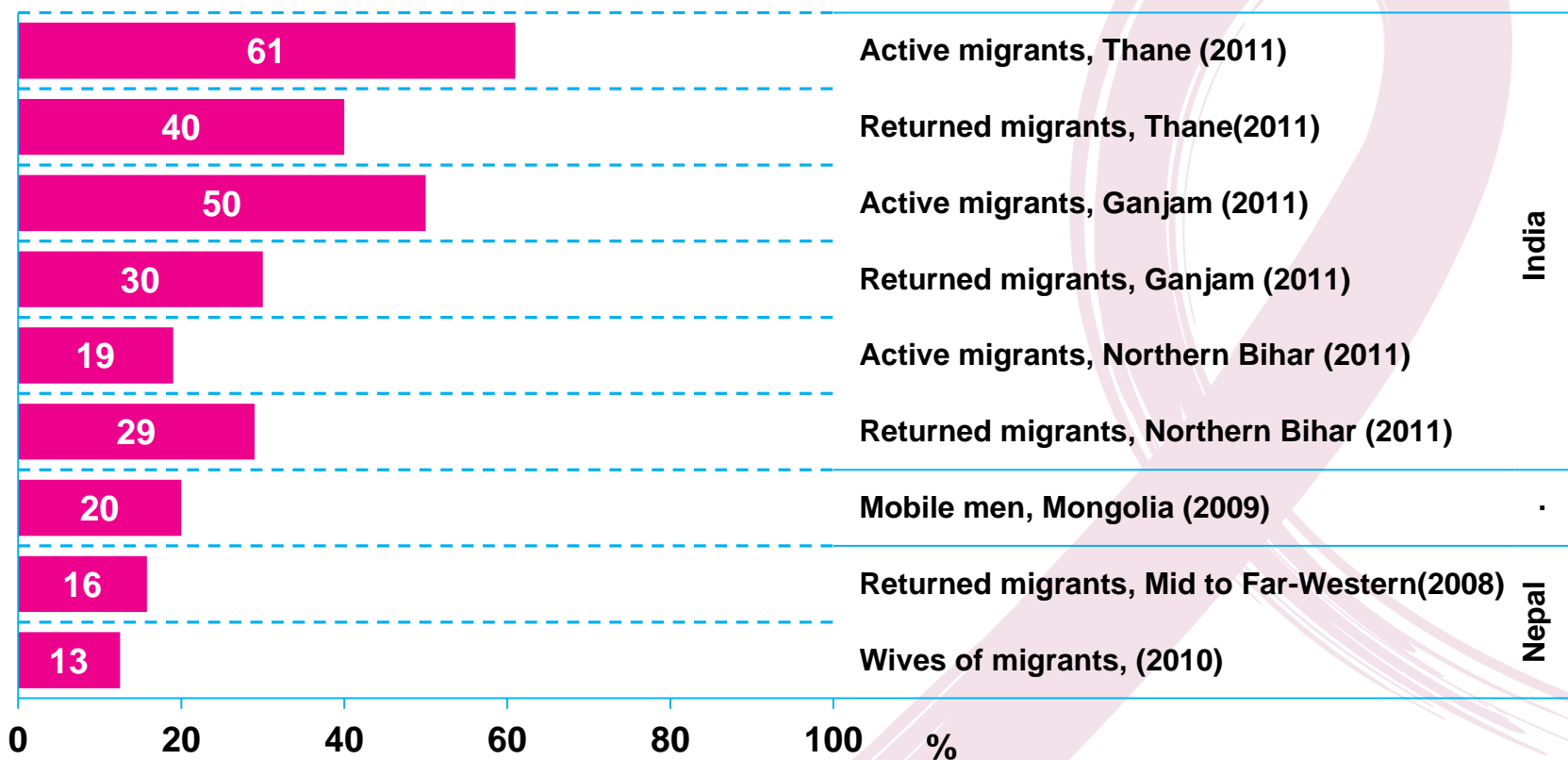


Proportion of men at higher risk with comprehensive HIV knowledge, 2006-2011



* Seafarers, dock workers, truck drivers and moto-taxi drivers

Proportion of migrants with comprehensive HIV knowledge, 2008-2011





HIV expenditure

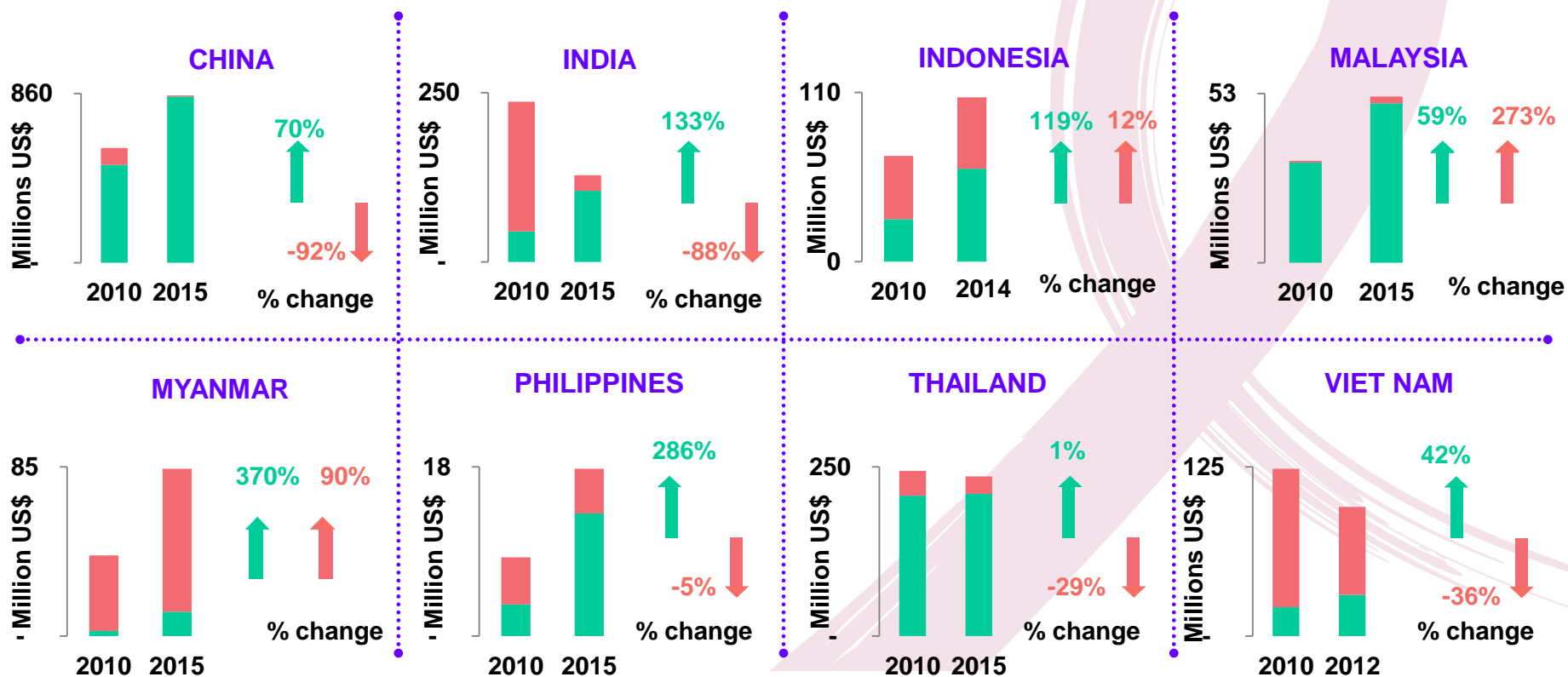


Asia and the Pacific

HIV investments



Increased government investments in AIDS to fill the gap of decline in international funding



■ Domestic expenditure ■ International expenditure



Asia and the Pacific

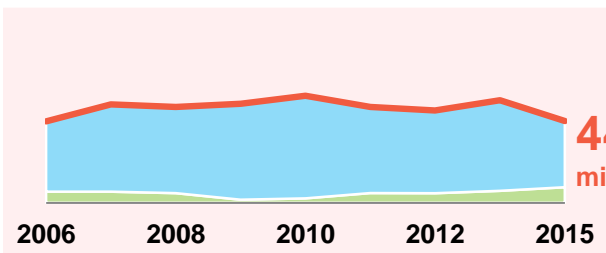
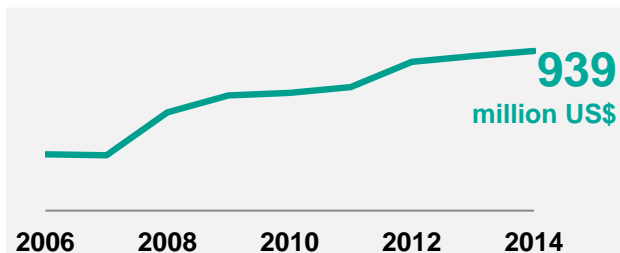
Health financing and HIV investments

Increasing total health expenditure vs. plateauing or declining HIV expenditure in most countries

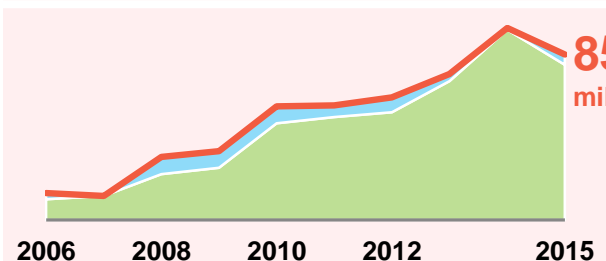
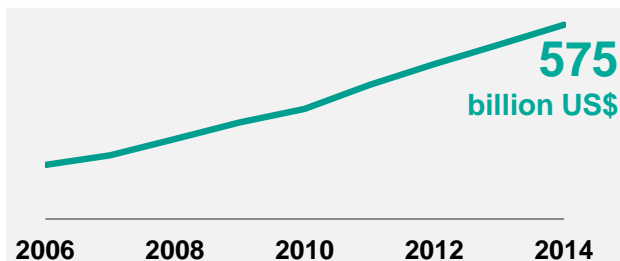
Total health expenditure

HIV expenditure

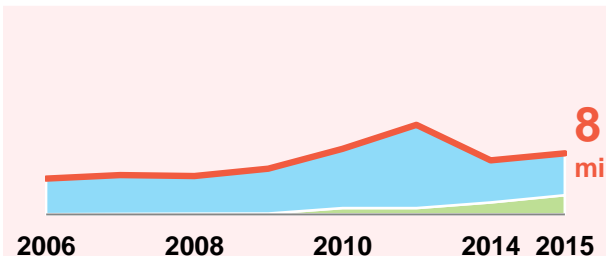
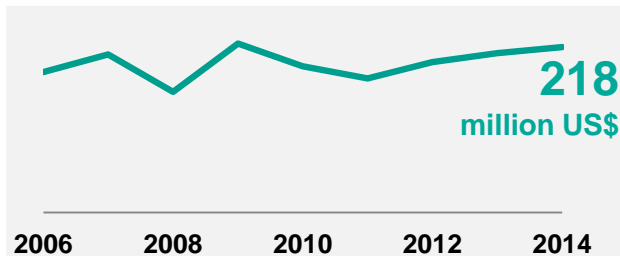
Cambodia



China



Lao PDR



Total health expenditure

HIV expenditure

Domestic funding on HIV

International funding on HIV



Asia and the Pacific

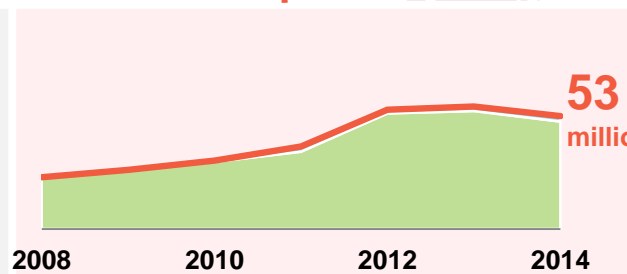
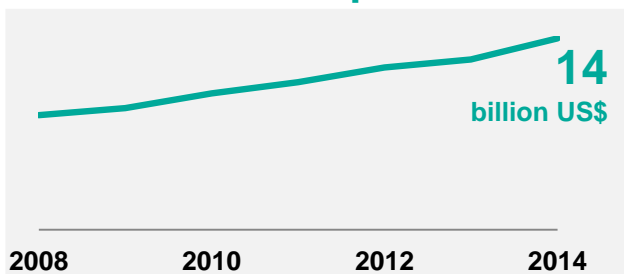
Health financing and HIV investments

Increasing total health expenditure vs. plateauing or declining HIV expenditure in most countries

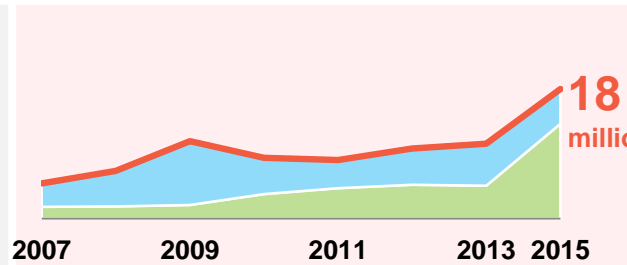
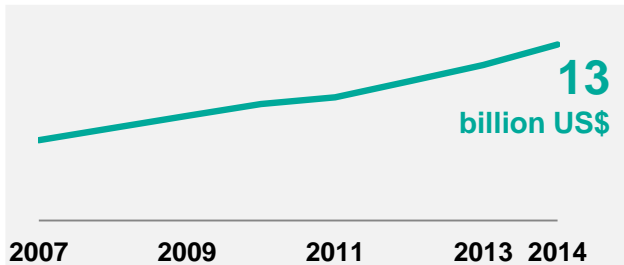
Total health expenditure

HIV expenditure

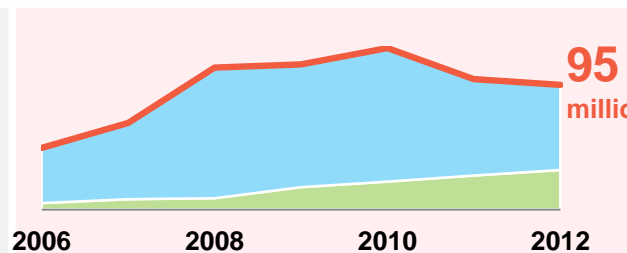
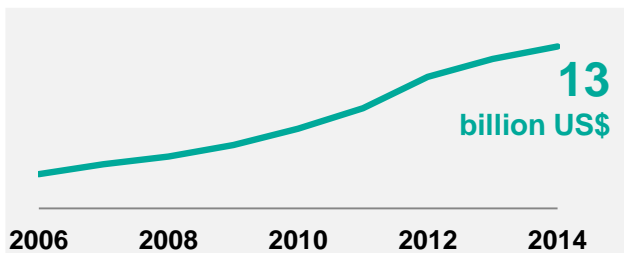
Malaysia



Philippines



Viet Nam



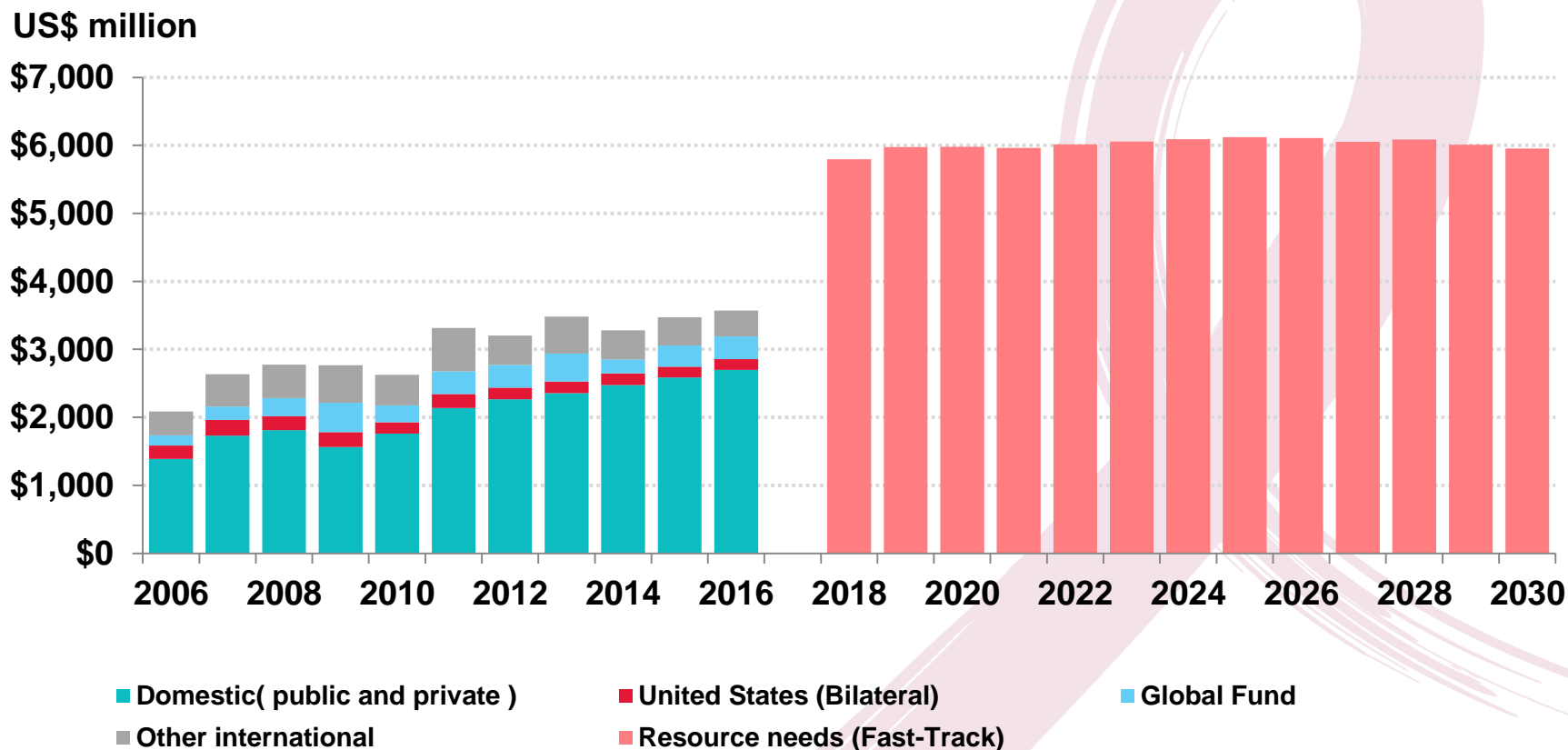
Total health expenditure

HIV expenditure

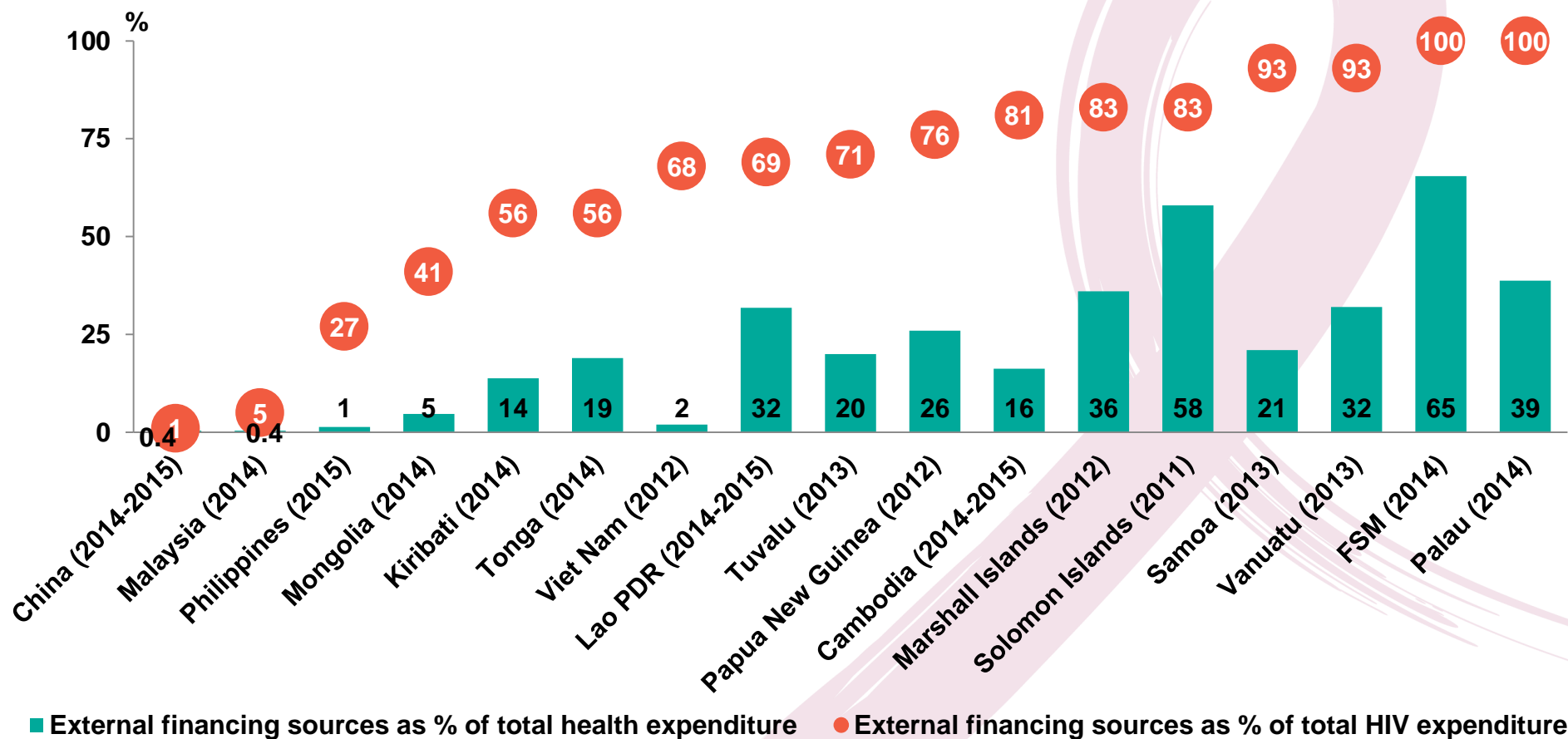
Domestic funding on HIV

International funding on HIV

Resource Availability and Fast-Track Resource Needs in Asia and the Pacific

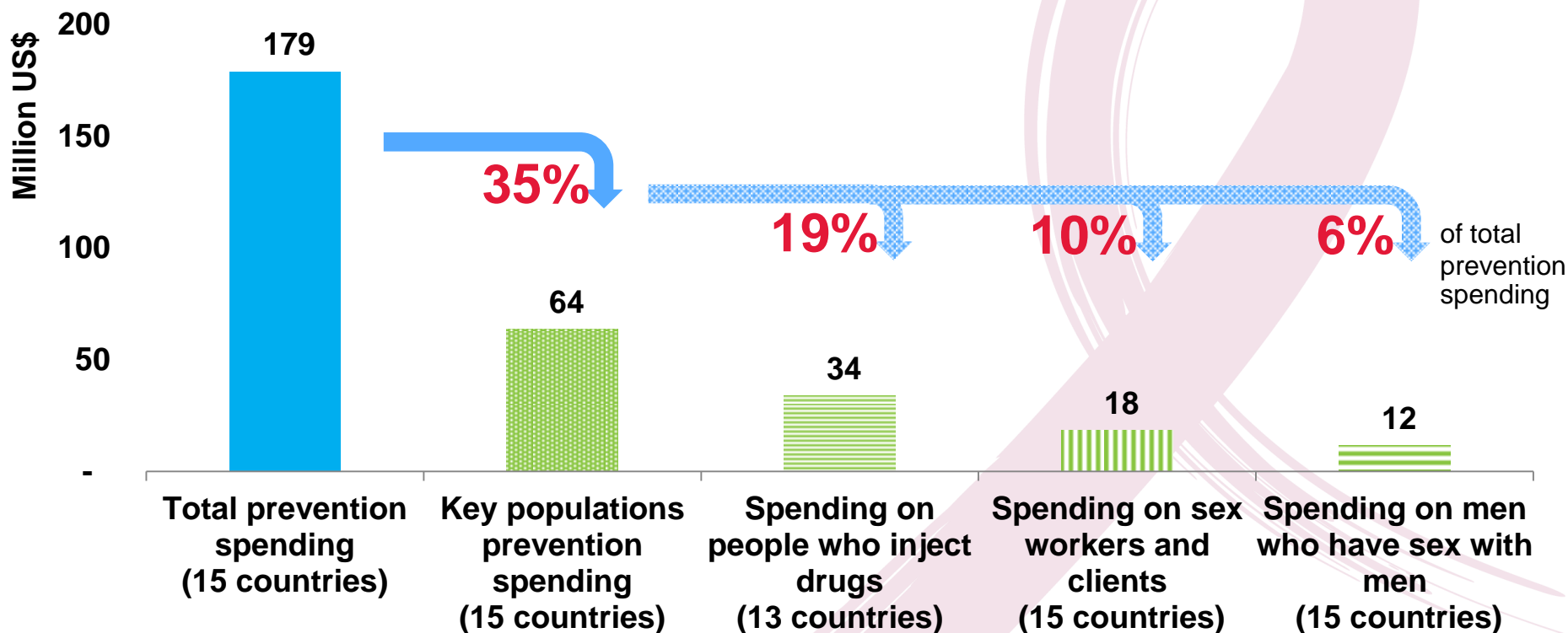


External financing sources as % of health vs. HIV expenditure, Western Pacific countries



Key populations account for 60-90% of new HIV infections in Asia and the Pacific countries but only a third was spent for key populations HIV prevention programme

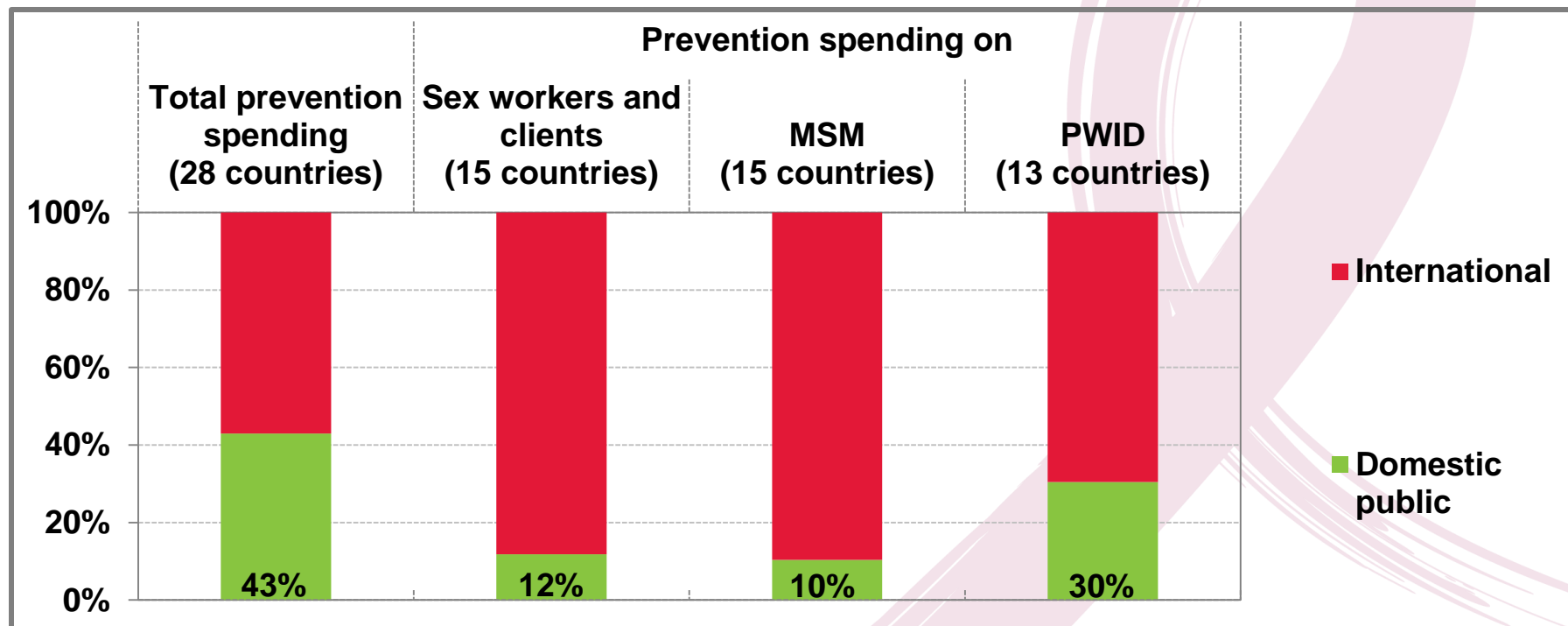
Proportion of prevention spending among key populations in Asia and the Pacific region



15 countries: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Palau, Pakistan, Philippines, Solomon Island, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Vietnam

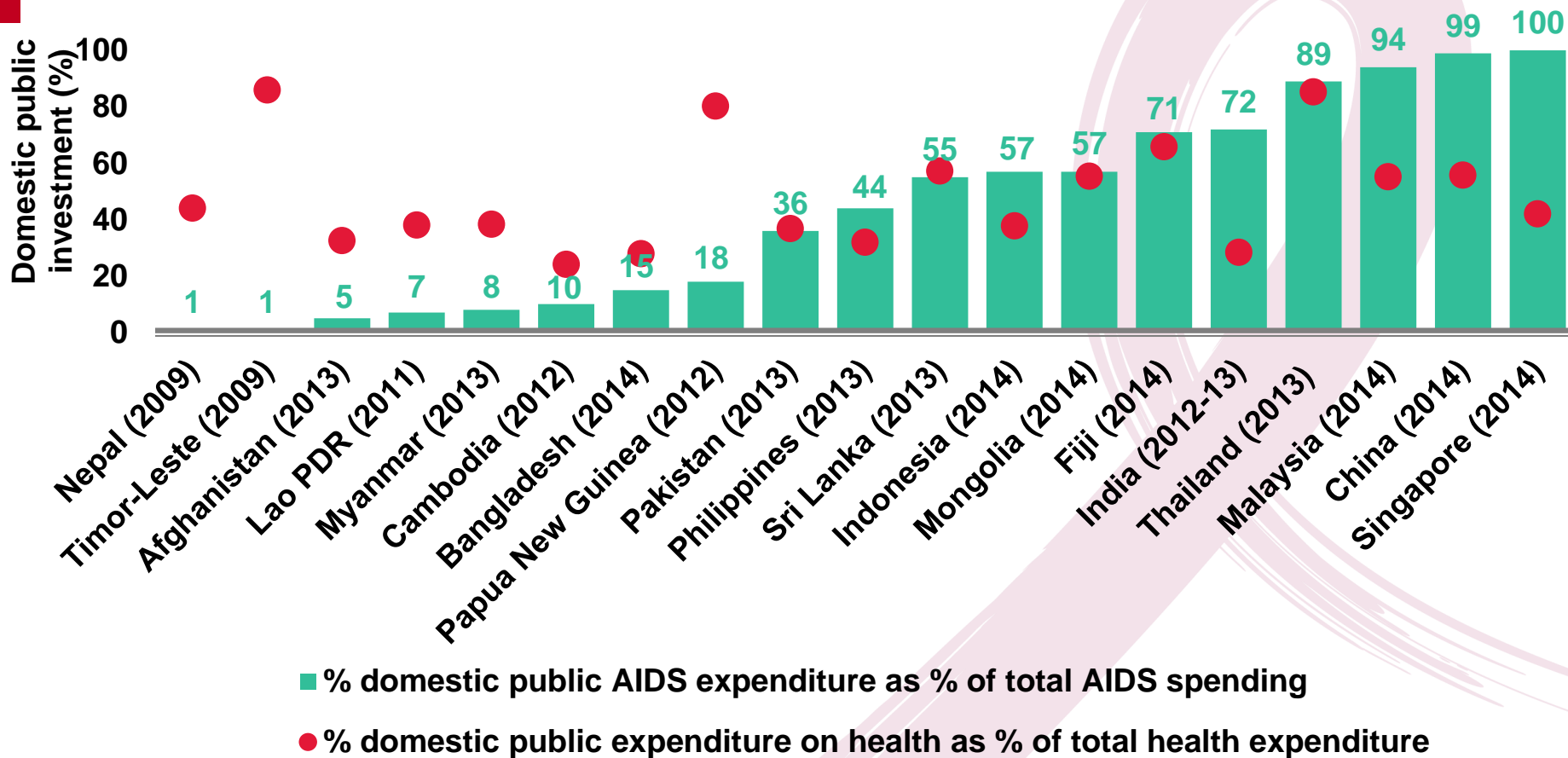
Prevention spending on key populations is heavily dependent on international financing sources

Distribution of prevention spending by financing source in Asia and the Pacific, latest available year, 2009-2014

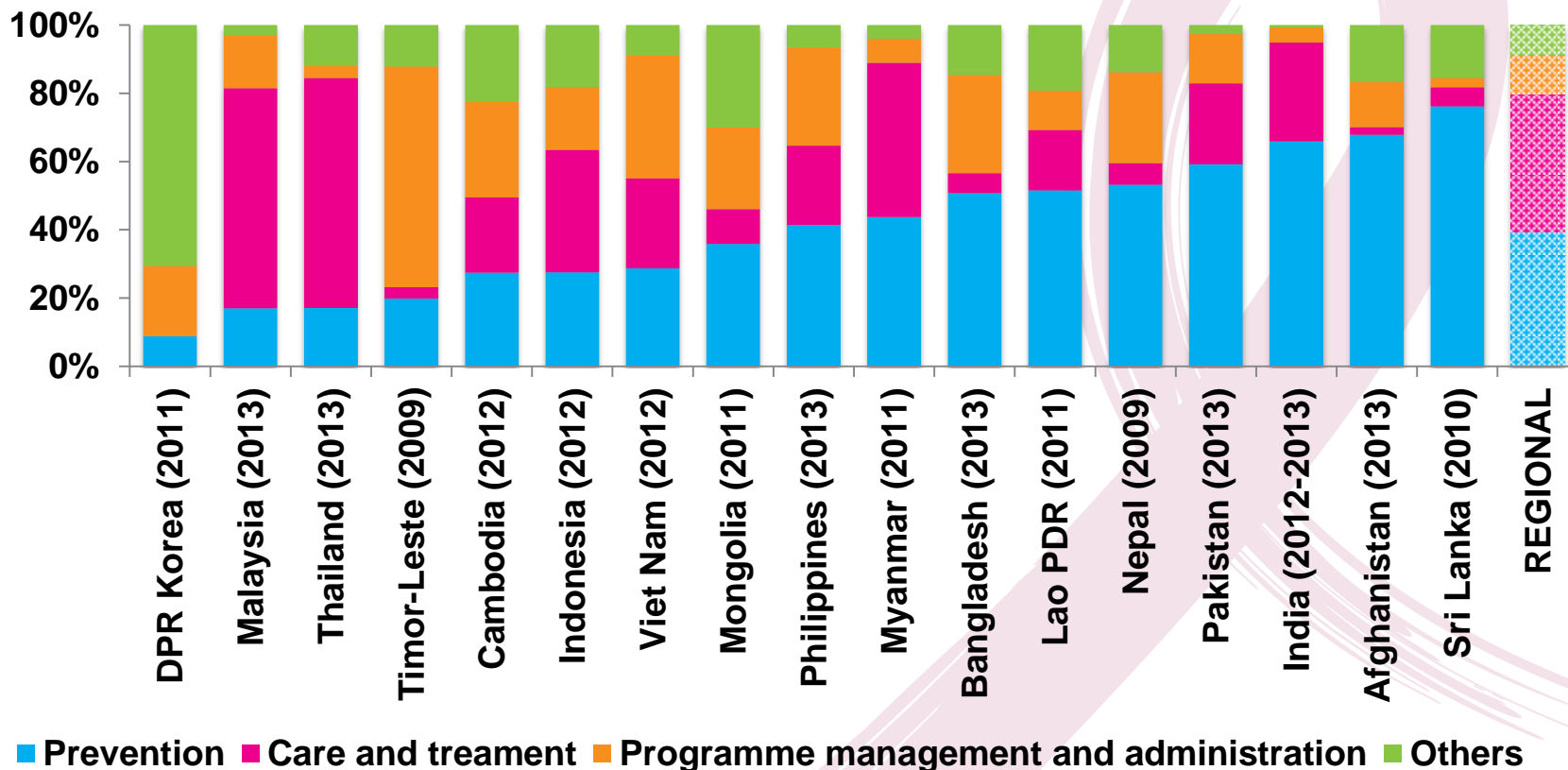


Spending by service category is not available for India and China

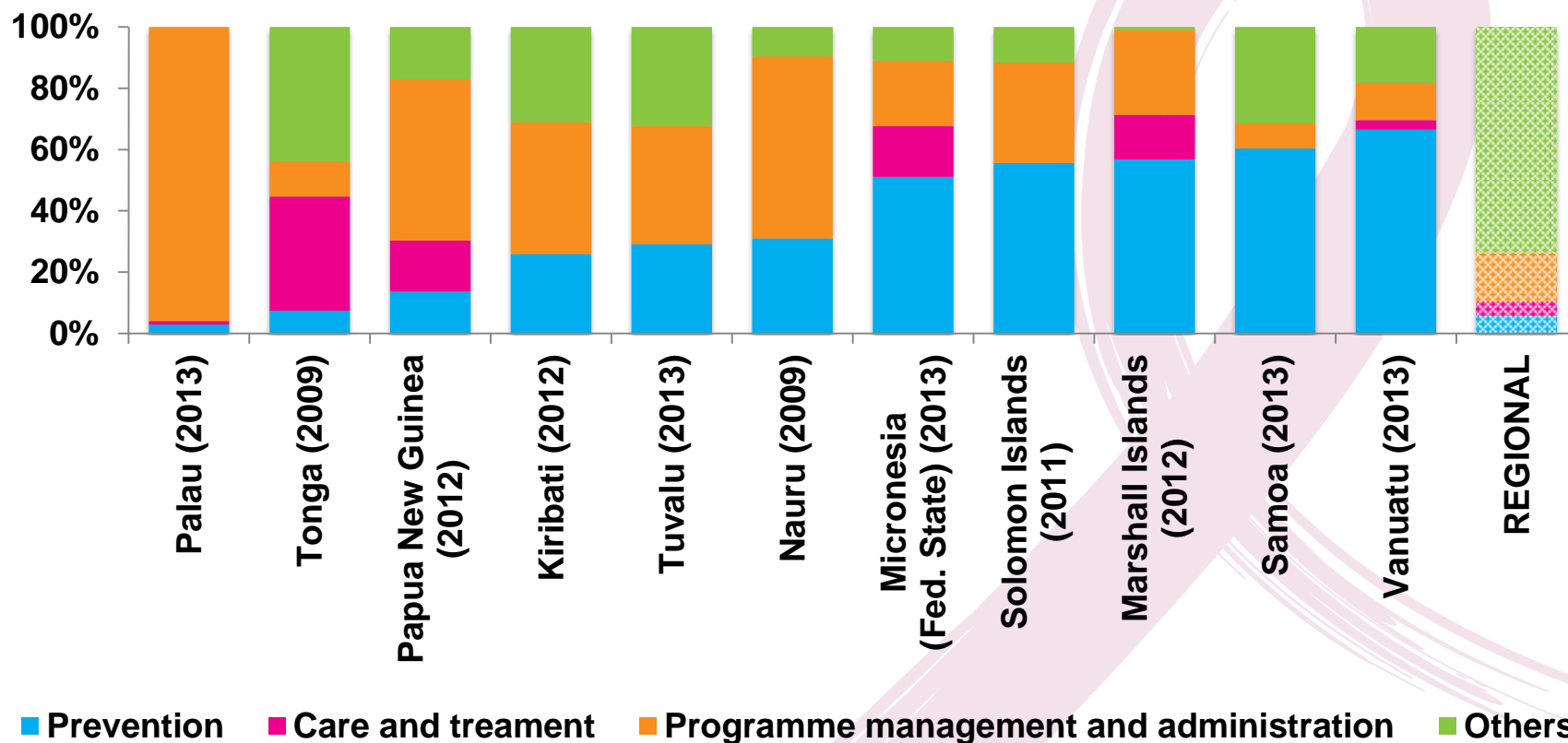
Government investment on HIV and health in Asia and the Pacific



Percent distribution of AIDS spending by category in Asia, 2009-2013



Percent distribution of AIDS spending by category in the Pacific, 2009-2013



A large, stylized red ribbon graphic is positioned in the background, partially overlapping the text. The ribbon is rendered in a dark red color with a slight gradient and a brushstroke-like texture.

National response



Key populations and vulnerable populations

Asia and the Pacific

Key populations prevention gap



Female sex workers

Men who have sex with men

People who inject drugs

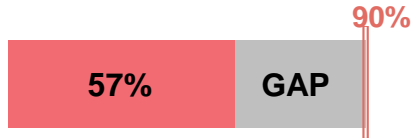
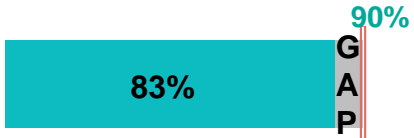
Key populations size

4.2 M

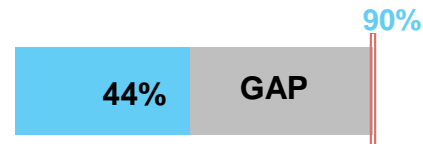
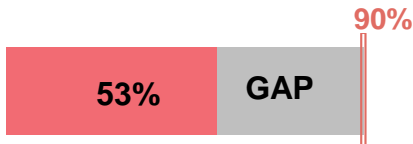
11.4 M

4.1 M

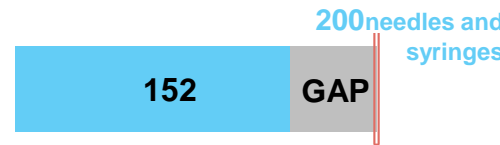
Condom use at last sex



HIV testing coverage



Needles and syringes



On treatment

Limited data

Limited data

Limited data

PrEP

3

countries have PrEP projects for FSW

8

countries have PrEP projects for MSM

2

countries have PrEP projects for PWID

PrEP availability through pilot/demonstration sites by key populations








PrEP availability

- MSM
- MSM, SW and PWID
- MSM, SW, TG
- MSM, SW, TG, PWID
- Serodiscordant couples
- No
- No info



Availability of community-based and lay provider testing approaches in Asia and the Pacific

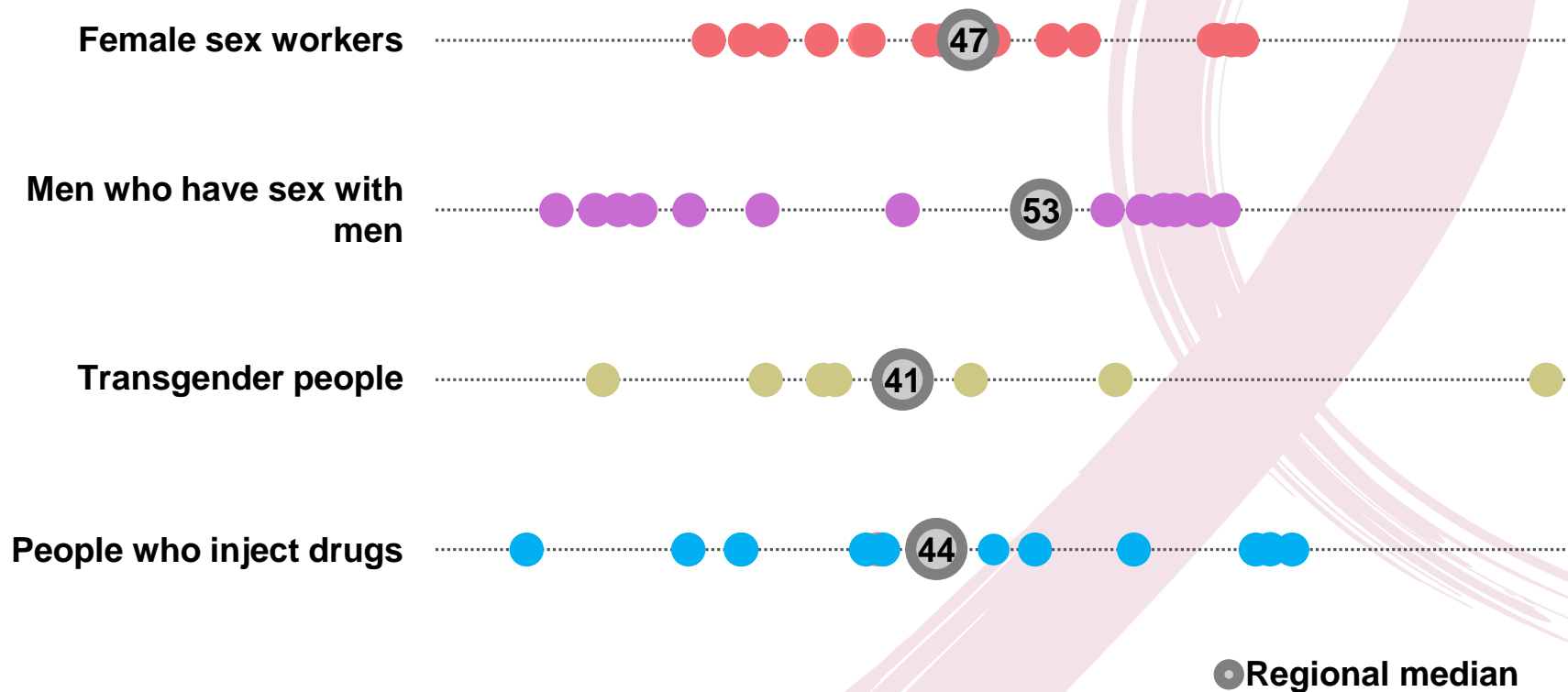


-  Both community-based and lay provider HIV testing available
-  Community-based HIV testing available
-  Lay provider HIV testing available
-  Not available
-  No info



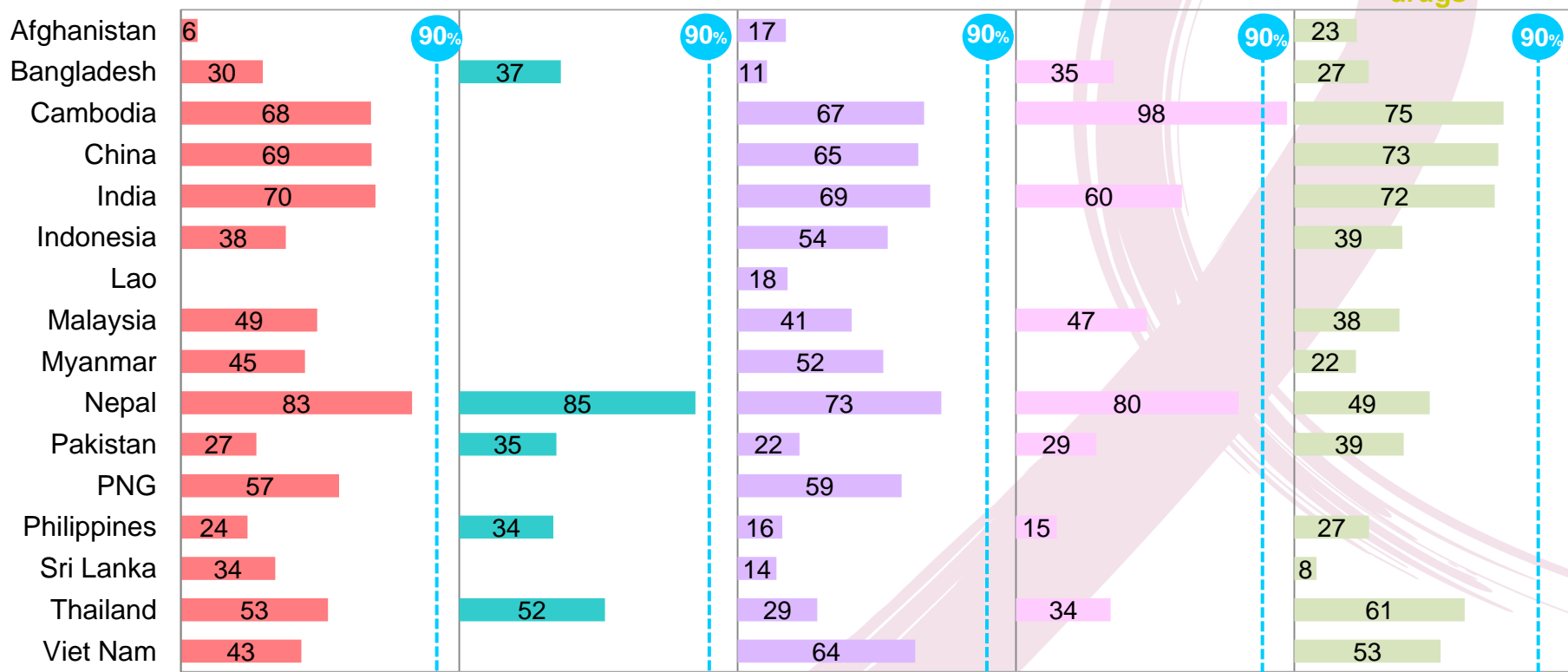
HIV testing is the entry point for prevention and treatment but about half of key populations do not know their HIV status

HIV testing coverage among key populations, 2013 - 2016



HIV testing is the entry point for prevention and treatment, but many key populations do not know their HIV status

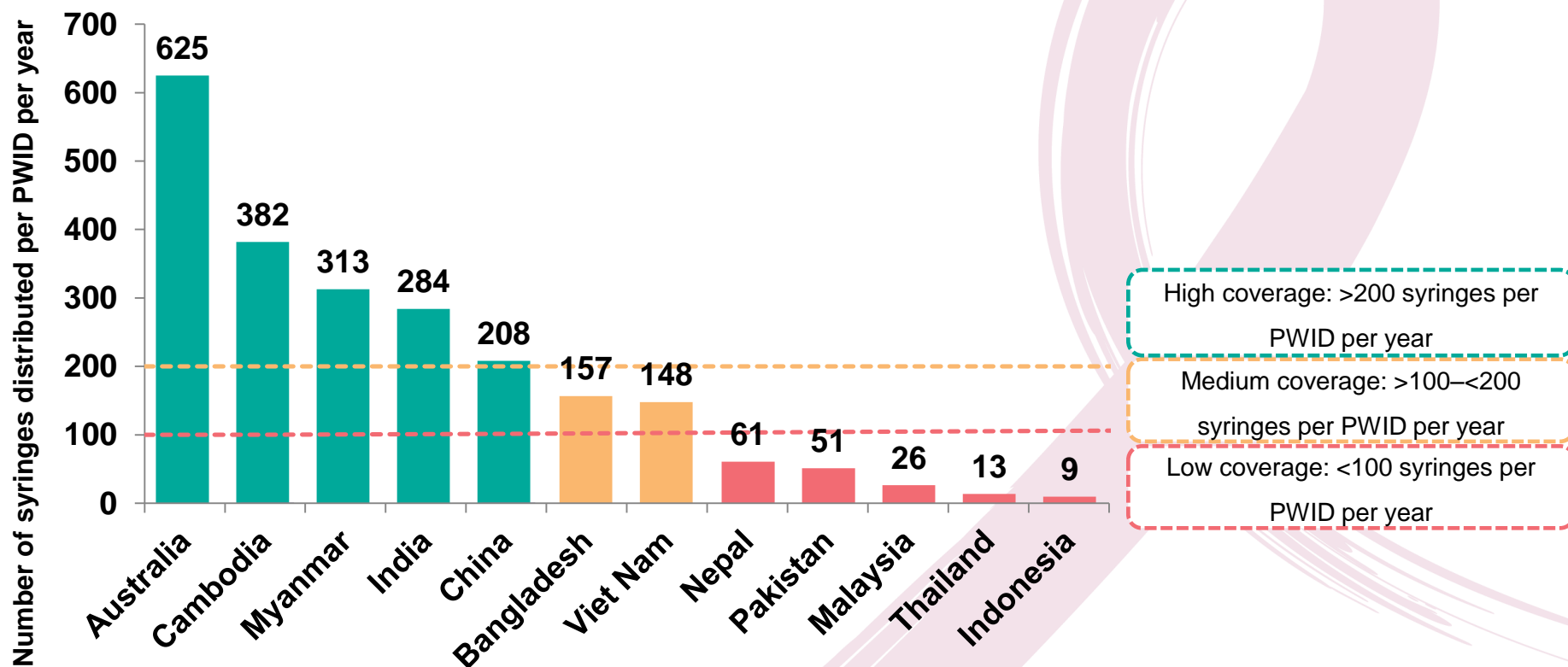
Female sex workers Male sex workers Men who have sex with men Transgender people People who inject drugs



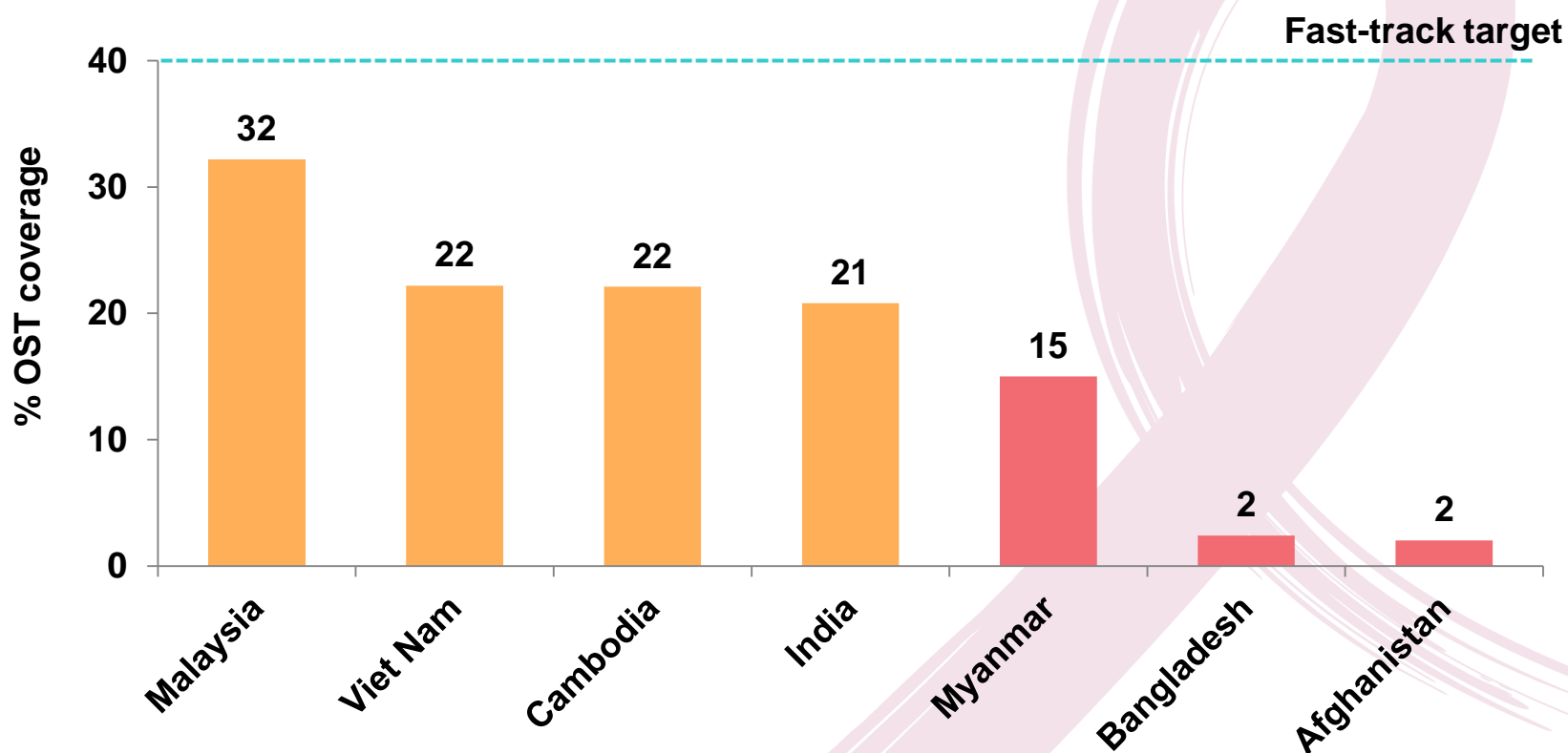
Snapshot of harm reduction in Asia and the Pacific, 2016

	Needle and syringe programmes operational	Needle and syringe programmes coverage	Possession of needle and syringe used as evidence for arrest	Opioid substitution therapy programmes operational	Opioid substitution therapy programmes coverage	Naloxone available through community distribution	
Afghanistan	Yes	No service	NO INFO	Yes	Low coverage: <100	No	<p>Countries with HIV prevalence among PWID ≥ 5%</p> <p>NSP programme coverage (syringes per PWID per year)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> High coverage: >200 Medium coverage: >100–<200 Low coverage: <100 No service No info/ not reported <p>OST programme coverage (% opioid injectors on OST)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> High coverage: >40% Medium coverage: 20 – ≤ 40% Low coverage: < 20% No service No info/ not reported
Australia	Yes	High coverage: >200	NO INFO	Yes	No info/ not reported	NO INFO	
Bangladesh*	Yes	Medium coverage: >100–<200	No	Yes	Low coverage: <100	No	
Cambodia	Yes	High coverage: >200	No	Yes	Medium coverage: >100–<200	Yes	
China	Yes	High coverage: >200	No	Yes	No info/ not reported	Yes	
India	Yes	High coverage: >200	No	Yes	Medium coverage: >100–<200	Yes	
Indonesia	Yes	Low coverage: <100	NO INFO	Yes	No info/ not reported	NO INFO	
Lao PDR	Yes	No service	No	No	No service	No	
Malaysia	Yes	Low coverage: <100	No	Yes	Medium coverage: >100–<200	Yes	
Myanmar	Yes	High coverage: >200	No	Yes	Low coverage: <100	No	
Nepal	Yes	Low coverage: <100	Yes	Yes	No info/ not reported	No	
New Zealand	Yes	No info/ not reported	No	Yes	No info/ not reported	No	
Pakistan	Yes	Low coverage: <100	Yes	No	No service	No	
Philippines	No	No service	Yes	No	No service	No	
Sri Lanka	No	No service	No	No	No service	No	
Thailand	Yes	Low coverage: <100	Yes	Yes	No info/ not reported	Yes	
Viet Nam	Yes	Medium coverage: >100–<200	NO INFO	Yes	Medium coverage: >100–<200	NO INFO	

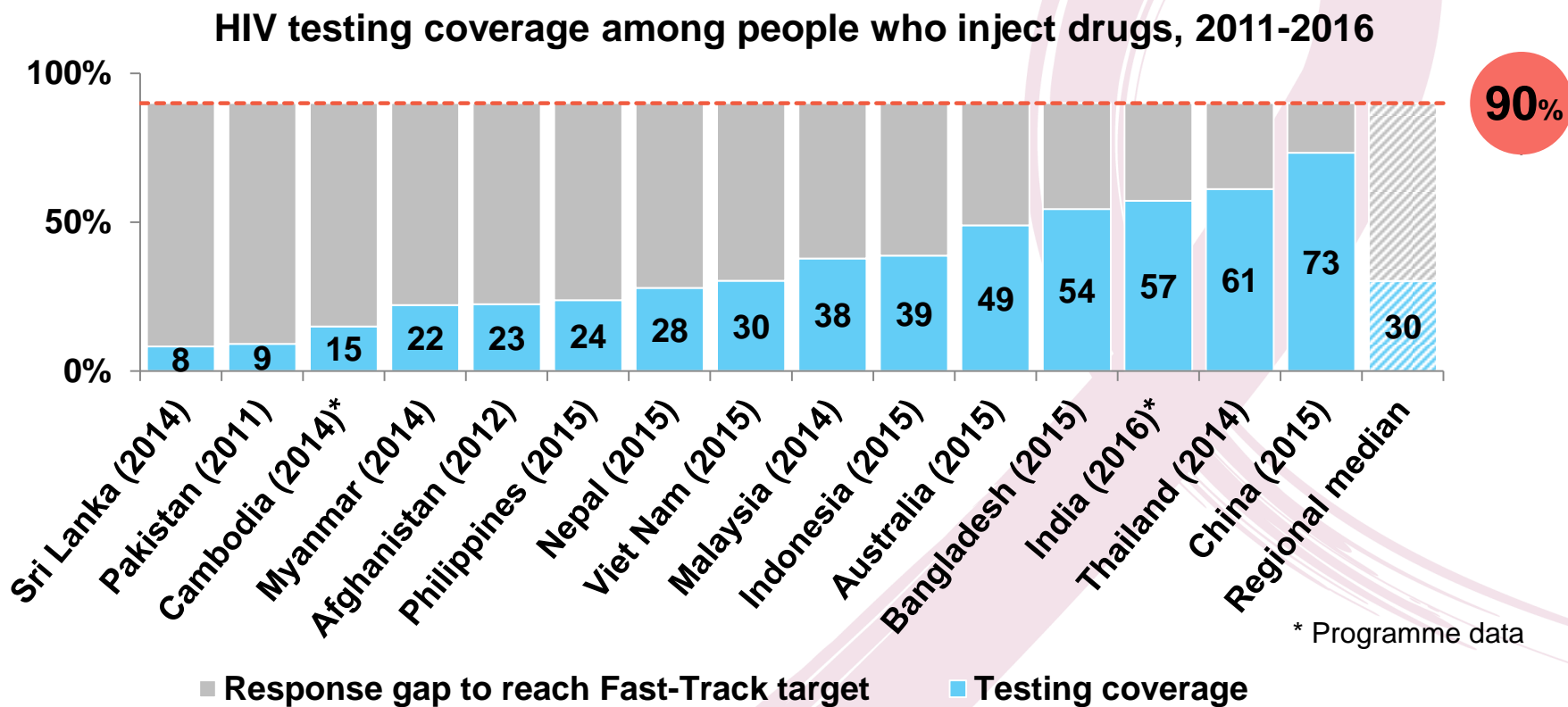
Number of needles and syringes distributed per PWID per year in Asia and the Pacific, 2016



Coverage of opioid substitution therapy among people who inject drugs, 2016

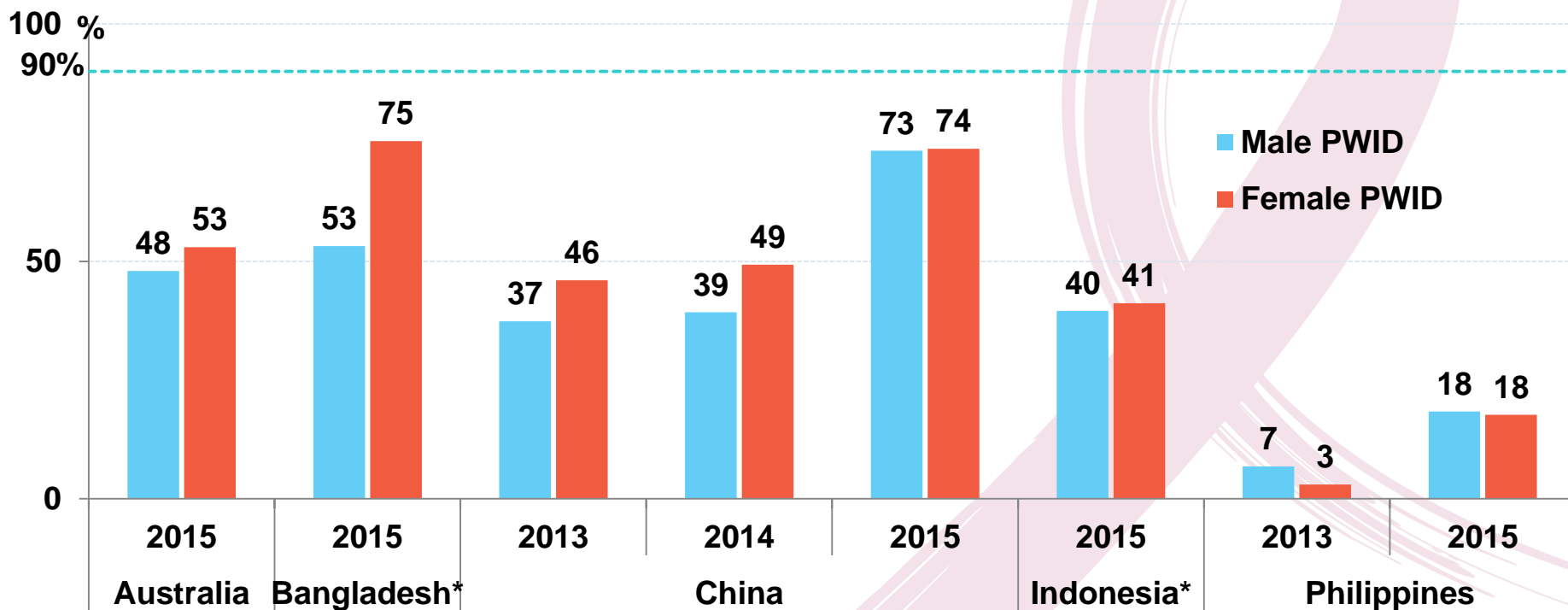


HIV testing response gap to reach Fast-Track target: two out of three people who inject drugs do not know their HIV status



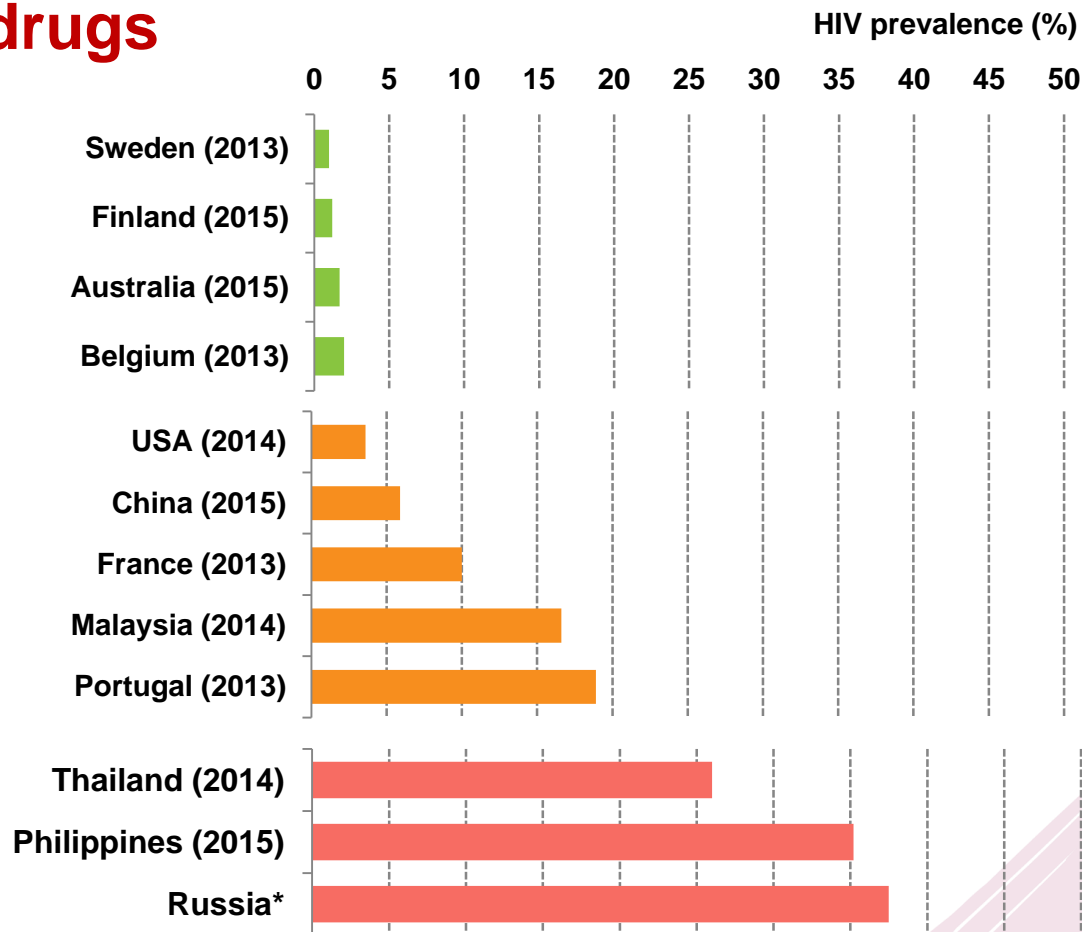
Female PWID have similar level of HIV testing coverage comparing to their male cohort

HIV testing coverage among male and female PWID, 2013-2015



* Female PWID sample size 70-100

Impact of drug policies on HIV among people who inject drugs



*Information on year of survey conducted not available

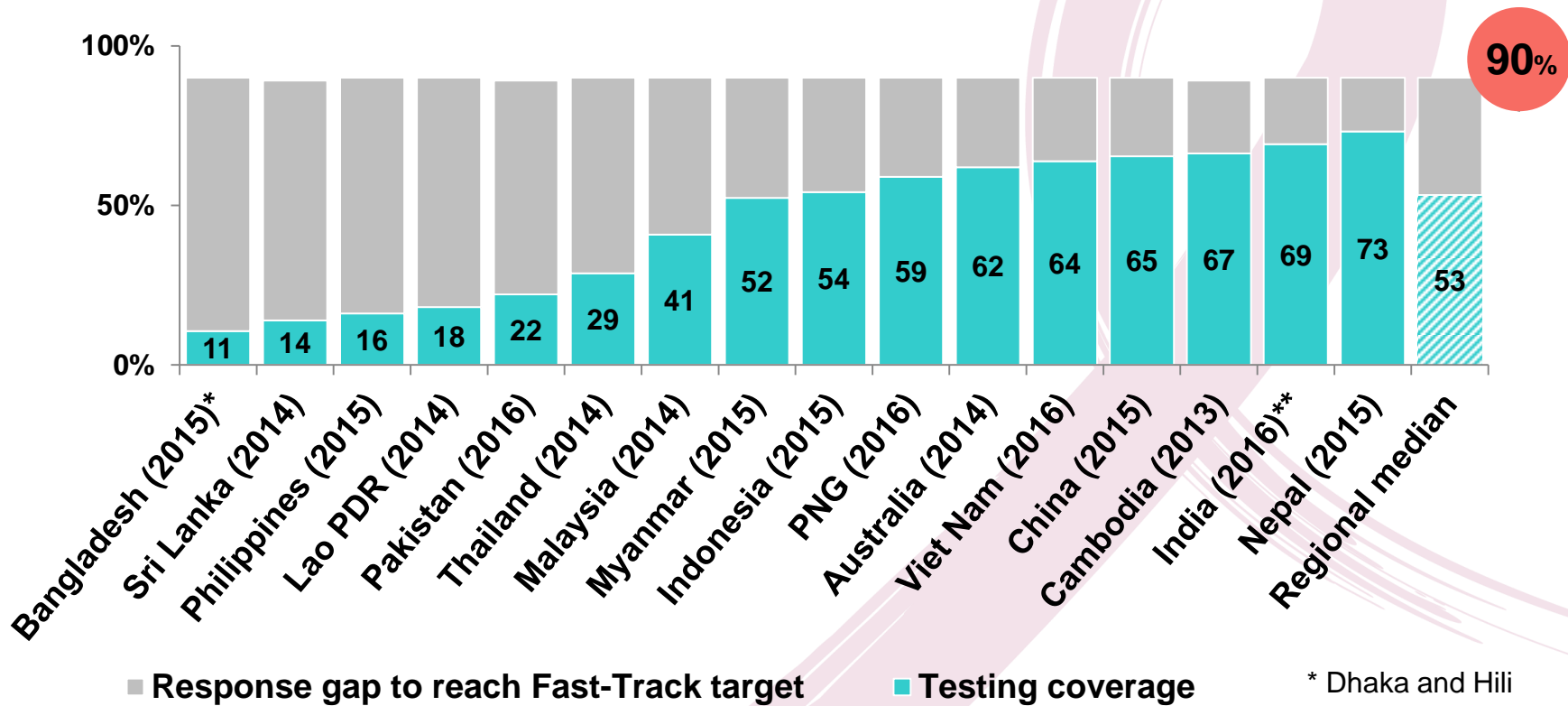
Select countries that have early and consistently implemented comprehensive harm reduction strategies

Select countries that have introduced harm reduction strategies partially (or) late in the progress of the HIV epidemic

Select countries that have consistently resisted large scale implementation of harm reduction strategies, despite the presence of the epidemic, drug injection and sharing

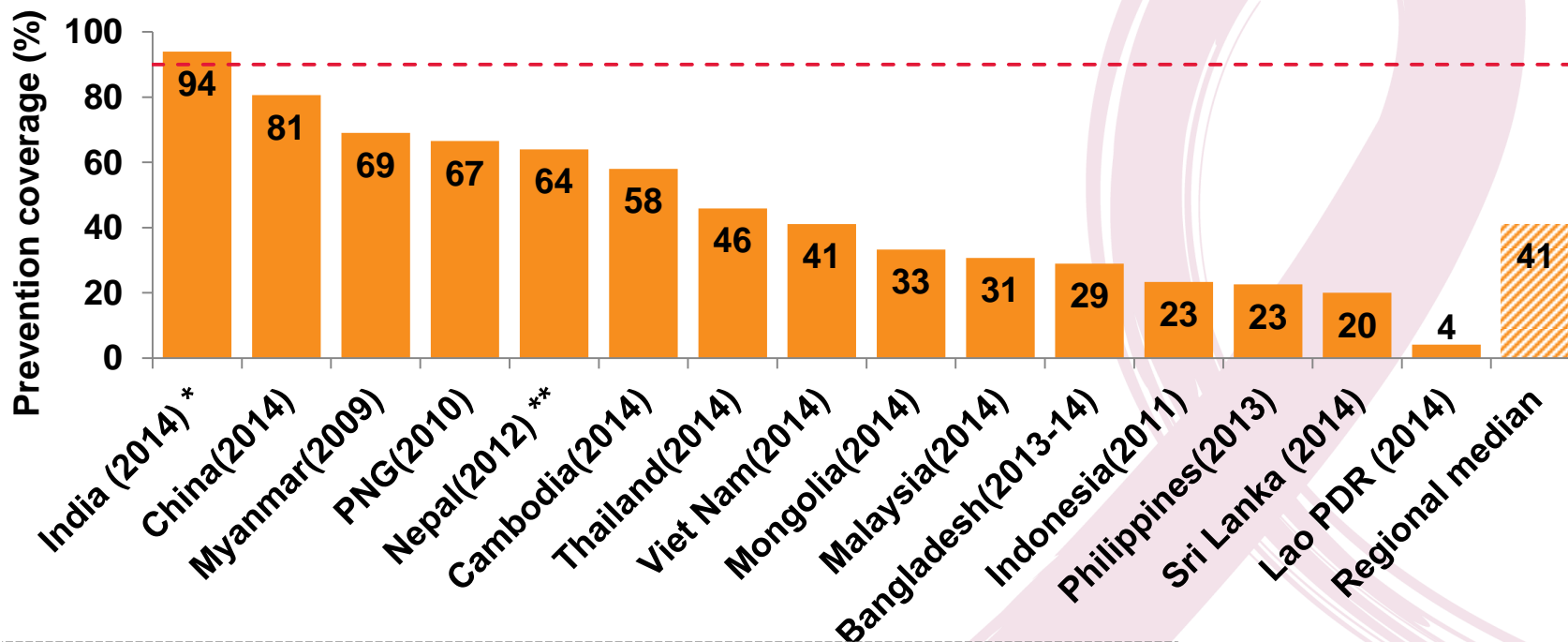
HIV testing response gap to reach Fast-Track target: less than half of men who have sex with men know their HIV status

HIV testing coverage among men who have sex with men, 2013-2016



90%

Proportion of MSM reached with HIV prevention programmes in the last 12 months, 2009-2014



Definition of reach : Know where to go to receive an HIV test and had been given condoms in the last 12 months

NOTE: Data for Afghanistan (7%) is excluded in calculation of the regional median because their definition of 'reach' is different from the one used in the standard indicator

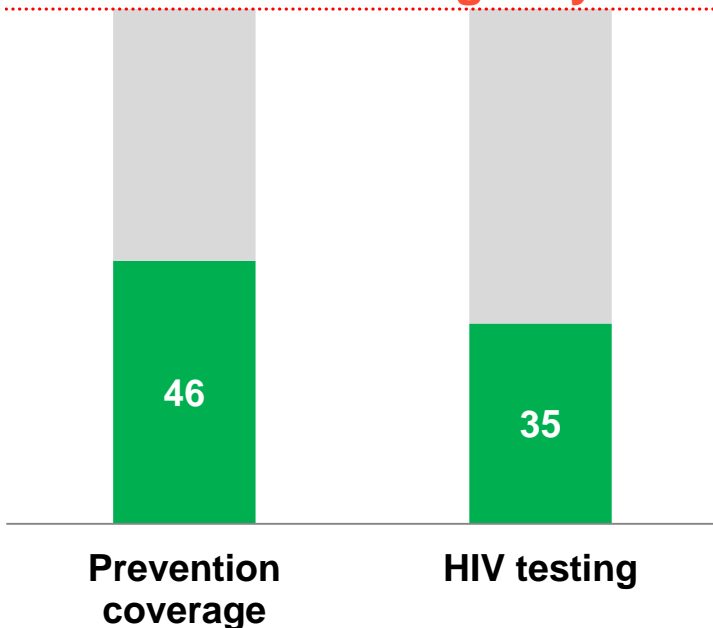
* Programme data
** Data for Kathmandu

With current level of response, we cannot end AIDS among transgender, and we cannot end AIDS in Asia and the Pacific

HIV prevention and testing coverage among transgender women

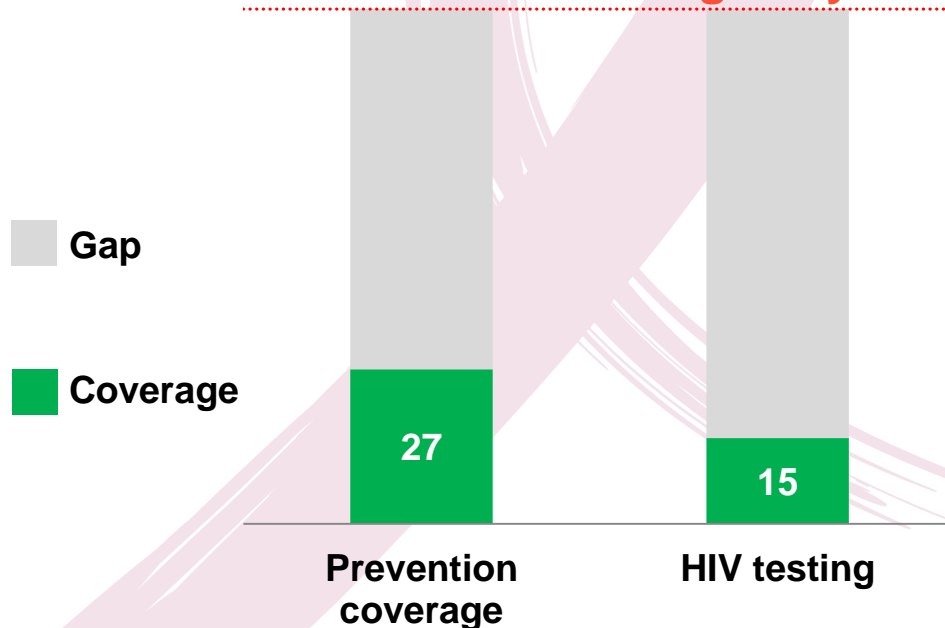
Bangladesh

90% Fast-Track Target by 2020



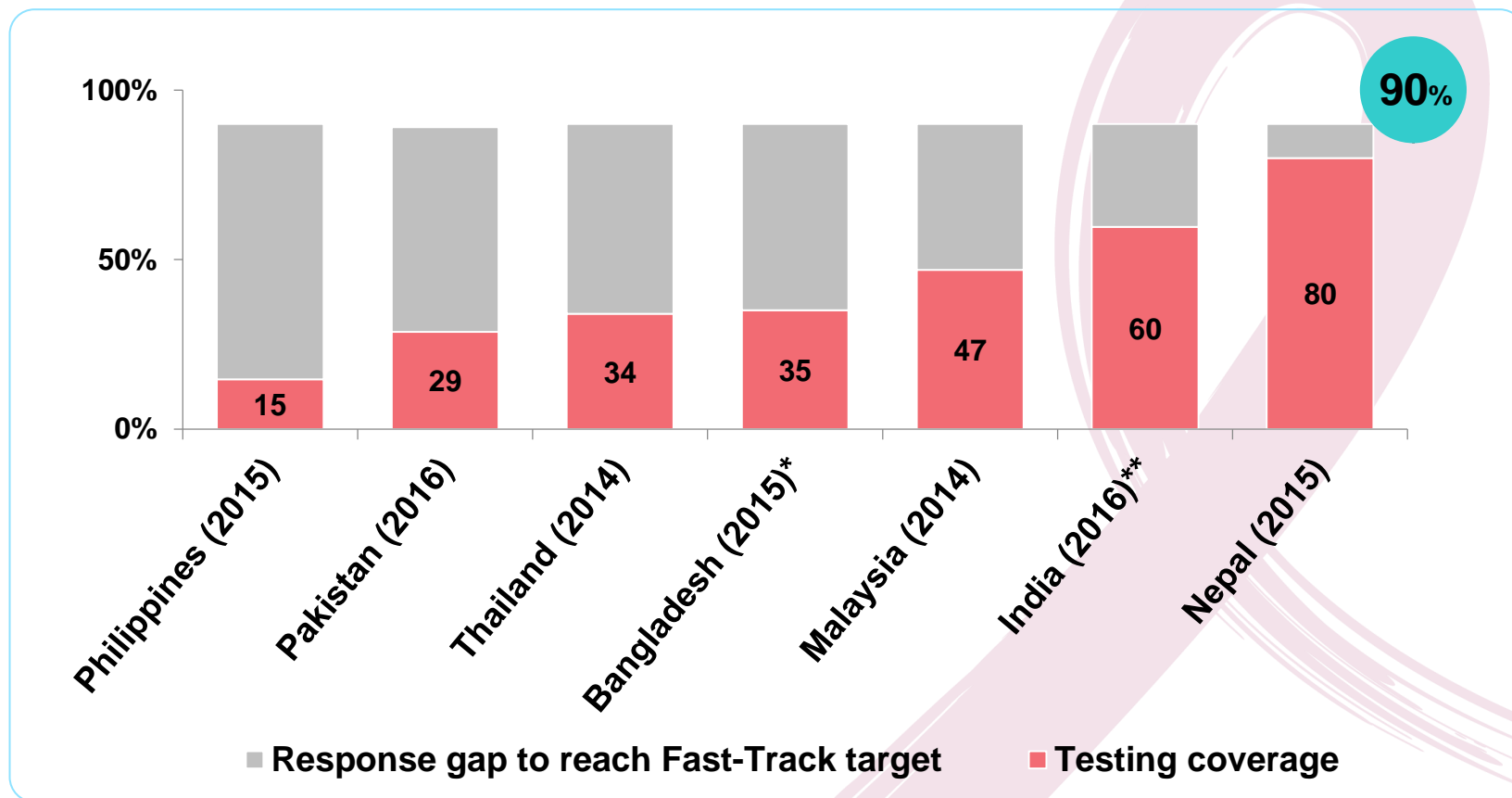
Philippines

90% Fast-Track Target by 2020



■ Gap
■ Coverage

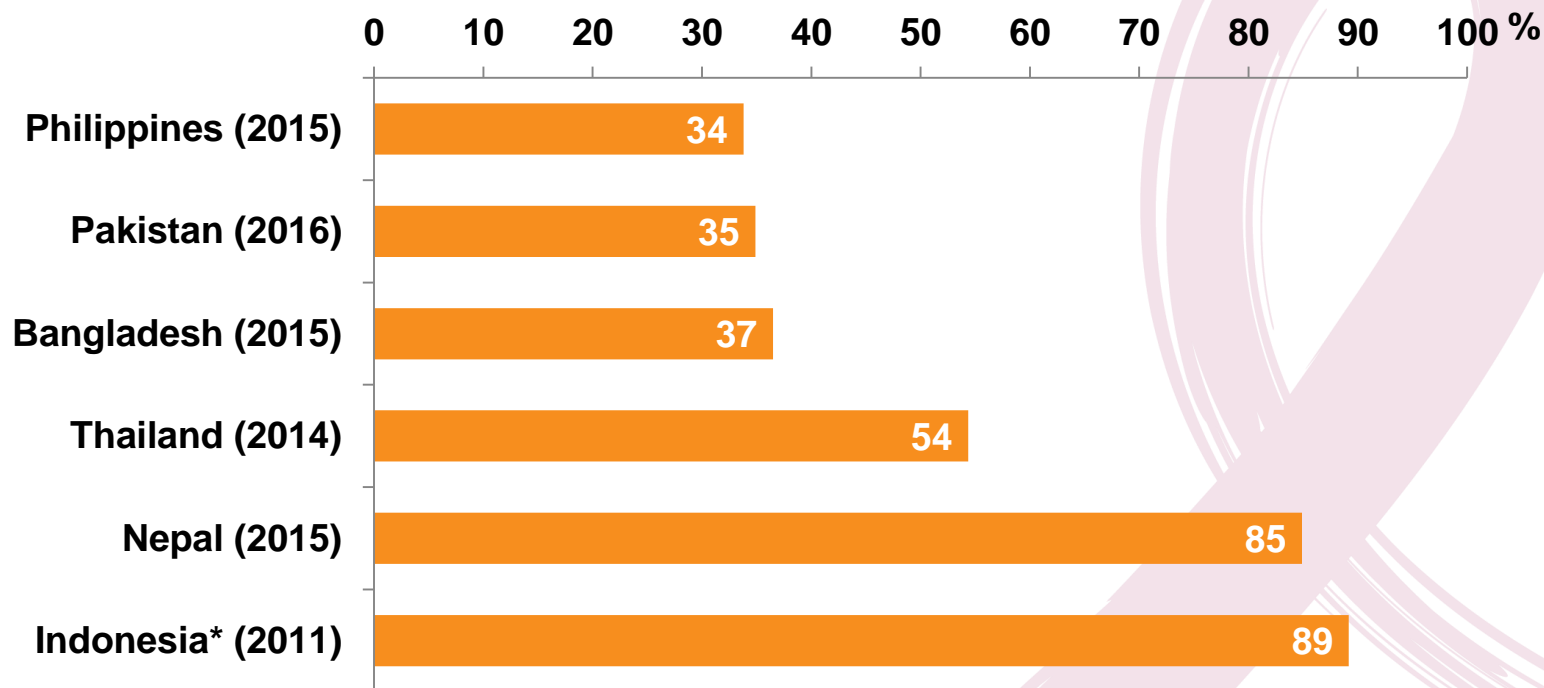
HIV testing coverage among transgender people, 2014-2016



* Dhaka

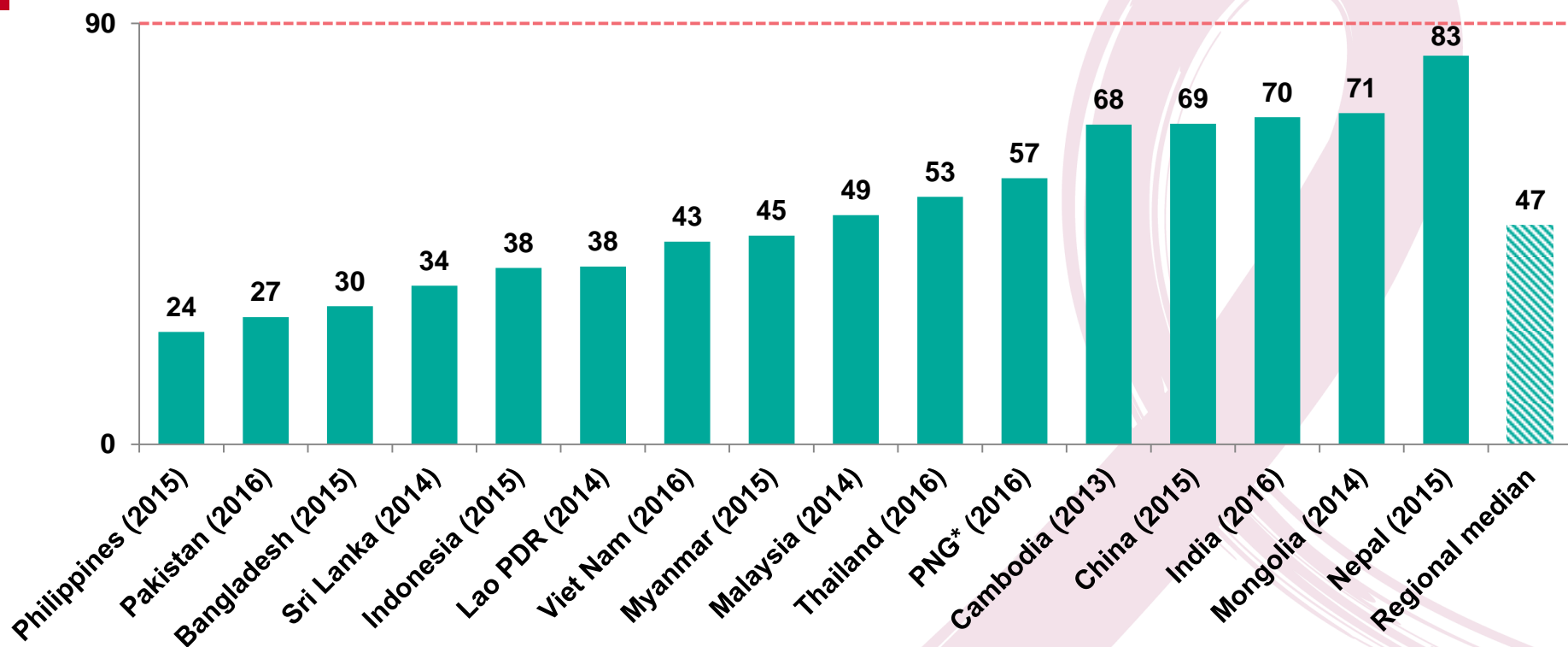
** Programme data

Proportion of MSW who received an HIV test in the last 12 months and knew their results, 2014-2016



It is not strictly comparable across countries since methods and sampling varied. In addition, many surveys were conducted in a few urban areas and it might not necessarily reflect prevailing conditions at the national level.

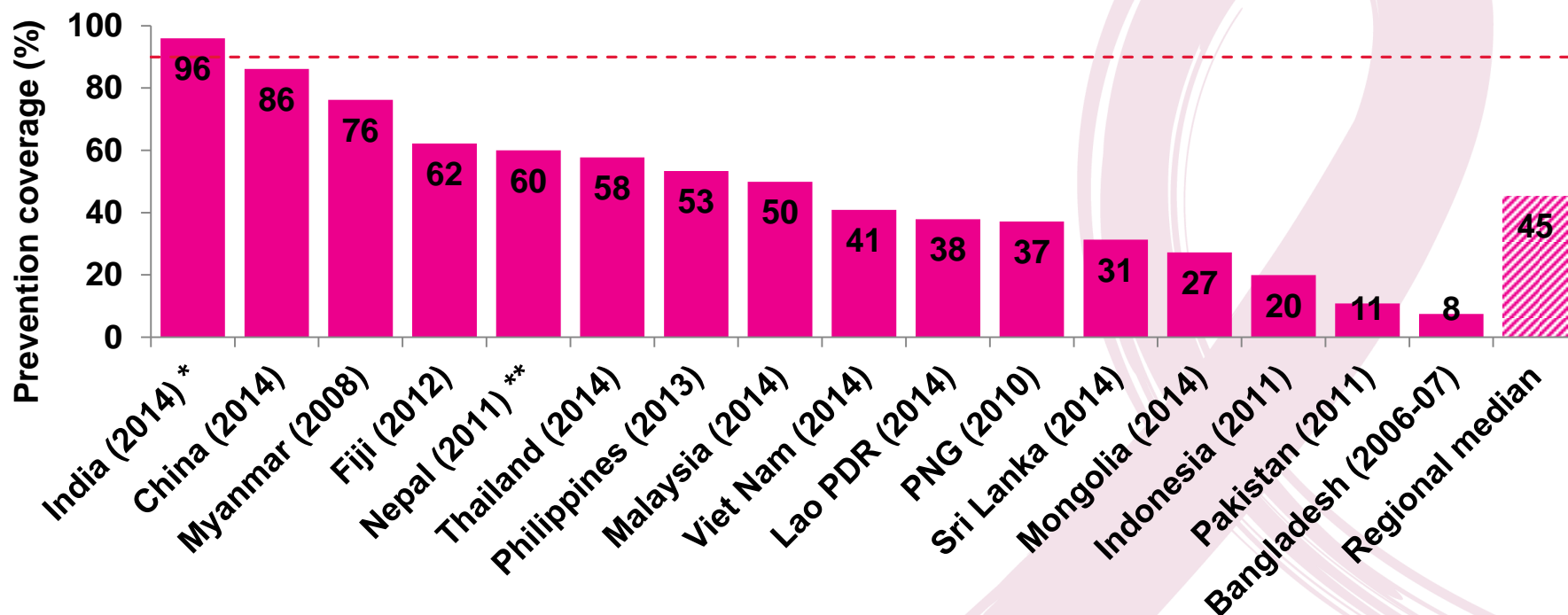
Proportion of FSW who received an HIV test in the last 12 months and know their results, 2013-2016



* Port Moresby data

Data is not strictly comparable across countries since methods and sampling varied. In addition, many surveys were conducted in a few urban areas and it might not necessarily reflect prevailing conditions at the national level.

Proportion of FSW reached with HIV prevention programmes in the last 12 months, 2006-2014



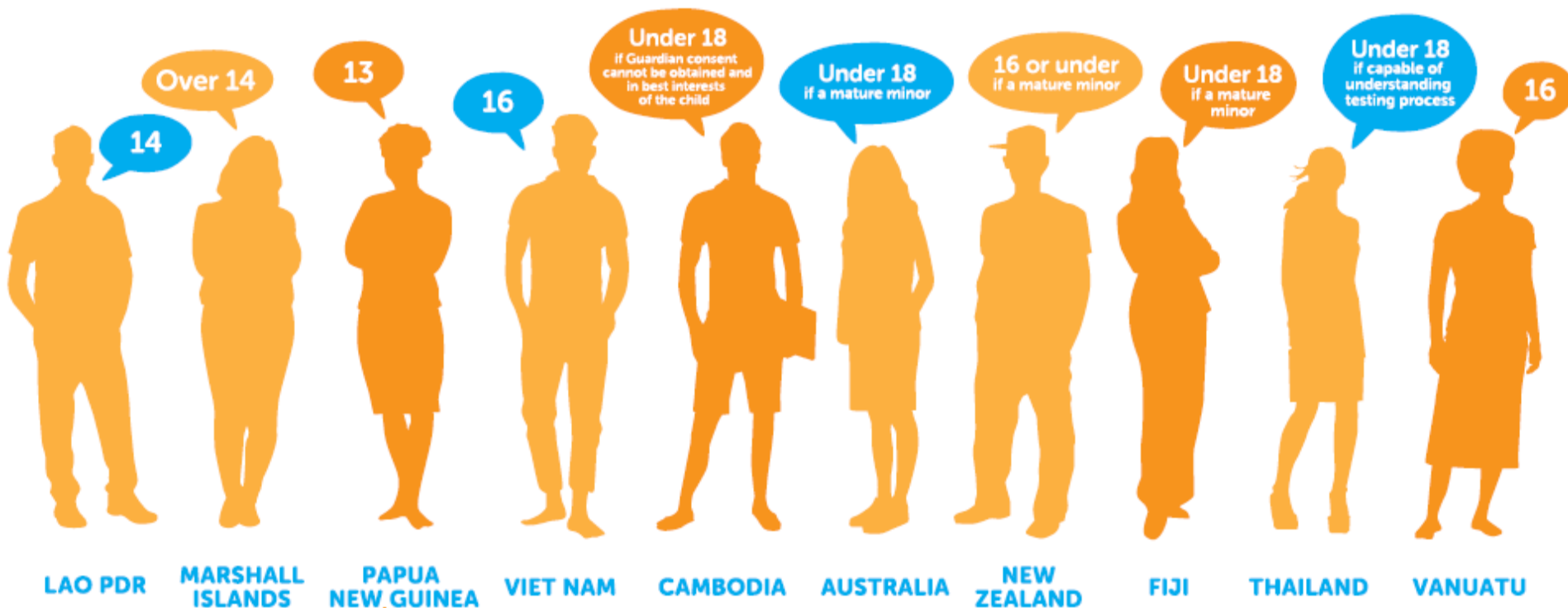
Definition of reach : Know where to go to receive an HIV test and had been given condoms in the last 12 months

NOTE: Data for Bhutan (18%) and Afghanistan (14%) is excluded in calculation of regional median because their definition of 'reach' is different from the one used in the standard indicator

* Programme data
** Data for

Independent access to HIV testing and related services for young people in Asia and the Pacific

Age of legal capacity to consent independently to an HIV test, Asia and the Pacific



Laws and regulations that allow adolescents (10-19 years) to seek services without parental/spousal consent, countries where data is available, 2010-2016

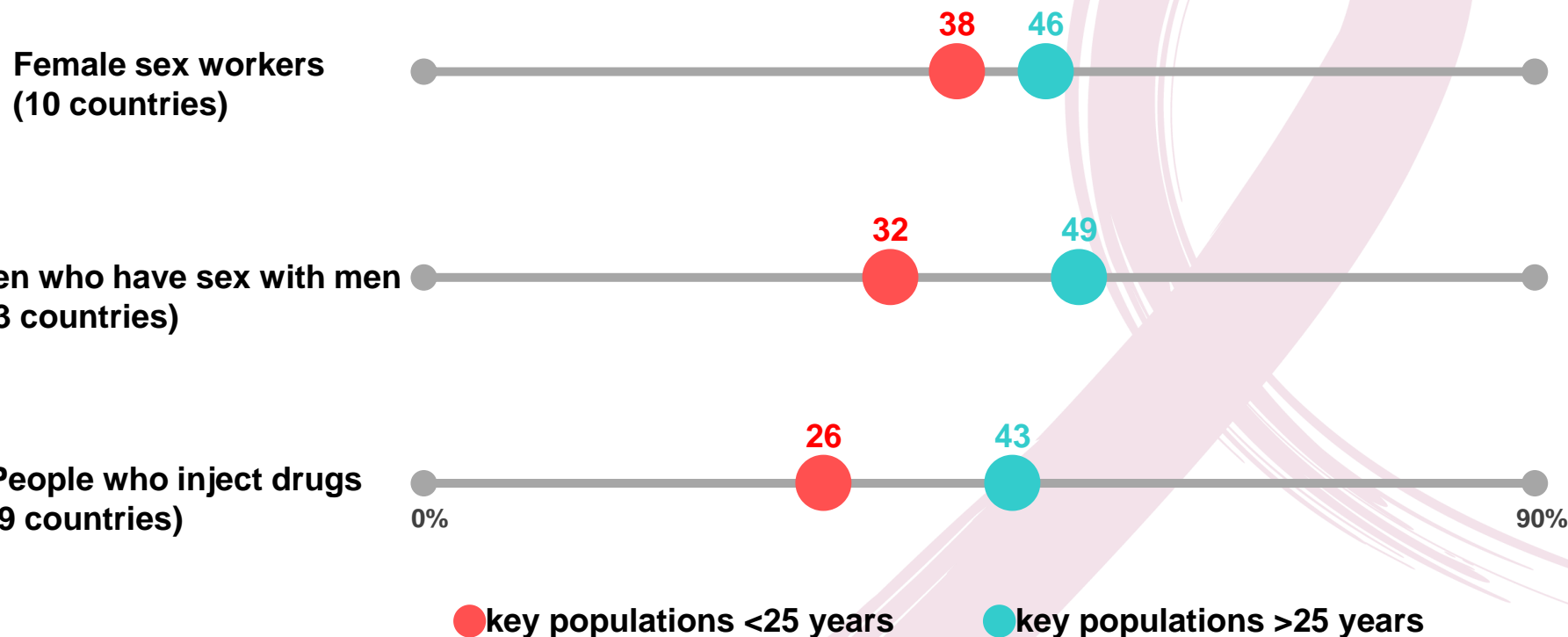
Country (reporting period)	Contraceptive services except sterilization	Emergency contraception	HIV testing and counselling services	Harm reduction services for young PWID
Afghanistan (Apr 2016)	No	No	Yes	Yes
Bangladesh (Feb 2014)	No information	No information	No information	No information
Bhutan (Jan 2016)	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Brunei Darussalam (Feb 2014)	No	No	No	No
Cambodia (Mar 2016)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
China (Jan 2010)	No information	No information	No information	No information
India (Feb 2014)	No	No	No	No
Indonesia (Apr 2016)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Kiribati (Jun 2014)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Lao PDR (Mar 2016)	No	No	No	No
Malaysia (Mar 2016)	No	No	No	Yes
Marshall Islands (Apr 2016)	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Maldives (Jan 2010)	No	No information	Yes	No information
Mongolia (Mar 2016)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Micronesia (Federated States of) (Mar 2016)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Myanmar (Apr 2016)	Yes	Yes	Yes	No information
Nepal (Jan 2014)	No	No	Yes	No
Pakistan (Dec 2016)	No	No	No	No information
Palau (Apr 2016)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Papua New Guinea (Jun 2014)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Philippines (Mar 2014)	No	No	No	No
Solomon Islands (Mar 2016)	No information	No information	No information	No information
Sri Lanka (Apr 2016)	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Timor Leste (Apr 2016)	No	No	Yes	No
Viet Nam (Jan 2014)	Yes	No information	Yes	Yes
Vanuatu (Dec-2013)	Yes	Yes	Yes	No

 Yes
 No
 No information

Source: Prepared by www.aidsdatahub.org based on information from countries that responded to the Global Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health Policy Indicator Surveys (2009-10, 2011-12, 2013-14, 2016) undertaken by Department of Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health; World Health Organization - http://www.who.int/maternal_child_adolescent/epidemiology/policy-indicators/en/ (accessed Feb 10, 2017)

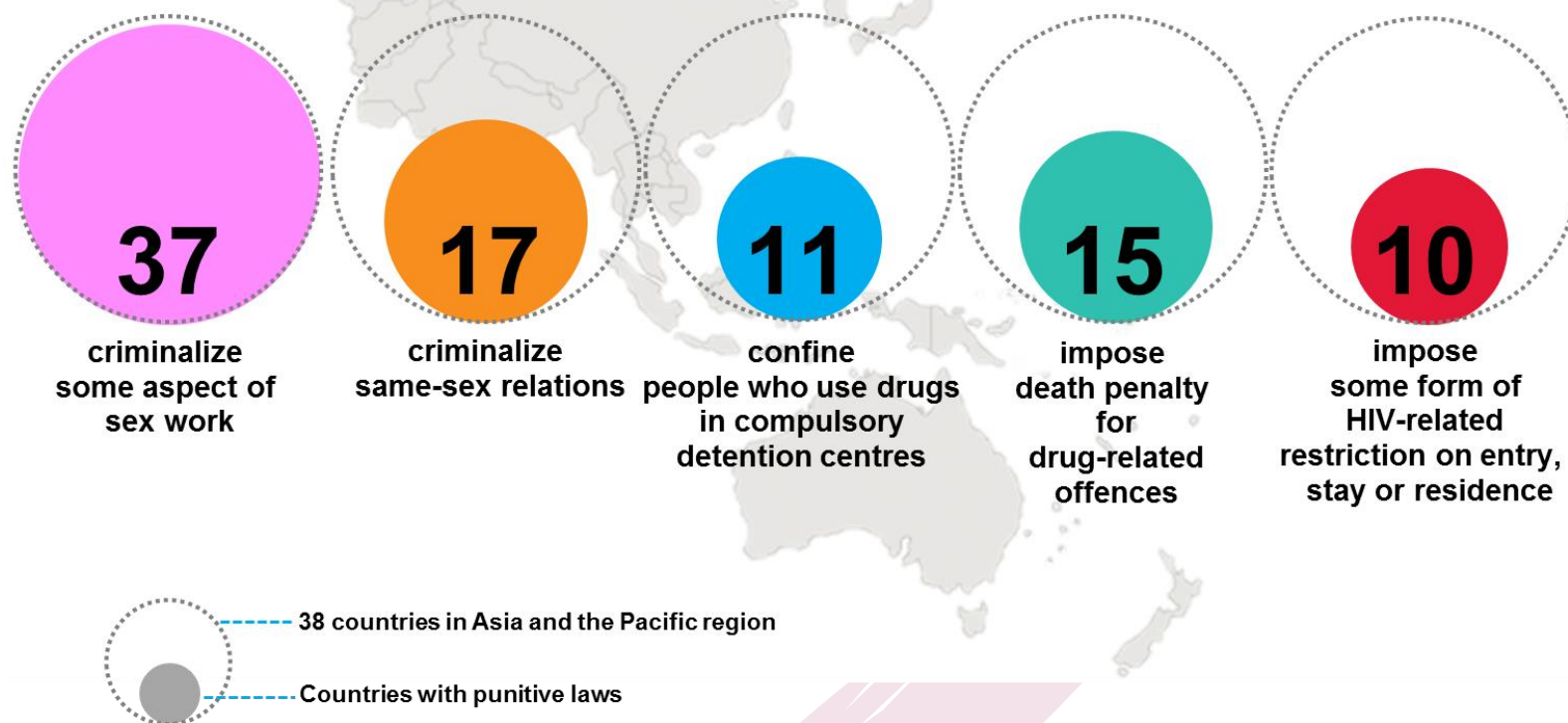
Being young + key populations = less access to HIV services

HIV testing coverage among key populations by age group, 2013-2016

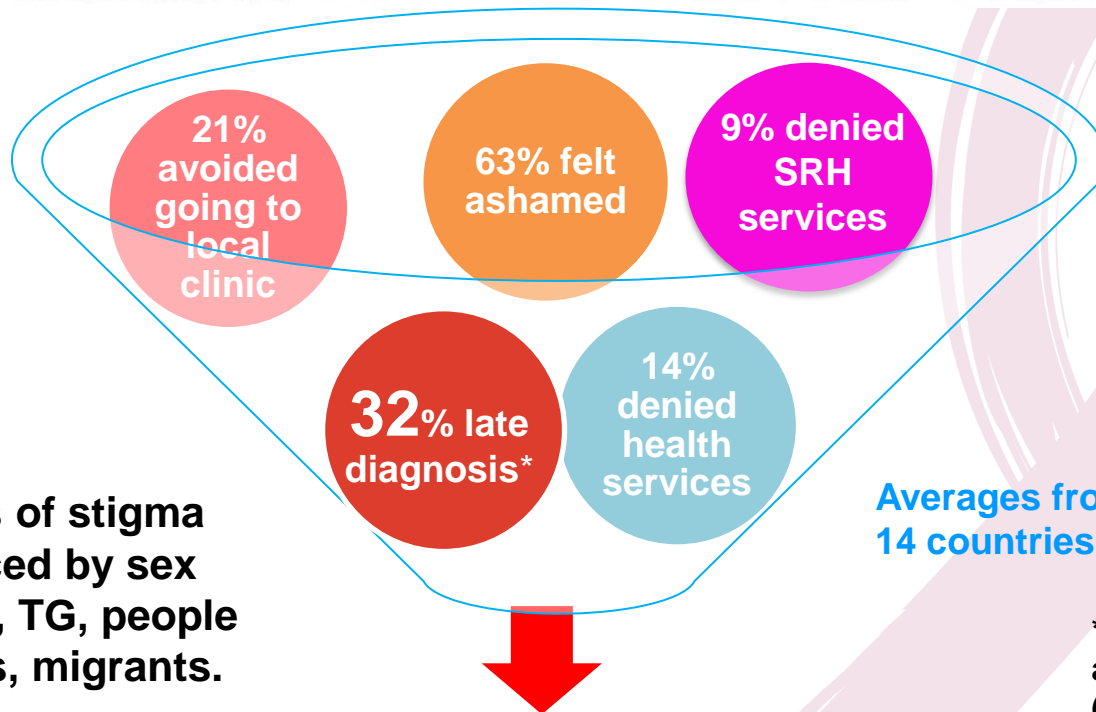


Support countries to put in place guarantees against discrimination in law, policies, and regulations

Legal barriers to the HIV response remain in 38 UN Member States in Asia and the Pacific



Stigma: the major barrier to HIV and health services



Multiple layers of stigma also experienced by sex workers, MSM, TG, people who use drugs, migrants.

Averages from *PLHIV Stigma Index* in 14 countries in the region (2008-2014)

*Late diagnosis- CD4<200 at the time of diagnosis (based on treatment programme data)

Access to health services

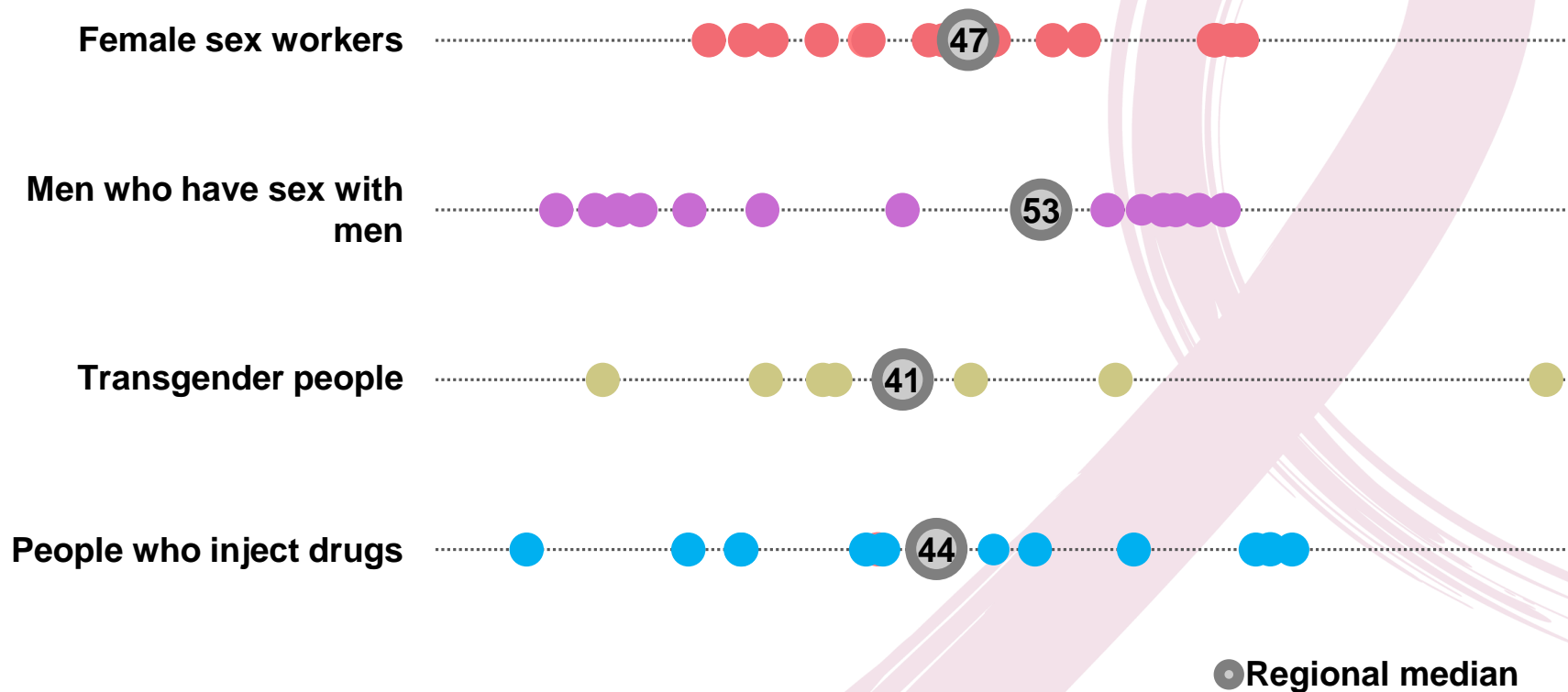


A large, semi-transparent red ribbon symbol is positioned in the background, diagonally across the slide. It is a classic symbol for HIV/AIDS awareness.

Treatment: Antiretroviral therapy

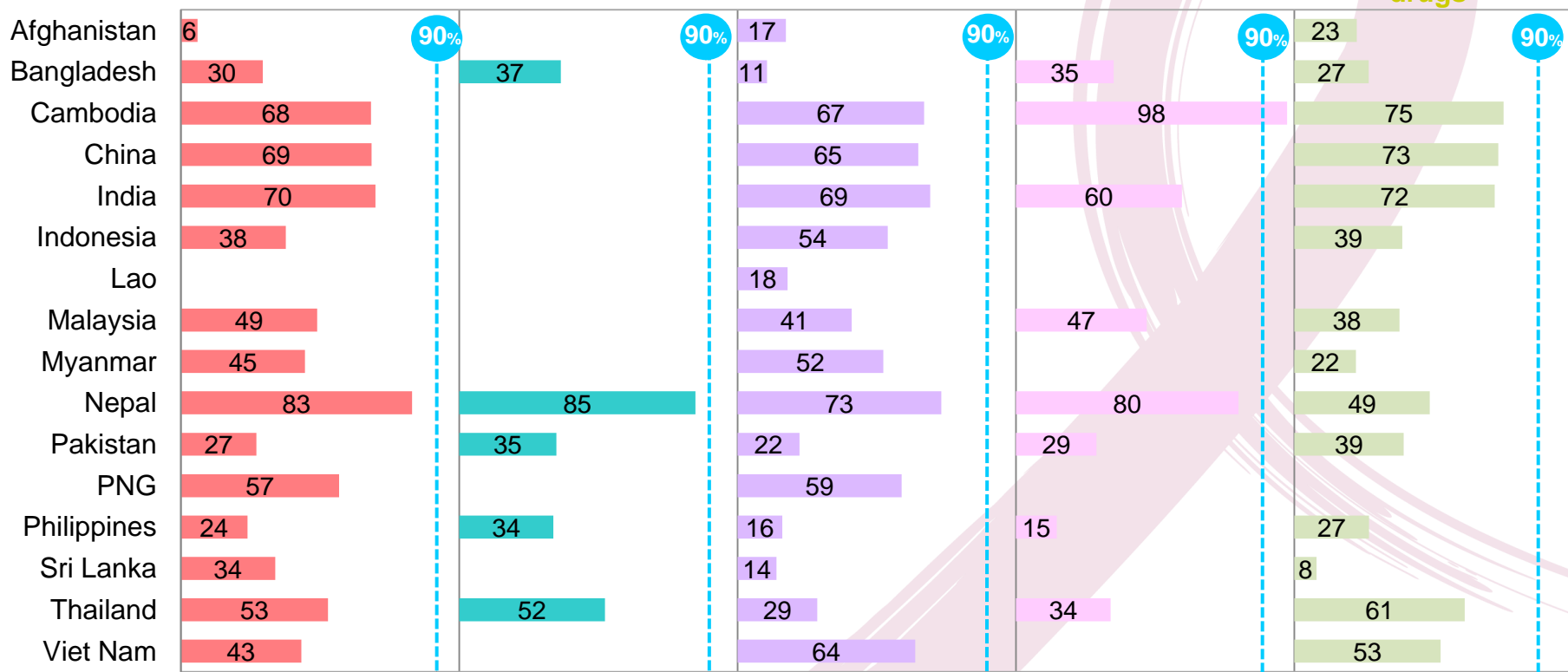
HIV testing is the entry point for prevention and treatment but about half of key populations do not know their HIV status

HIV testing coverage among key populations, 2013 - 2016

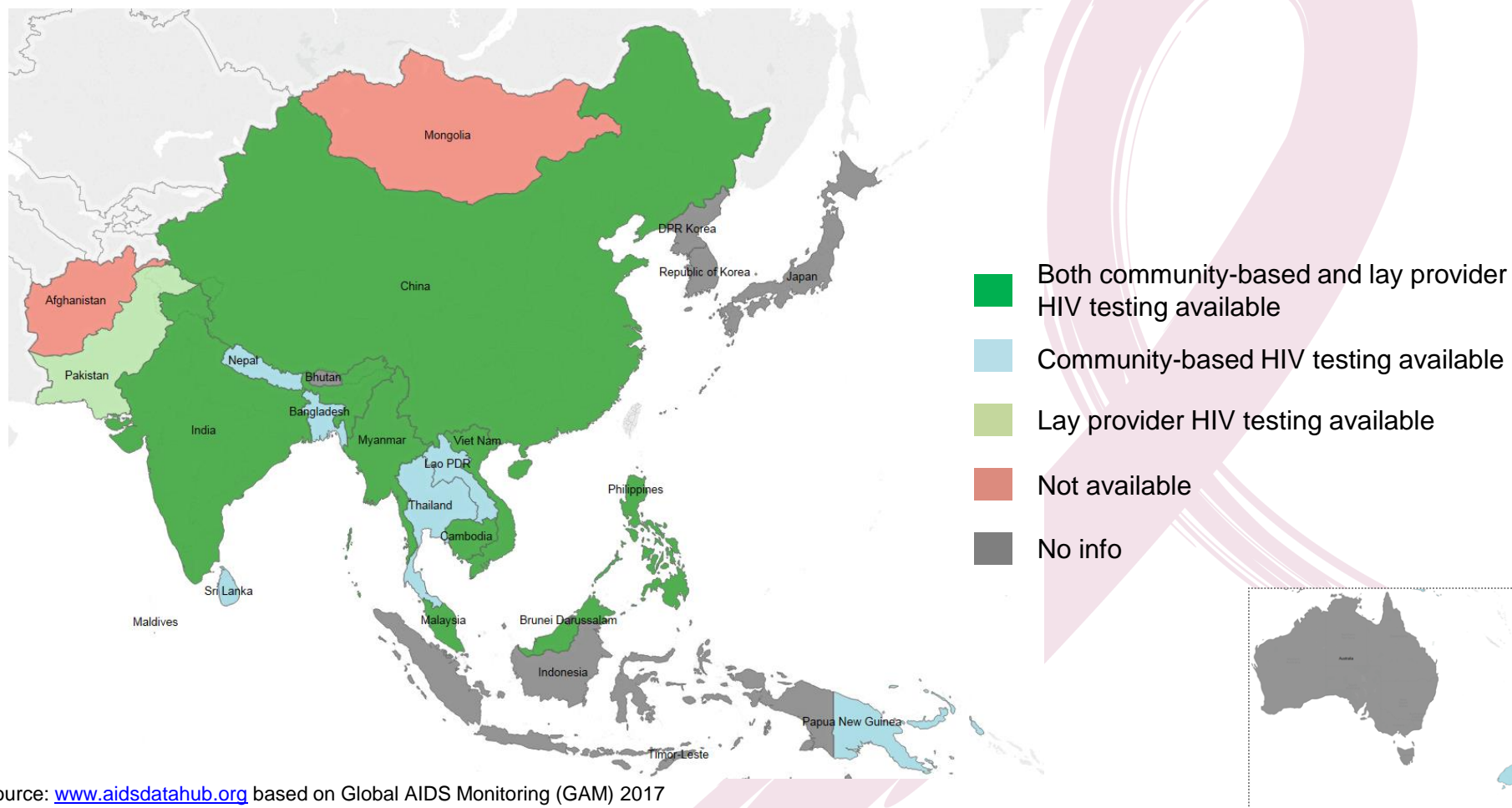


HIV testing is the entry point for prevention and treatment, but many key populations do not know their HIV status

Female sex workers Male sex workers Men who have sex with men Transgender people People who inject drugs

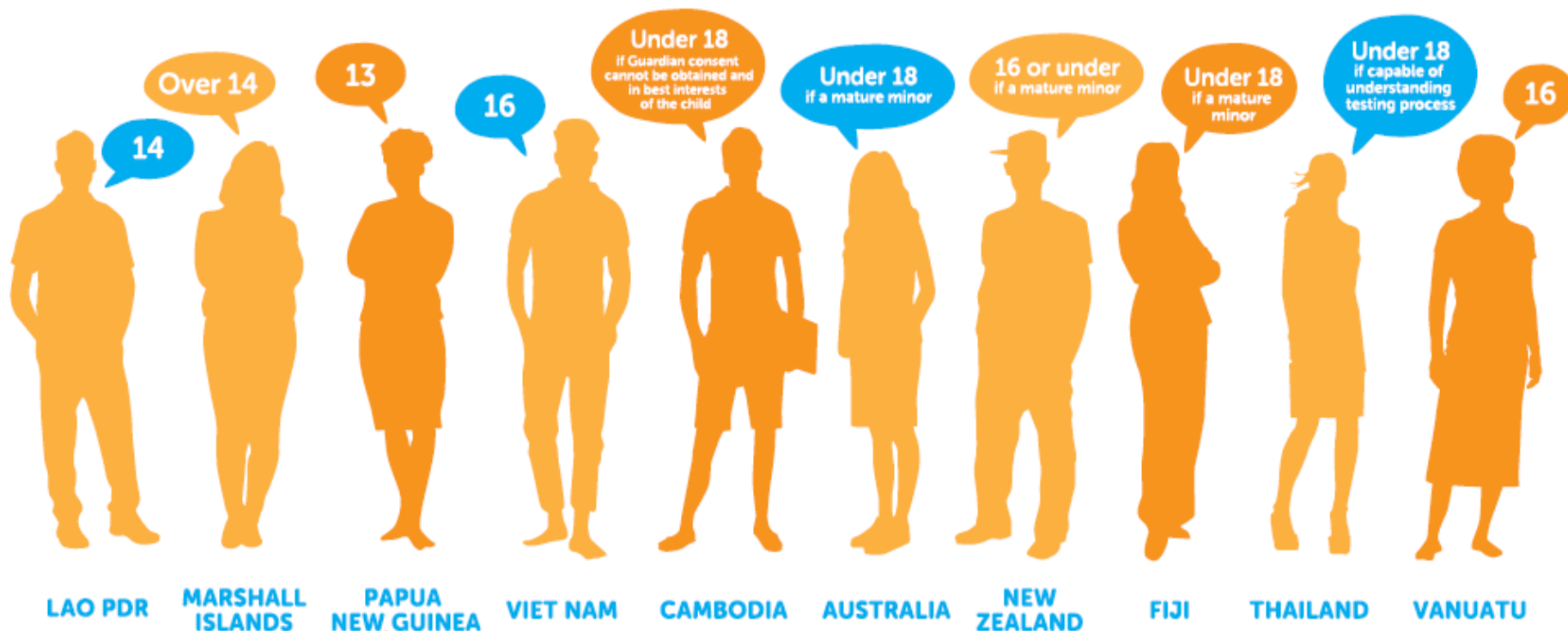


Availability of community-based and lay provider testing approaches in Asia and the Pacific



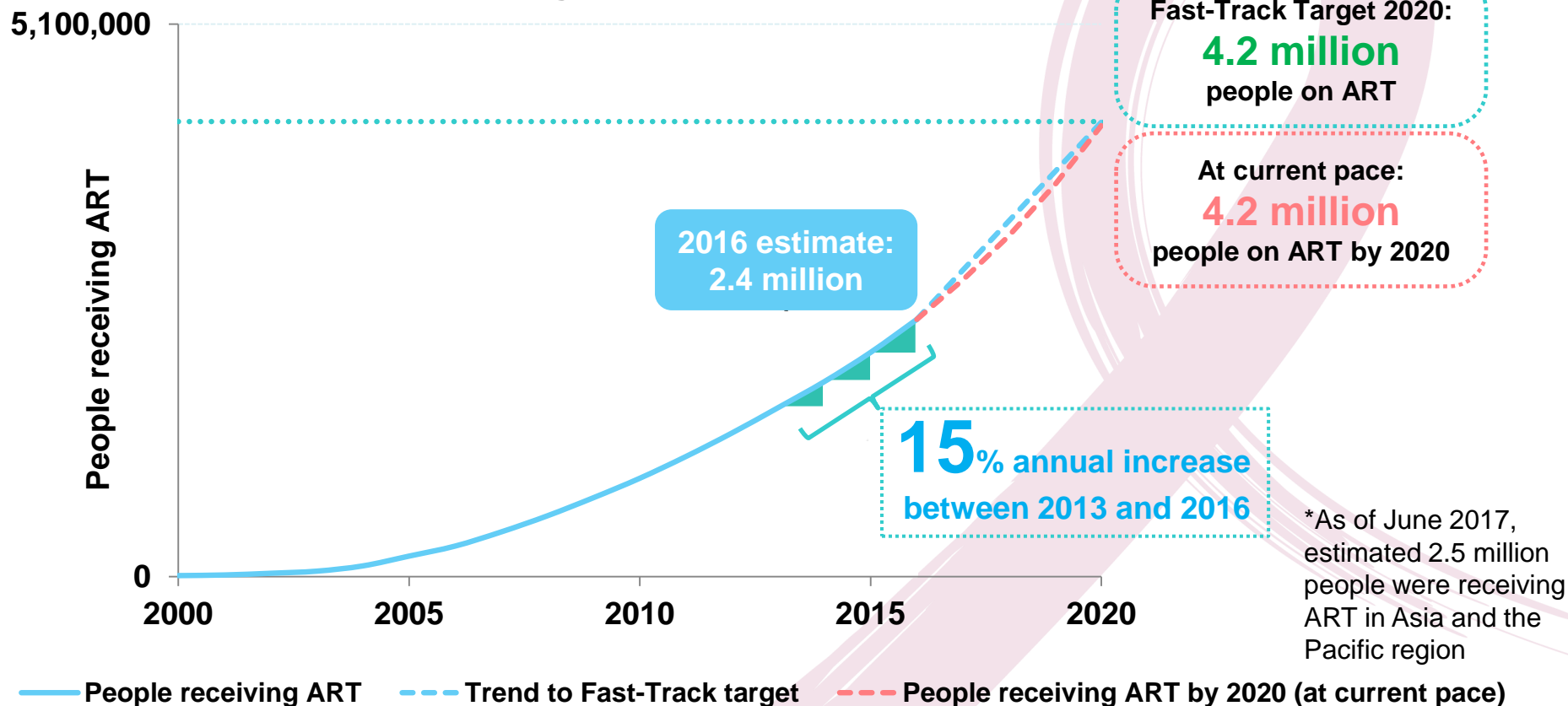
Independent access to HIV testing and related services for young people in Asia and the Pacific

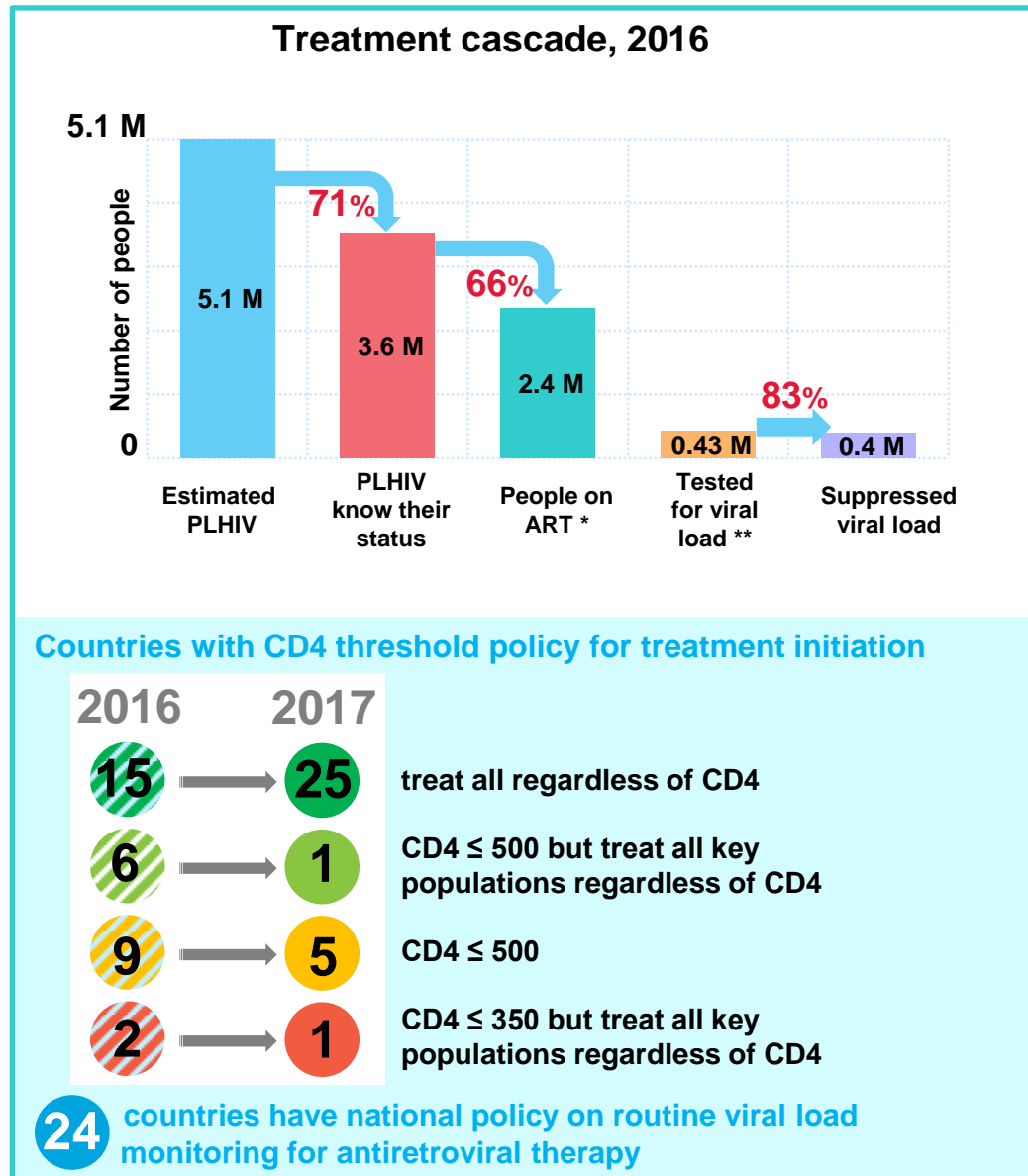
Age of legal capacity to consent independently to an HIV test, Asia and the Pacific



ENDING AIDS BY 2030: Fast-Track Treatment to Reach 90–90–90 by 2020

People receiving ART in Asia and the Pacific

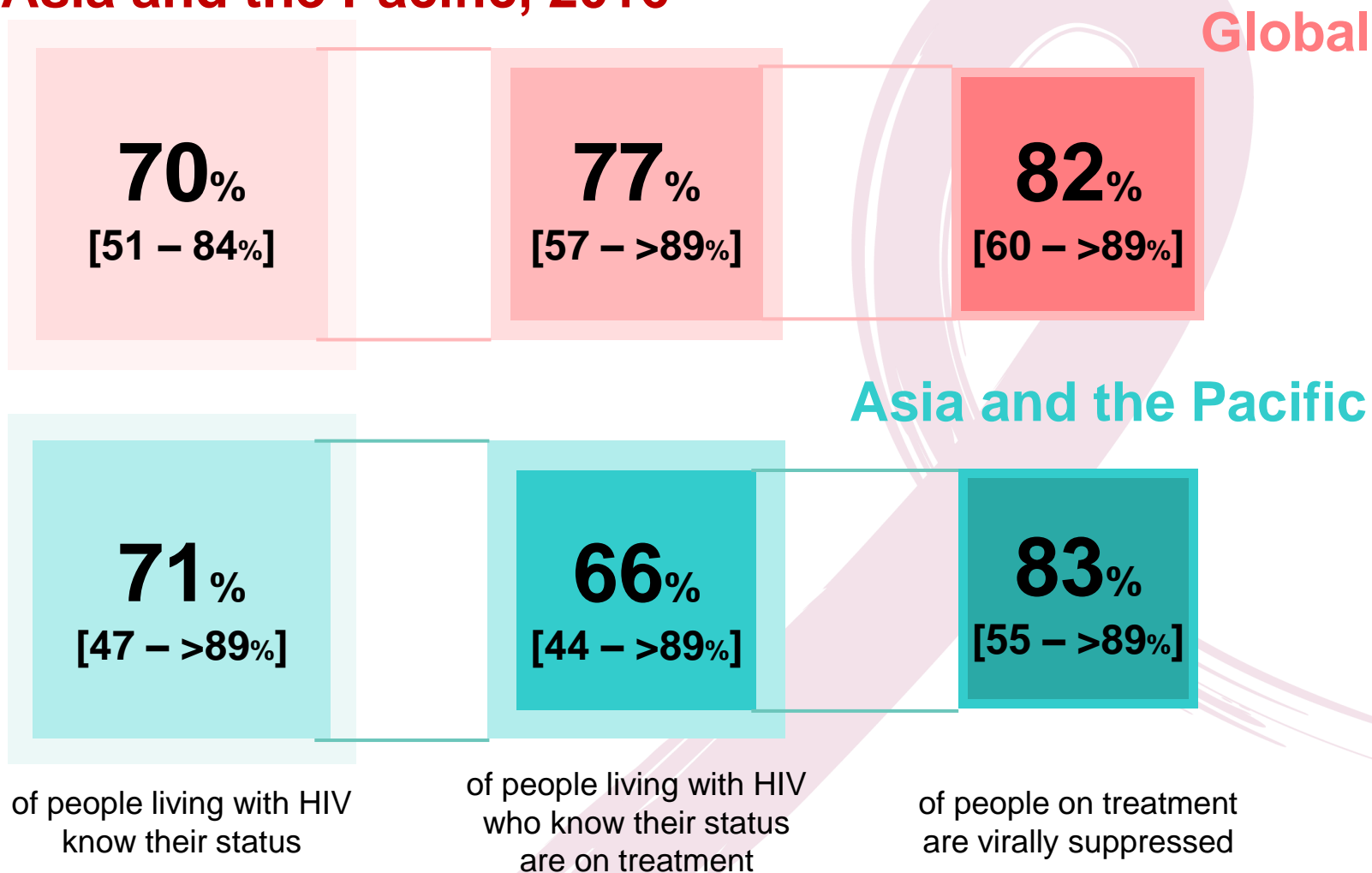




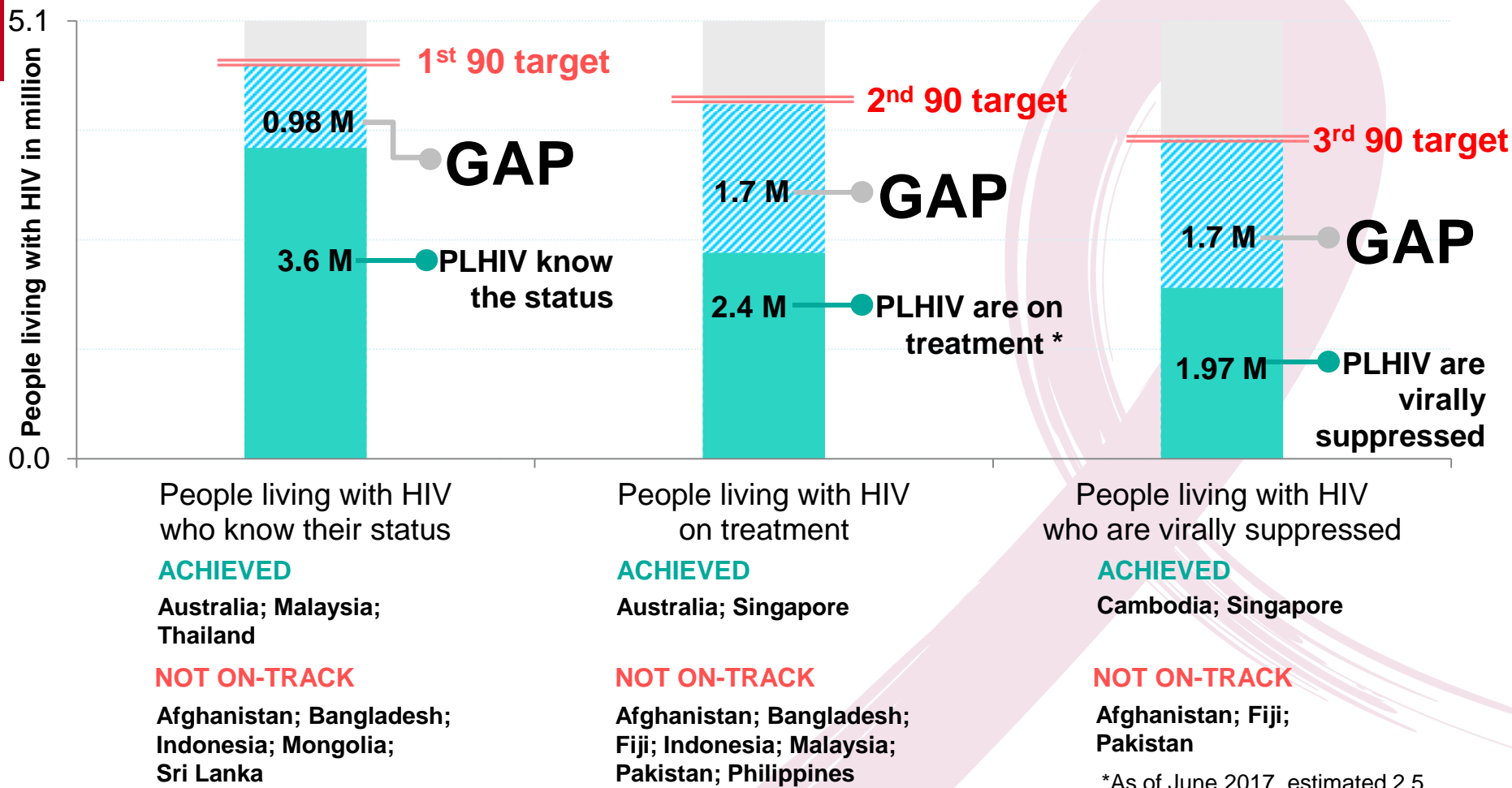
*As of June 2017, estimated 2.5 million people were receiving ART in Asia and the Pacific region

** China and India do not report viral load testing data in 2017 GAM reporting and Indonesia reported only 0.2% of people on ART tested for viral load in 2016. Estimated 52% of PLHIV who are on treatment in 18 reported countries had tested for viral load in the past 12 months.

PROGRESS TOWARDS THE 90–90–90 TARGETS Global versus Asia and the Pacific, 2016



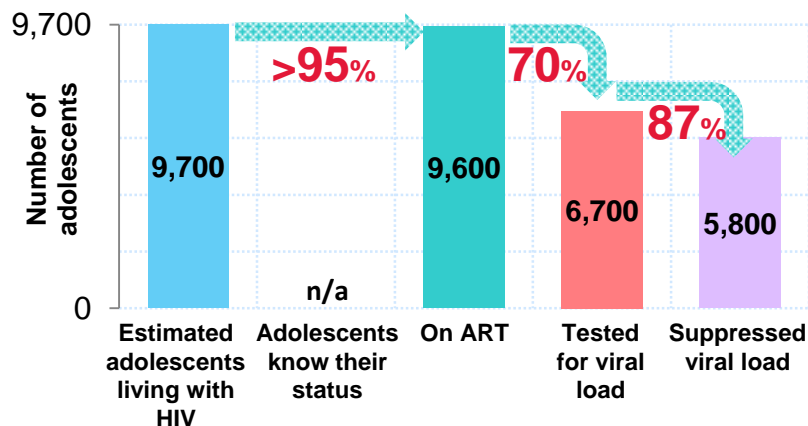
Regional overview: 90-90-90 target and gaps



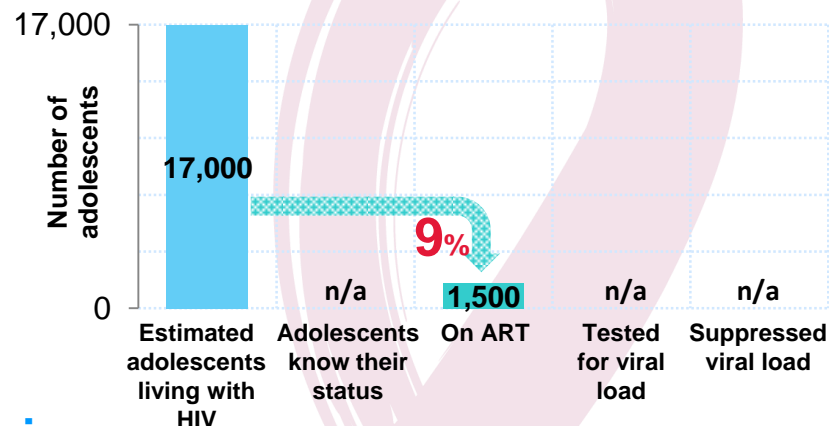
*As of June 2017, estimated 2.5 million people were receiving ART in Asia and the Pacific region

HIV testing and treatment cascade among adolescents, select countries, 2016

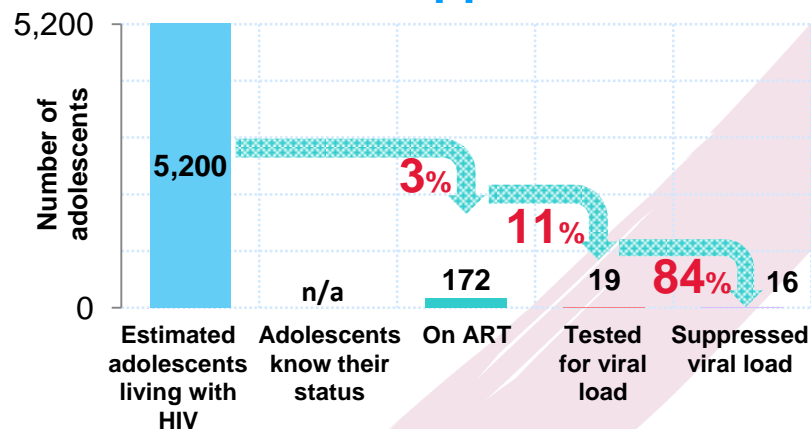
Thailand



Indonesia

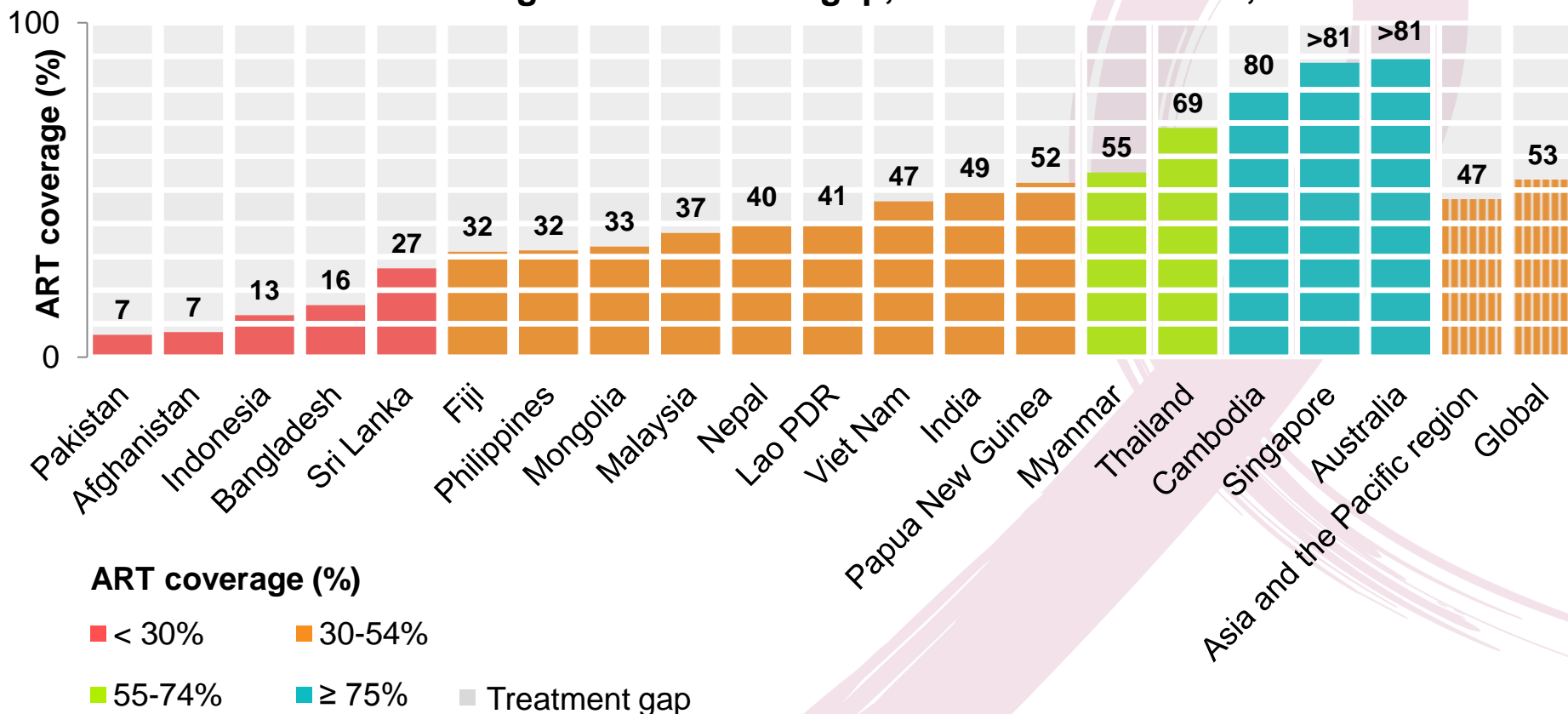


Philippines



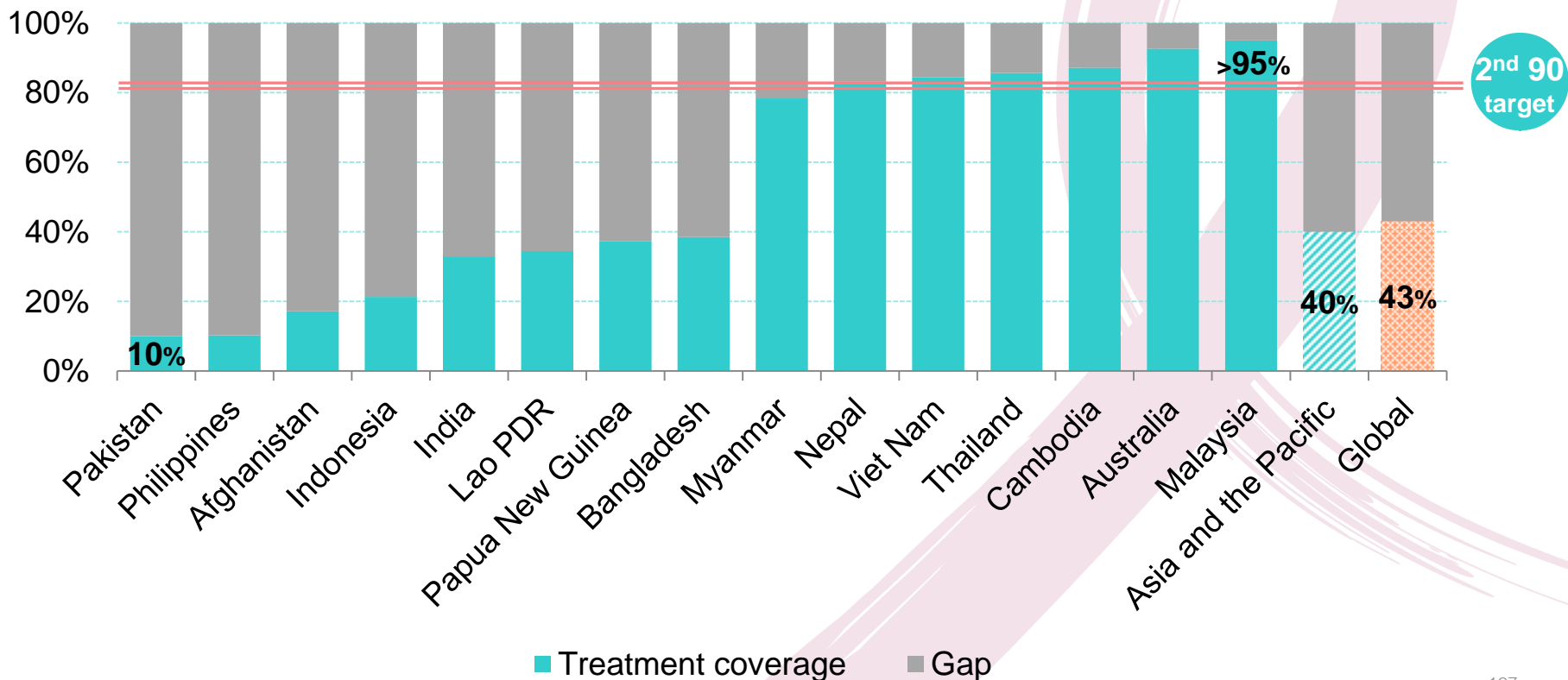
Current treatment scale-up has made significant achievement but the region is lagging behind the global trend

ART coverage and treatment gap, Asia and the Pacific, 2016



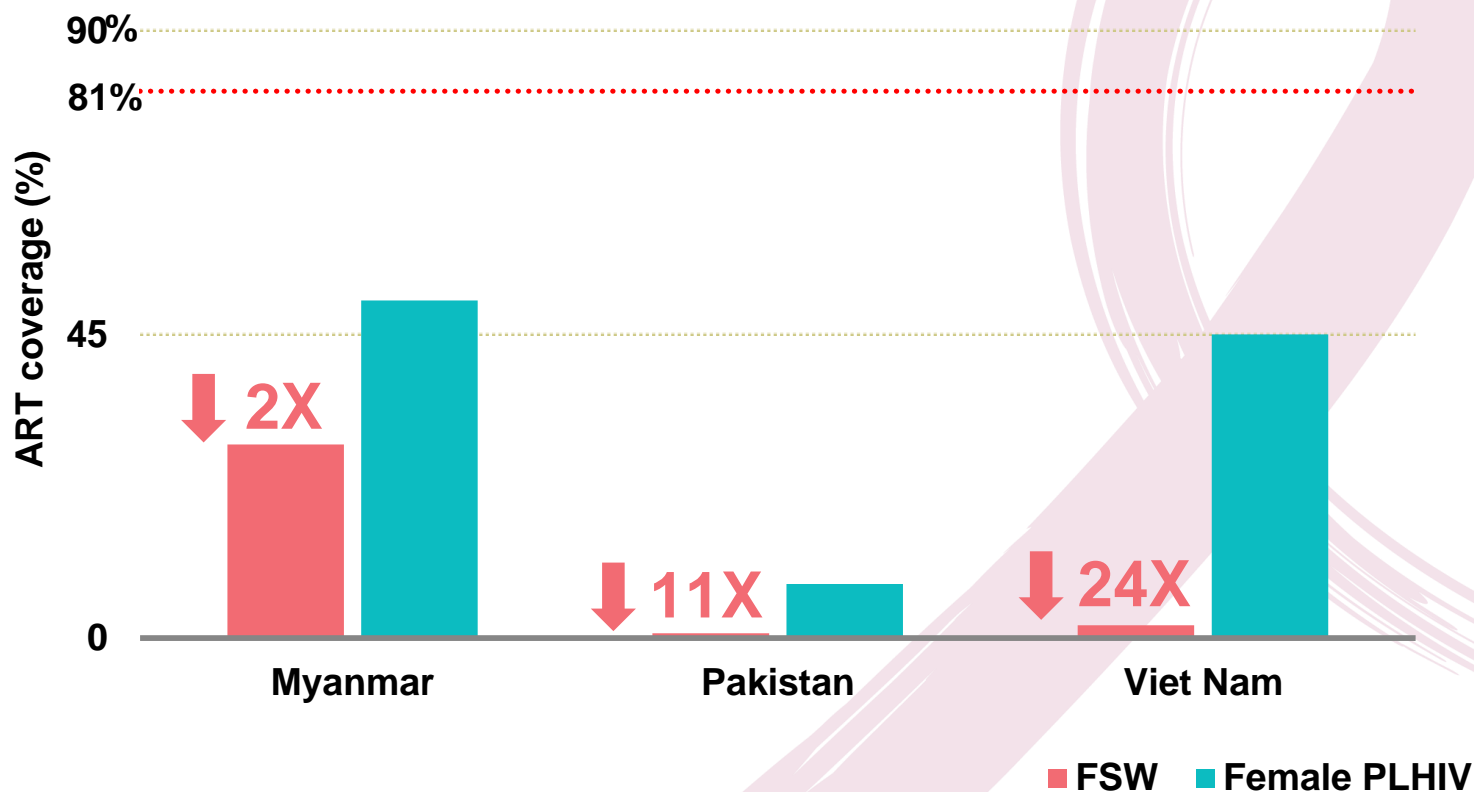
3 in 5 children living with HIV are not receiving life-saving ART

Children ART coverage and treatment gap, Asia and the Pacific, 2016



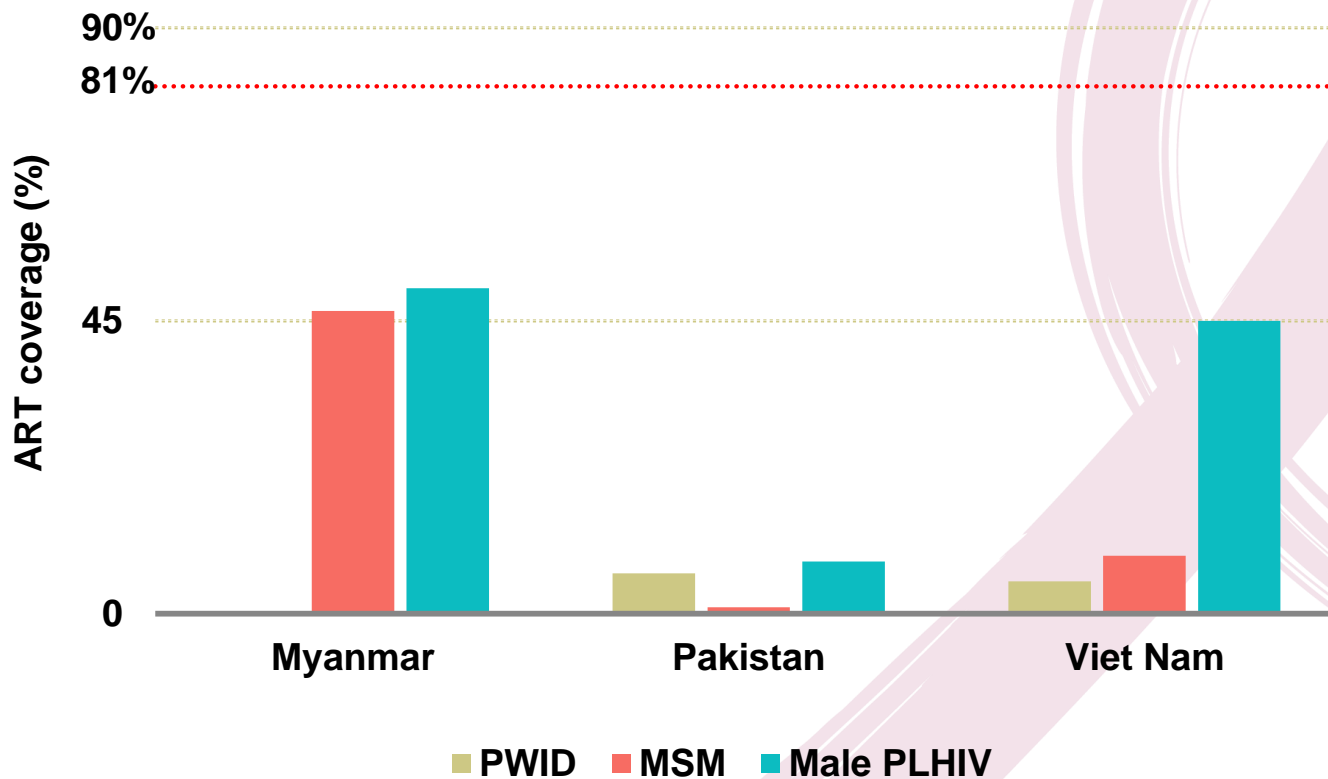
Low level of access to treatment among key populations

ART coverage: Female sex workers living with HIV vs. Female PLHIV

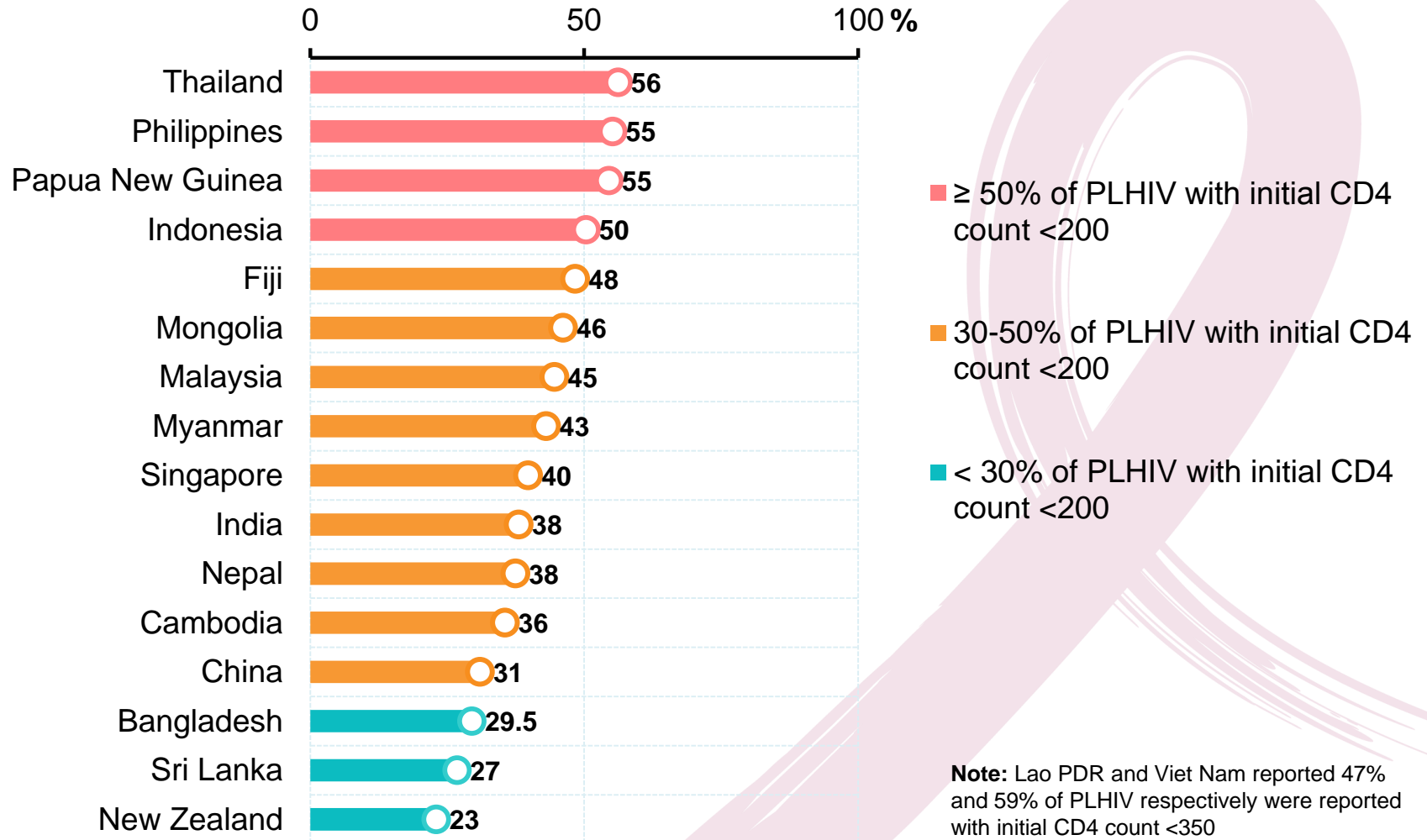


Low level of access to treatment among key populations

ART coverage: Male key populations living with HIV vs. Male PLHIV

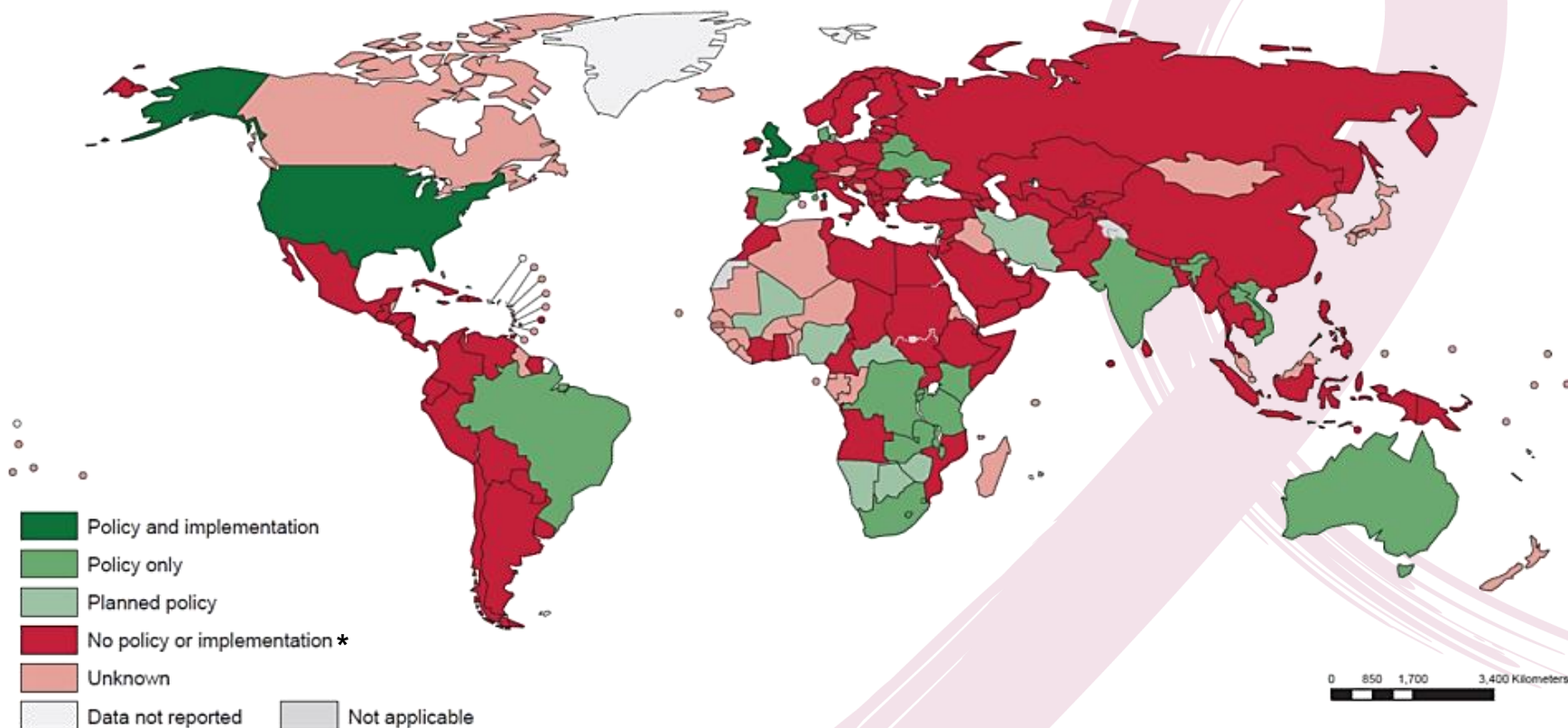


Late diagnosis: Proportion of PLHIV with initial CD4 count <200



HIV self-testing policy landscape, 2016

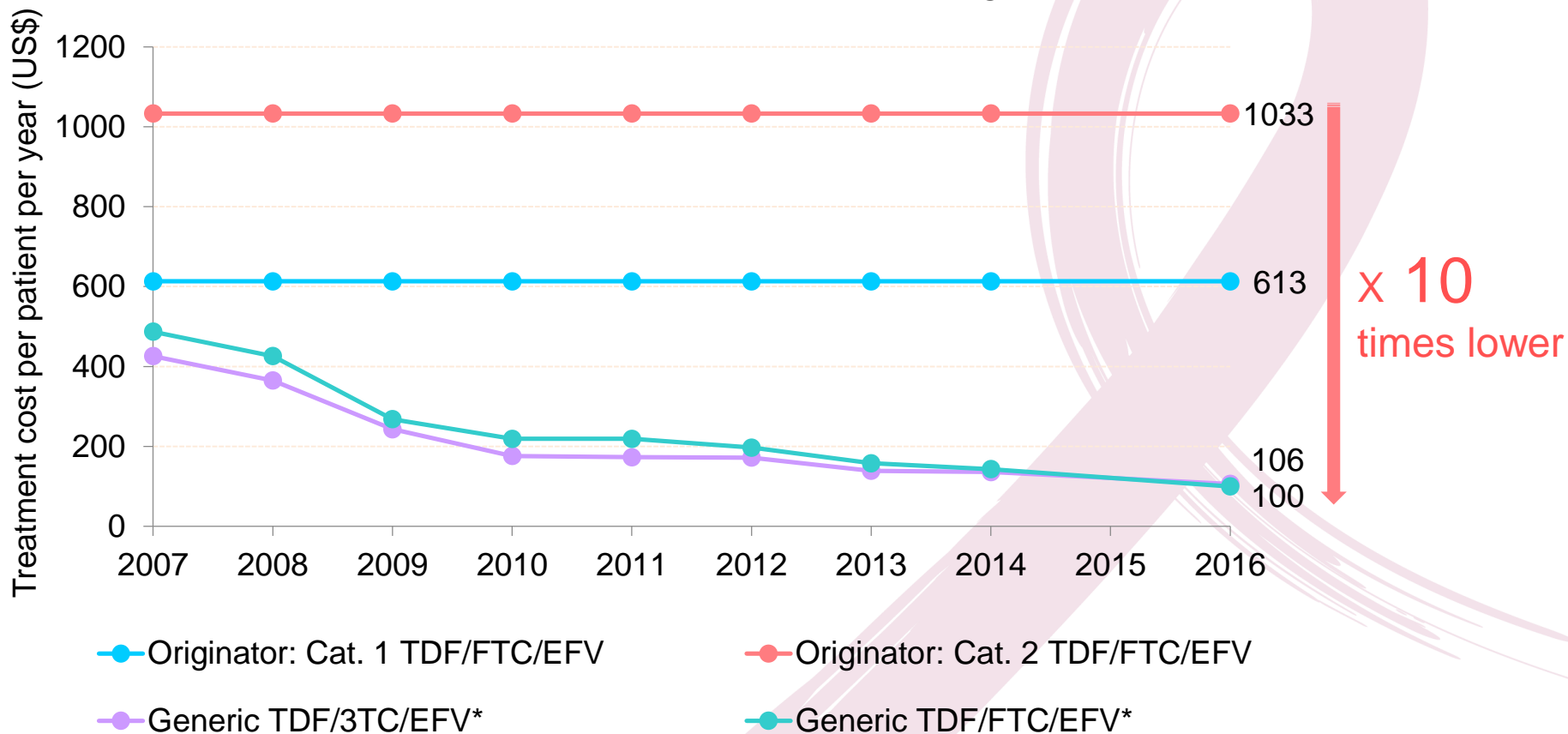
As of October 2016, 4 countries in Asia and the Pacific report having policies supportive of HIV self-testing



* HIV self-testing in Thailand is under consideration

Generic competition lowers live-saving ART prices

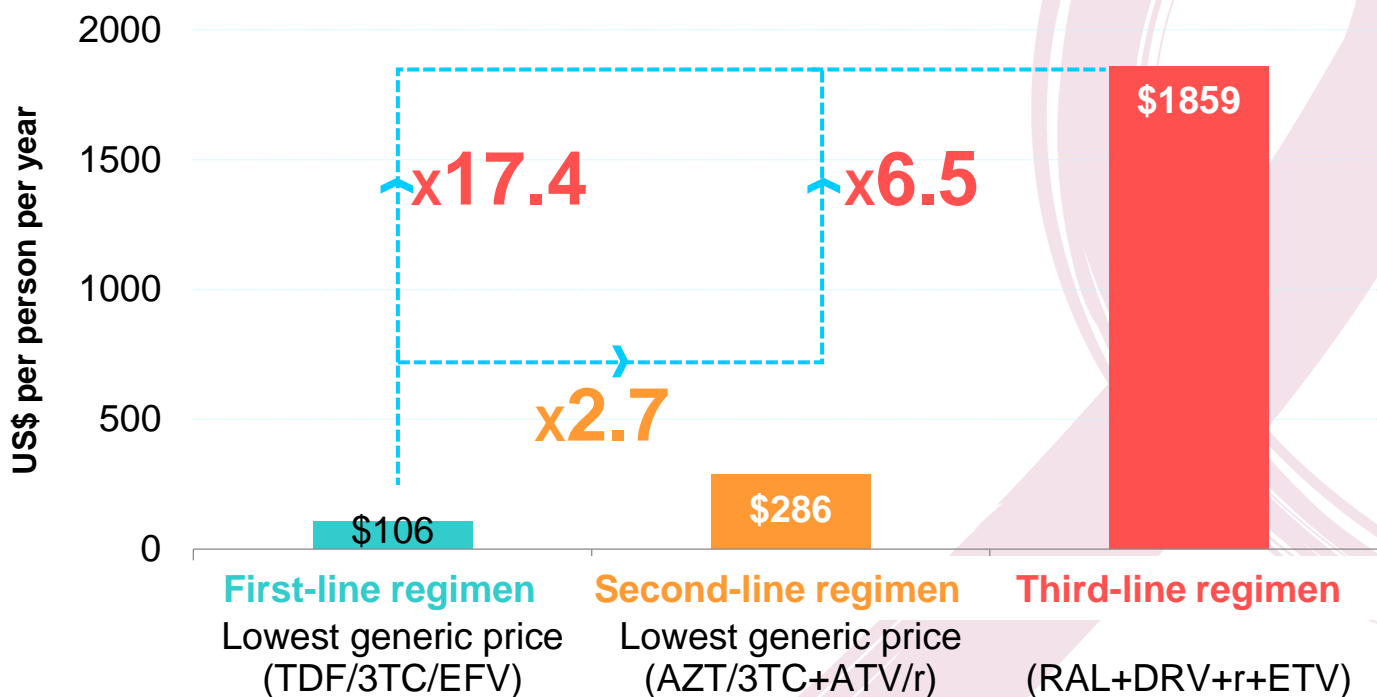
Evolution in price of different first-line regimens



Generic ARVs and impact on government budget: Thailand example

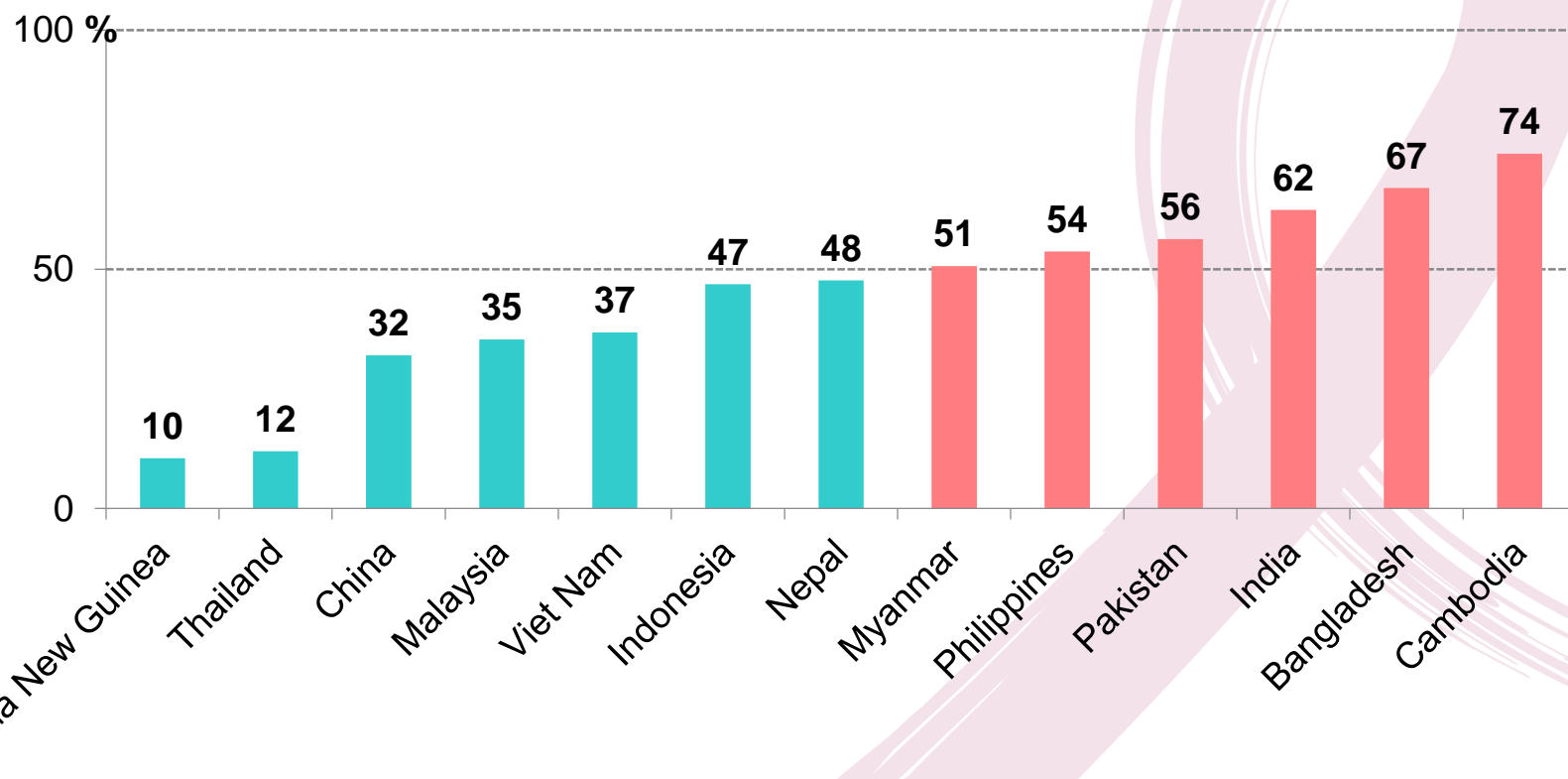
Cost saving comparing with originated product price		
Antiretroviral drug (GUL- Government use of license)		
Year	Cost saving	
	Mil THB	Mil USD
2010	866.3	27.3
2011	1,732.8	56.8
2012	2,319.0	74.6
2013	2,377.1	77.3
2014	2,870.0	88.4
Total saving	10,165.2	338.8

Newer, more effective, less toxic medicines often unaffordable for the poor and developing countries



High out of pocket health payment in countries with highest HIV burden

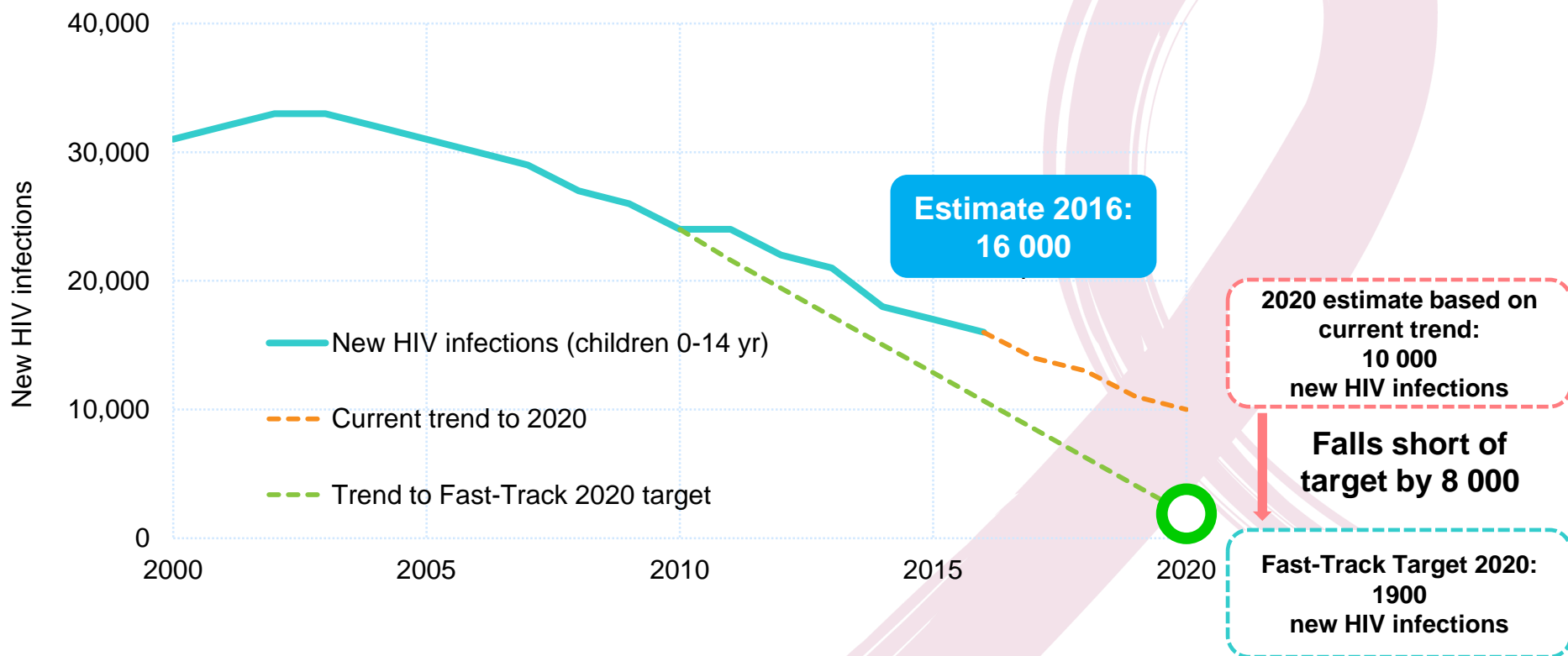
Out-of-pocket payment as % of total health expenditure



A large, stylized red ribbon graphic is positioned in the background, partially overlapping the text. The ribbon is rendered in a dark red color with a slight gradient and a brushstroke-like texture.

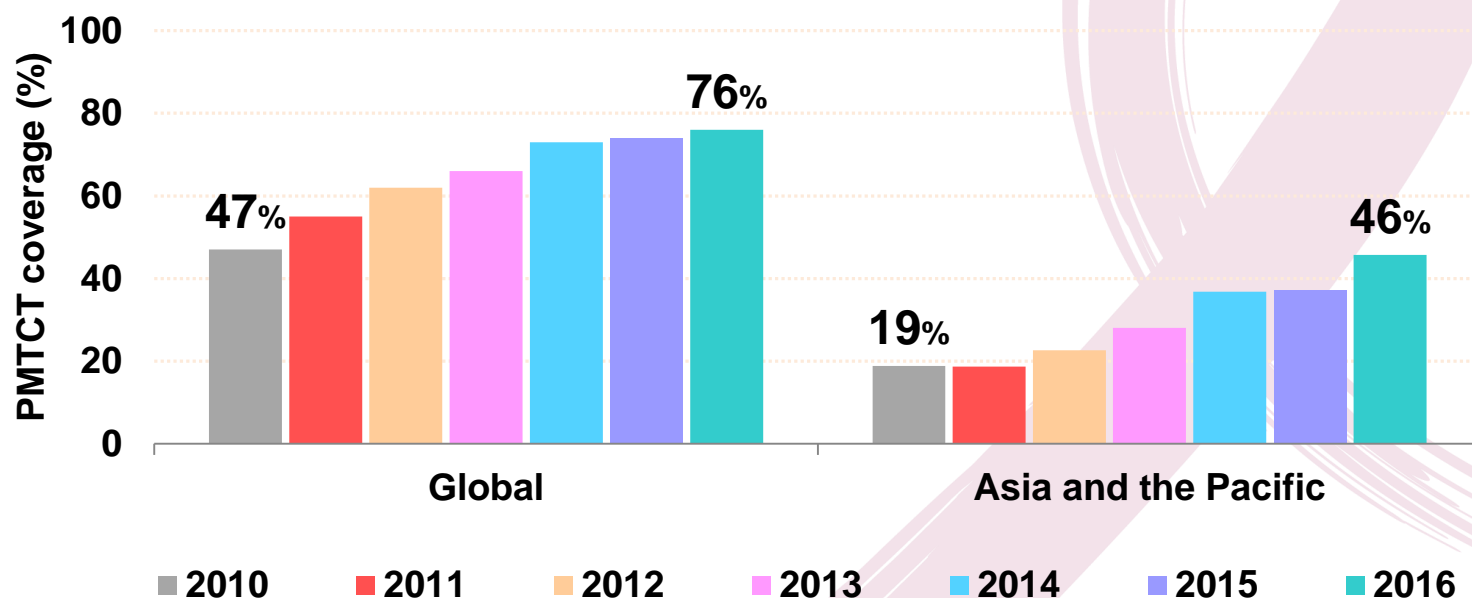
Treatment: PMTCT

Estimated new HIV infections among children (0-14 years) in Asia and the Pacific: current trend and trend to Fast-Track target



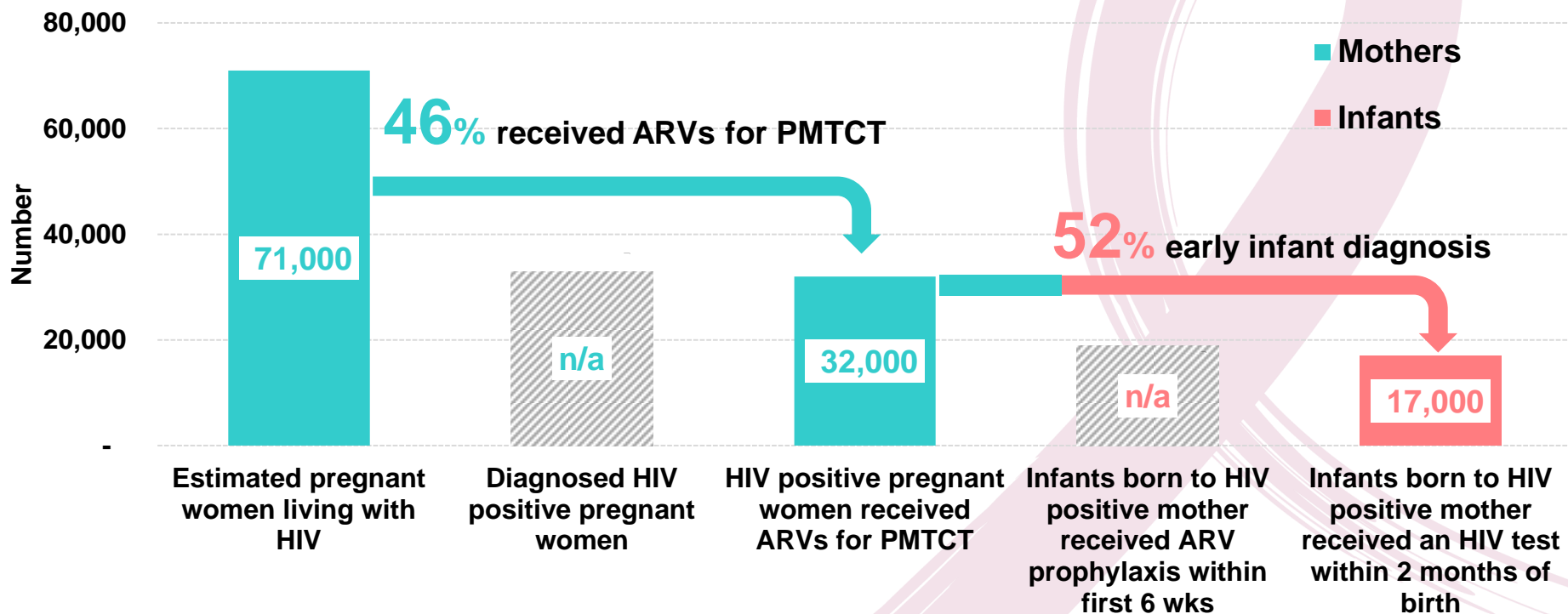
Efforts are needed to eliminate new HIV infections among children (0-14 years) in Asia and the Pacific

Prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) coverage, Global and Asia and the Pacific, 2010-2016



Towards ending AIDS in children starts with mothers: time to improve linkages and prevent leakages

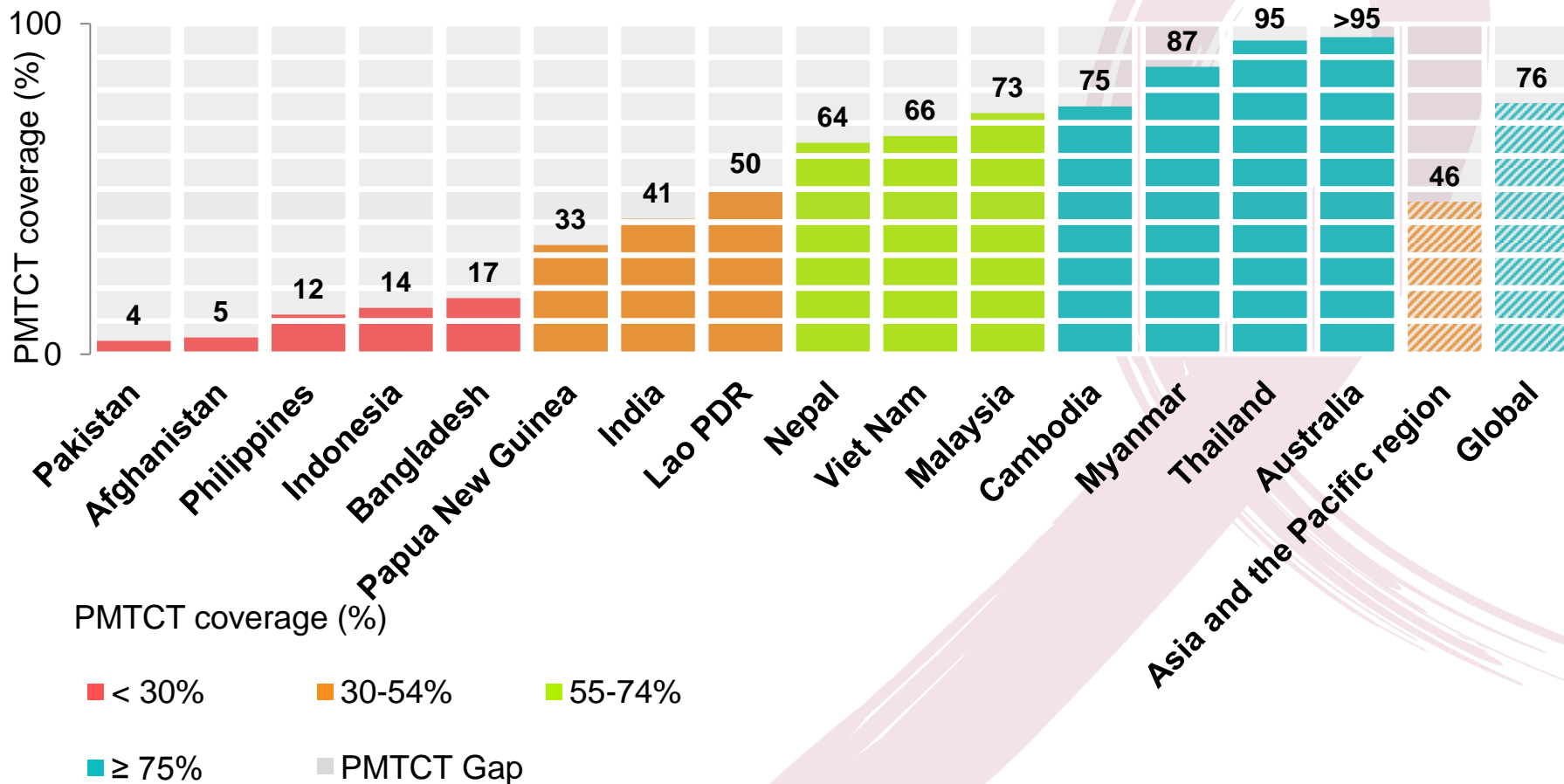
Service cascade of prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV in Asia and the Pacific, 2016



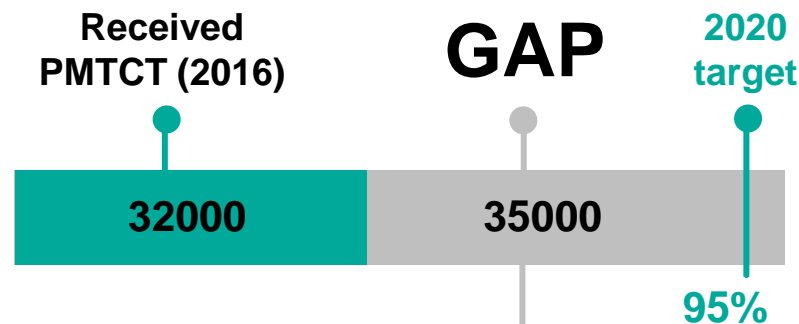
Note: PMTCT testing and coverage of infant ARV prophylaxis are not captured in GAM 2017 reporting

Regional overview: Prevention of mother-to-child transmission

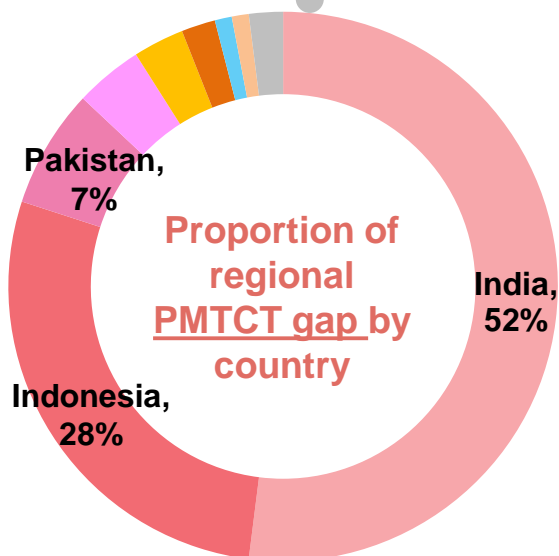
Pregnant women living with HIV who received ARVs to reduce the risk of mother-to-child transmission of HIV, 2016



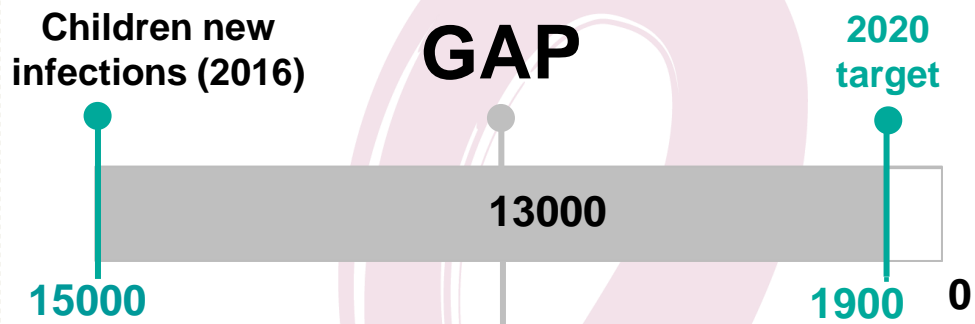
Regional PMTCT gap, 2016



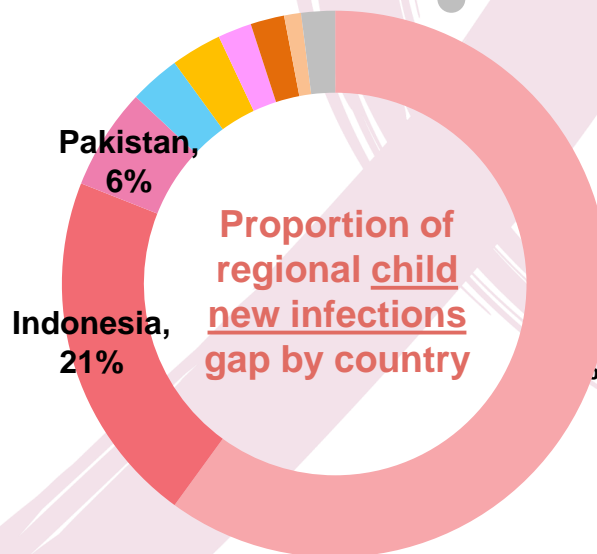
- India
- Indonesia
- Pakistan
- China
- PNG
- Viet Nam
- Myanmar
- Philippines
- Remaining countries



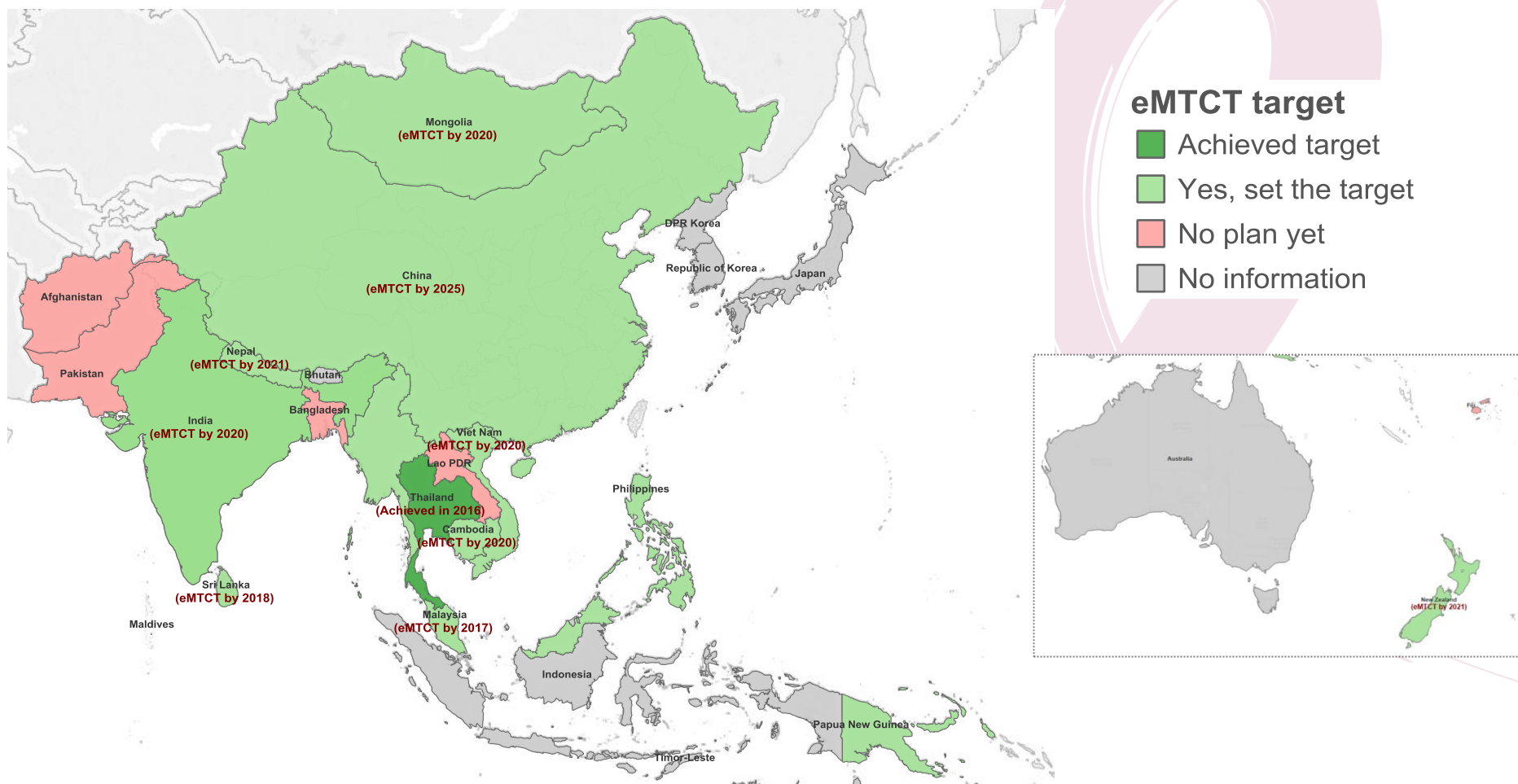
Regional child new HIV infections gap




- India
- Indonesia
- Pakistan
- Myanmar
- PNG
- China
- Viet Nam
- Philippines
- Remaining countries



Commitment of member states on eMTCT in Asia and the Pacific





Treatment: TB-HIV Co-treatment

TB snapshot 2016

Asia and the Pacific is the home for...

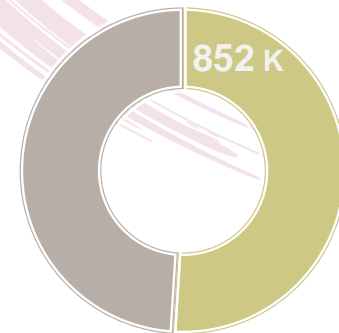
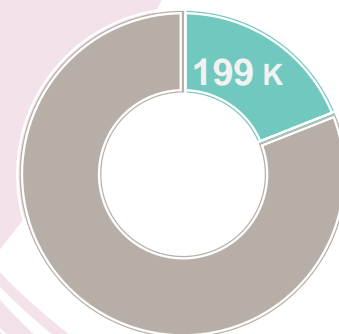
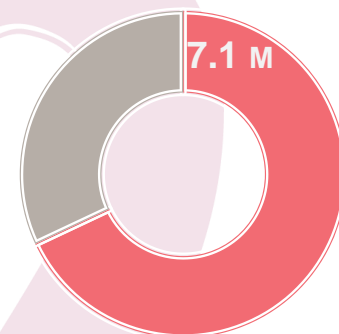
More than

2/3 of estimated new TB cases globally

1/5 of estimated TB-HIV co-infections globally

More than

1/2 of estimated TB mortality globally
(both HIV-negative and HIV-positive)

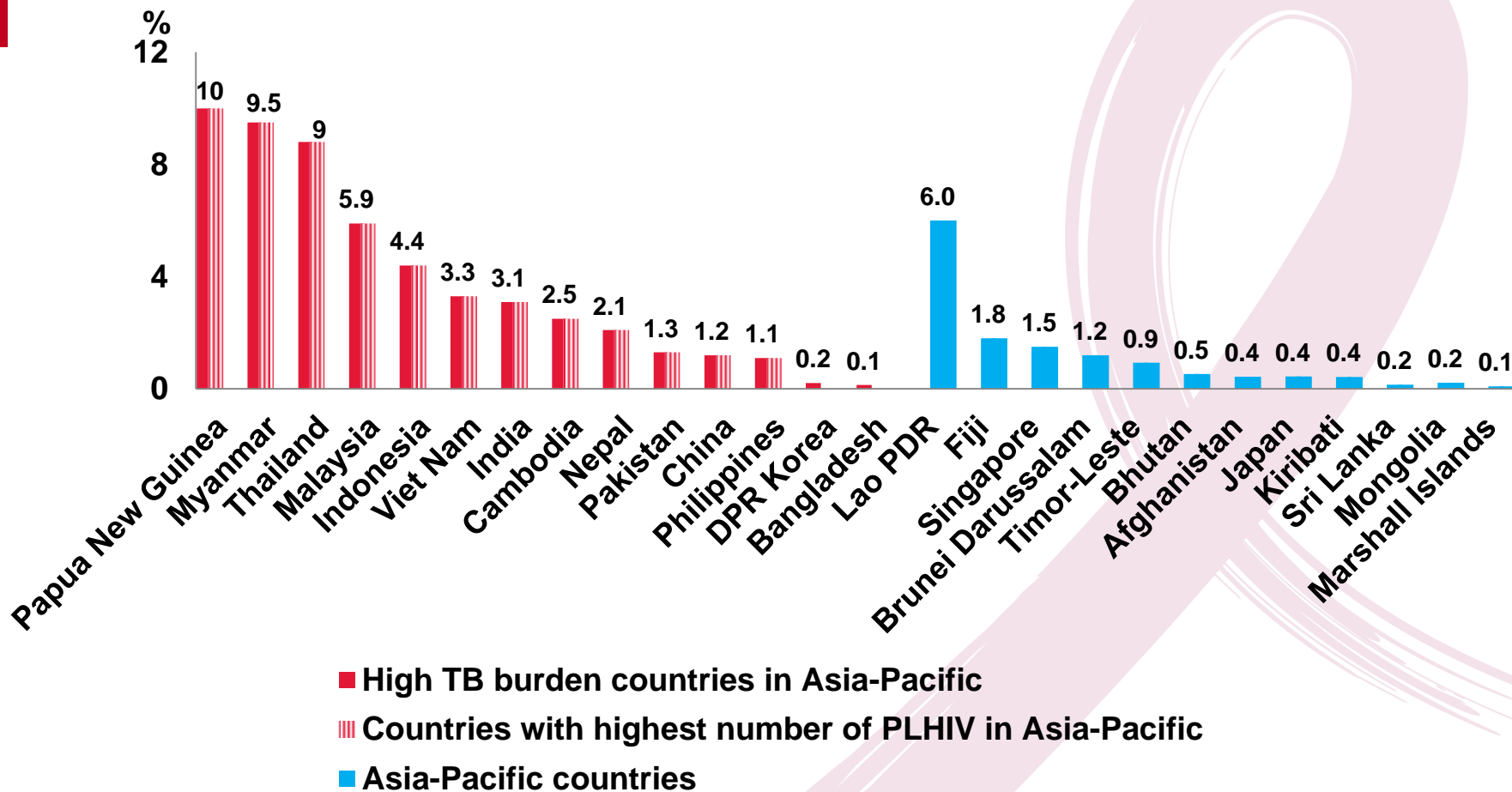


Over a third of high TB burden countries are in Asia and the Pacific

30 high-burden countries (Tuberculosis)

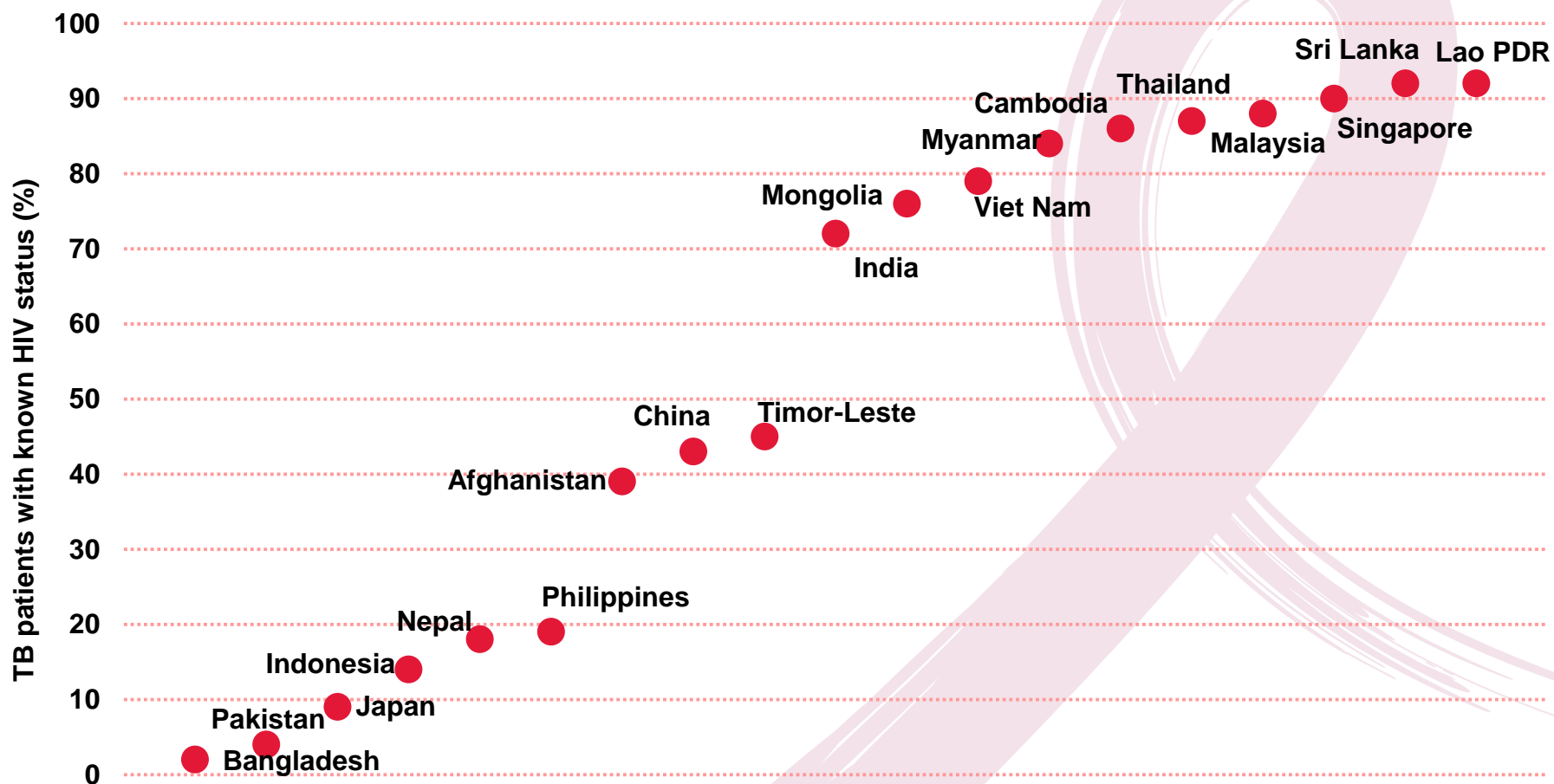
Angola	Bangladesh	Brazil	Cambodia	Central African Republic
China	Congo	DPR Korea	DR Congo	Ethiopia
India	Indonesia	Kenya	Lesotho	Liberia
Mozambique	Myanmar	Namibia	Nigeria	Pakistan
Papua New Guinea	Philippines	Russian Federation	Sierra Leone	South Africa
Thailand	UR Tanzania	Viet Nam	Zambia	Zimbabwe

Estimated HIV prevalence in incident TB cases, 2016

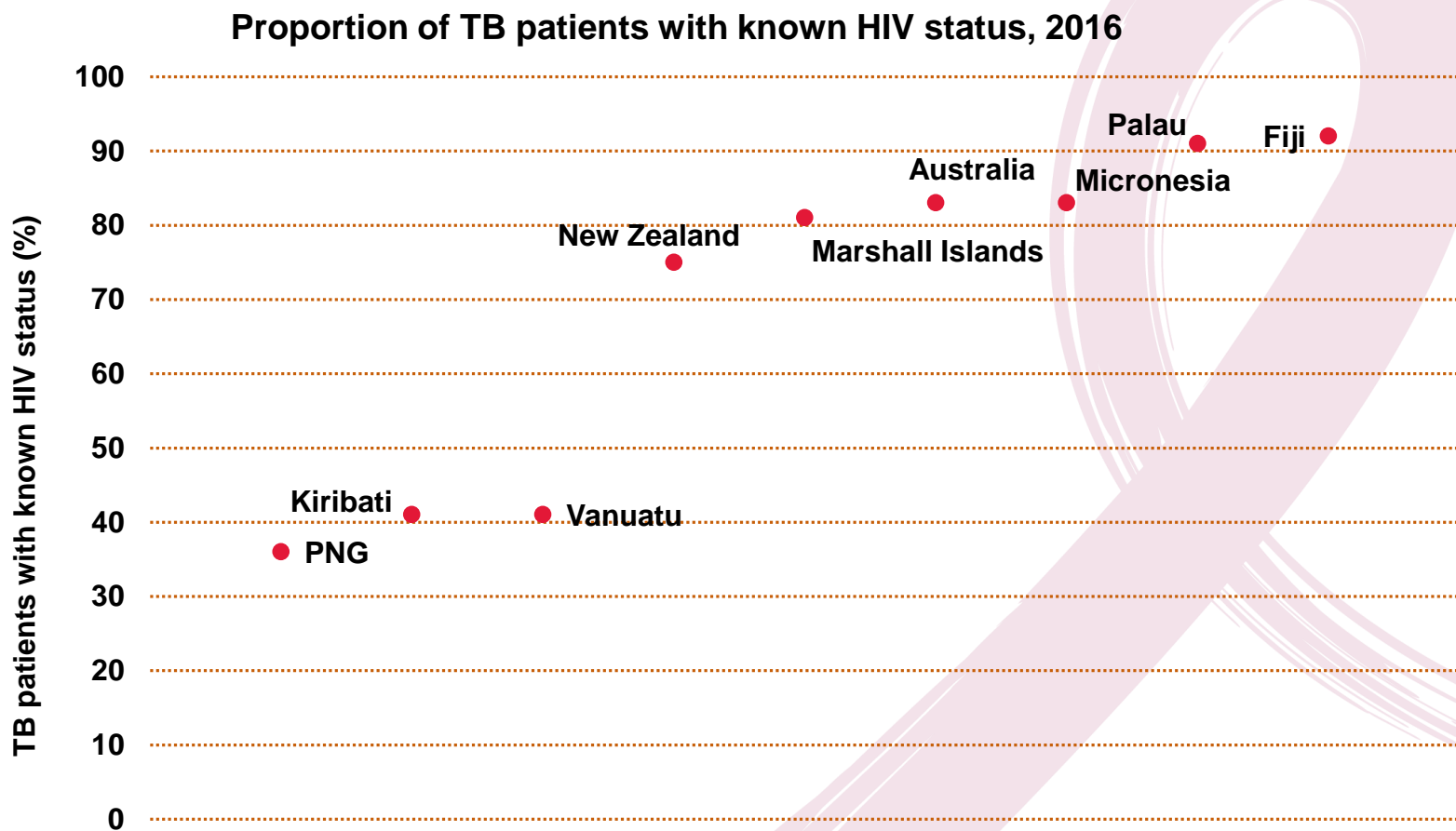


Need to scale-up HIV testing among TB patients in Asia

Proportion of TB patients with known HIV status, 2016

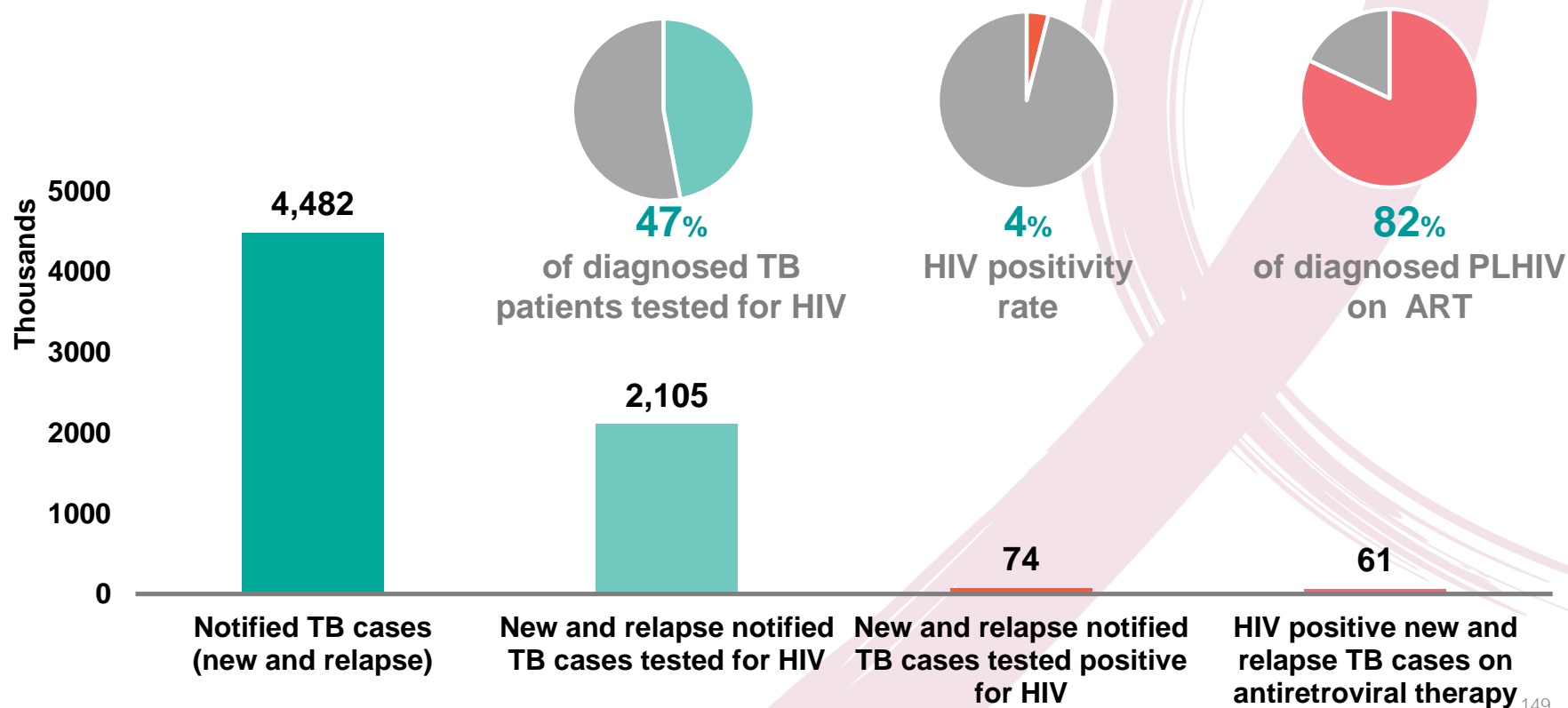


Need to scale-up HIV testing among TB patients in the Pacific

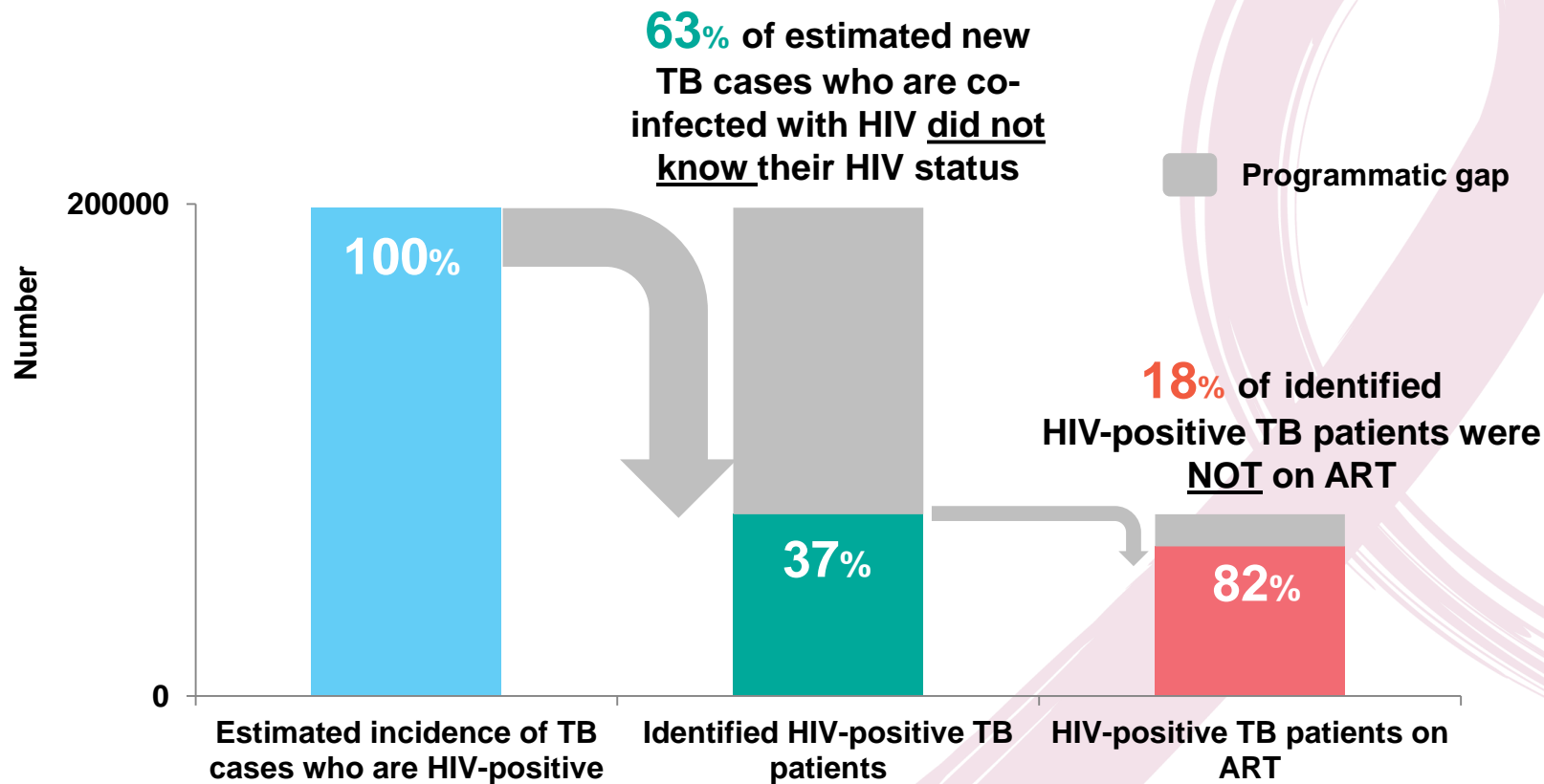


Integrated approaches need to strengthen in diagnosis, treatment, and care of TB-HIV co-infections in Asia and the Pacific

Continuum of HIV testing, diagnosis, and access to ART among patients enrolled in TB programmes , 2016

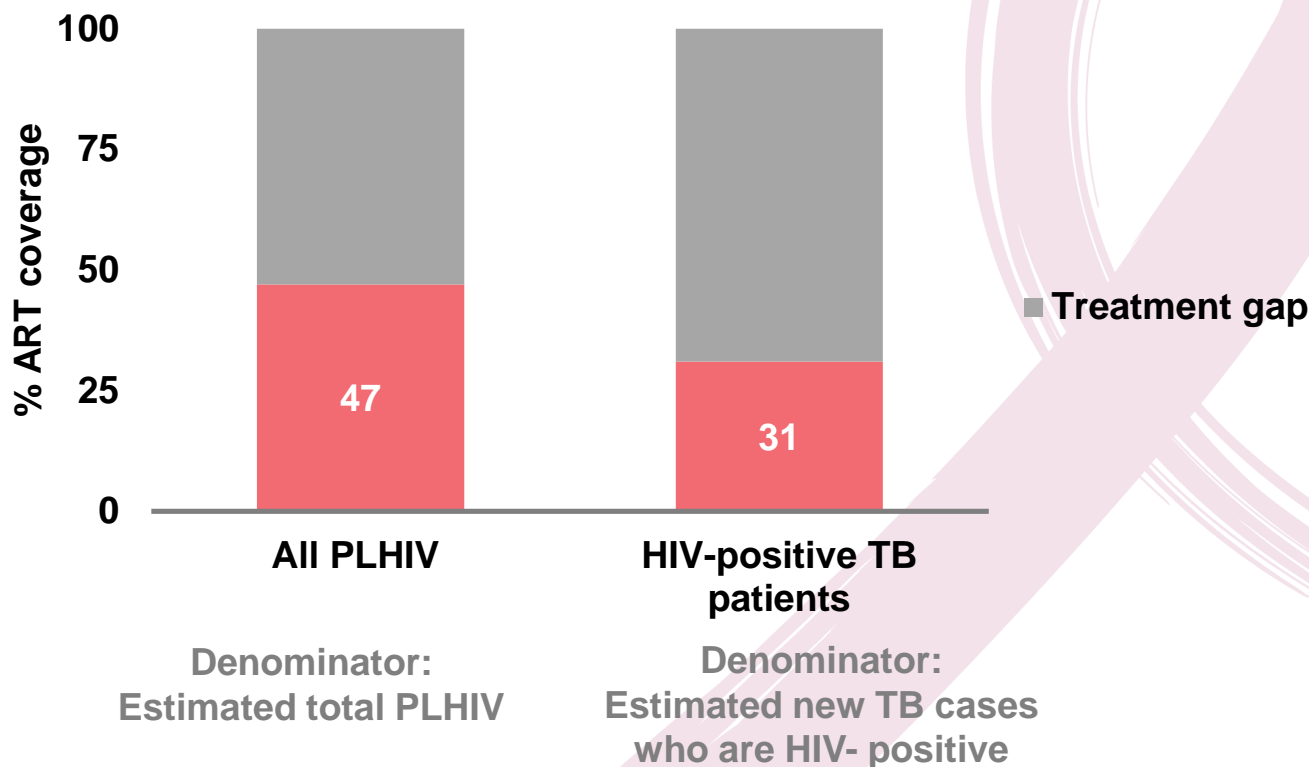


Tuberculosis diagnosis and treatment continuum among HIV-positive TB patients in Asia and the Pacific, 2016



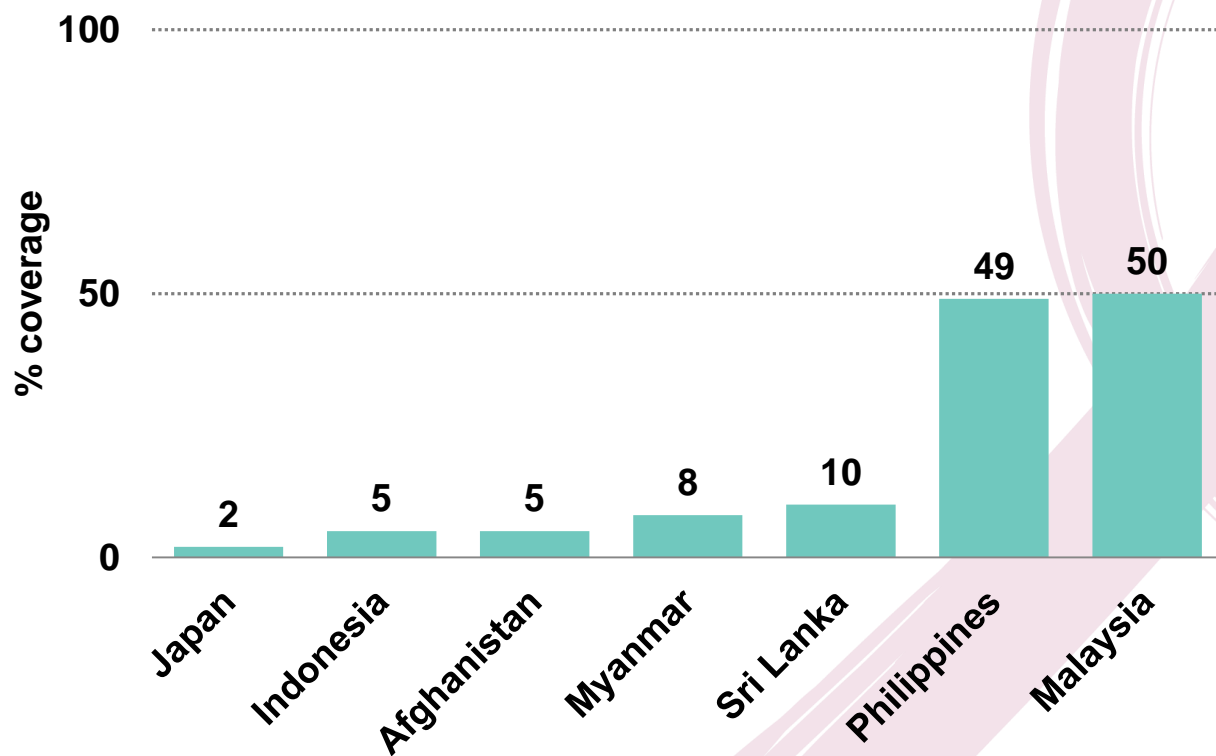
About 70% of people with TB-HIV co-infection did not have access to antiretroviral therapy in Asia and the Pacific, 2016

Access to antiretroviral therapy among PLHIV vs. people with TB-HIV co-infection, 2016



Low coverage of TB preventive treatment among PLHIV newly enrolled in HIV care in Asia and the Pacific

Proportion of PLHIV newly enrolled in HIV care who were started on TB preventive treatment in 2016, countries where data is available



TB co-infection: preventable death among PLHIV

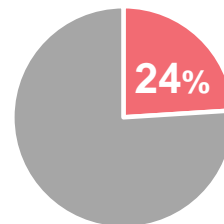
Estimated number of AIDS-related deaths and TB deaths among PLHIV in 2016, Asia and the Pacific versus global

AIDS-related deaths

Proportion of TB deaths among PLHIV

Asia and the Pacific

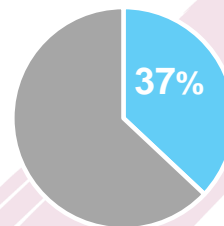
170 K



About **1 in 4** AIDS deaths are among people with TB-HIV co-infection

Global

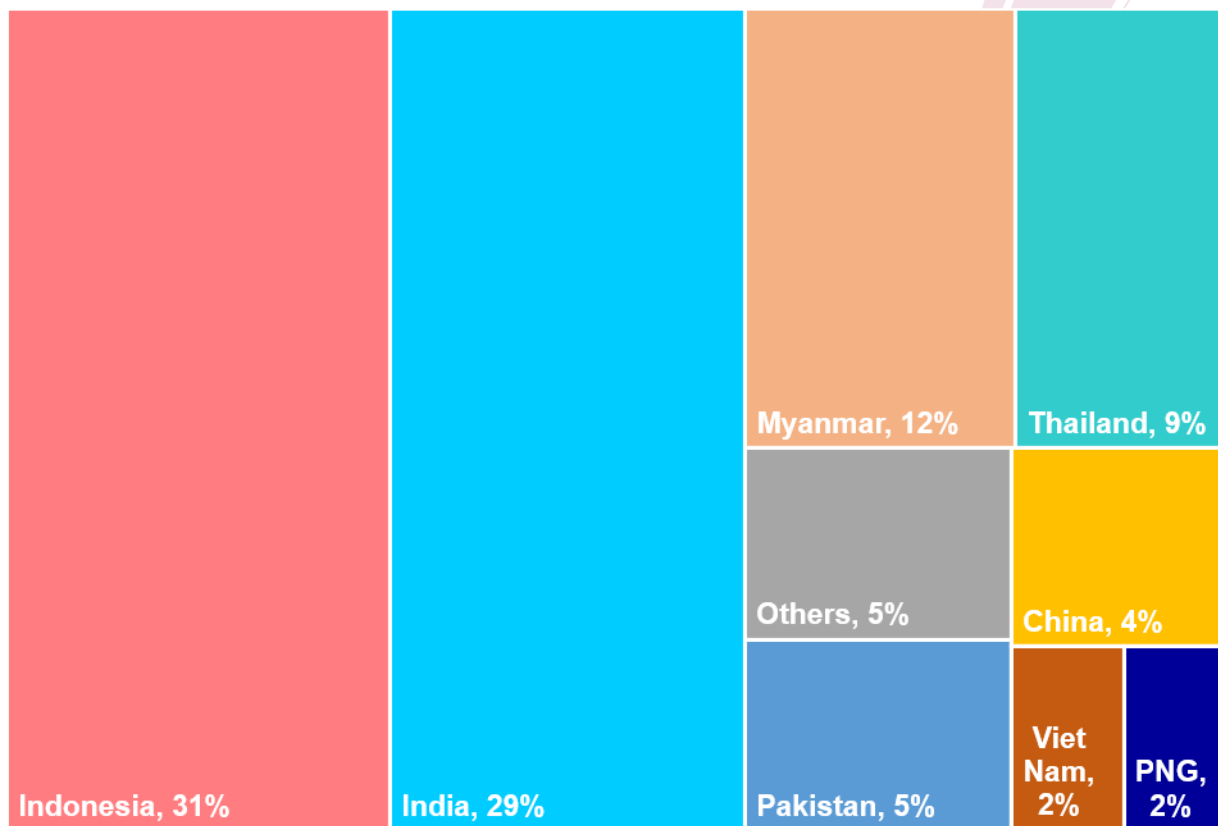
1 M



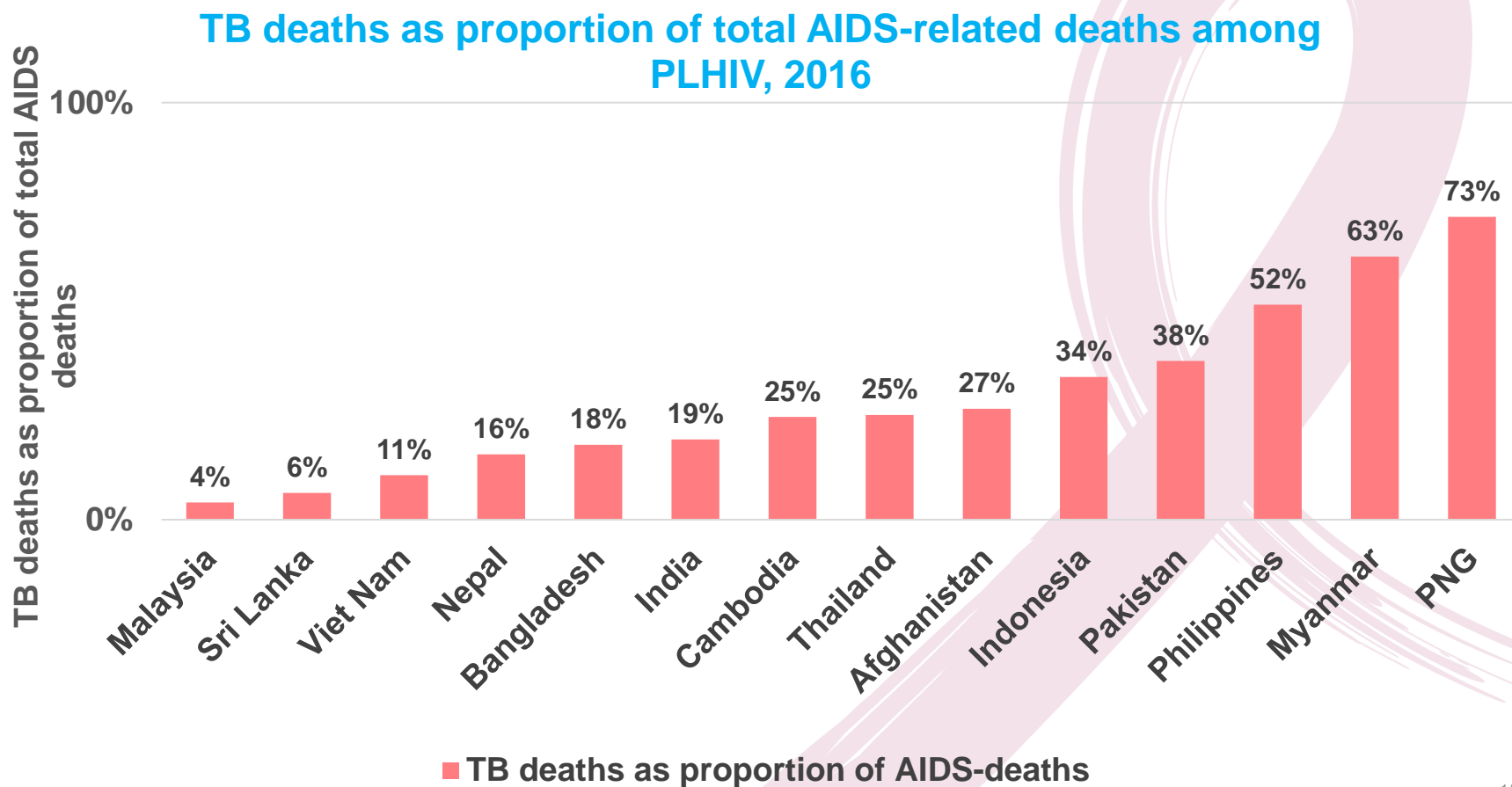
About **1 in 3** AIDS deaths are among people with TB-HIV co-infection

8 countries account for 95% of all TB-related deaths among PLHIV in Asia and the Pacific

Proportion of TB deaths among PLHIV by country

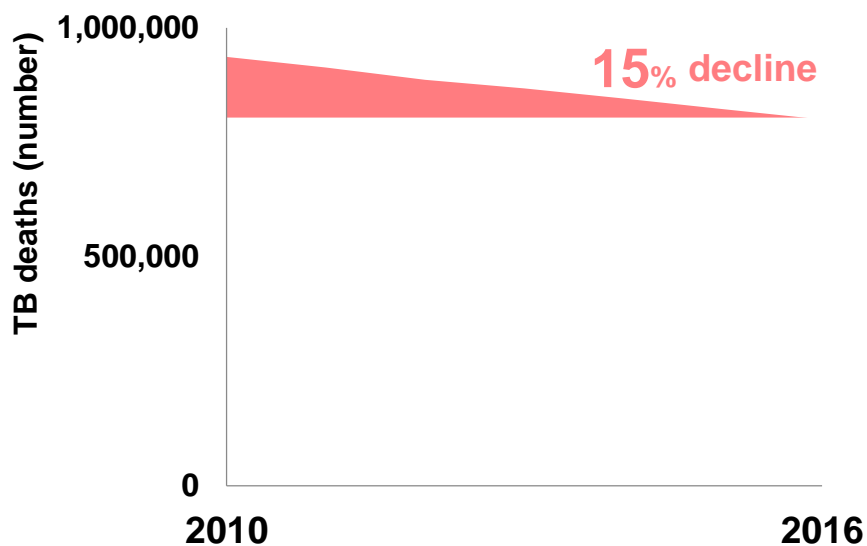


Considerably high proportion of deaths among PLHIV is attributable to TB

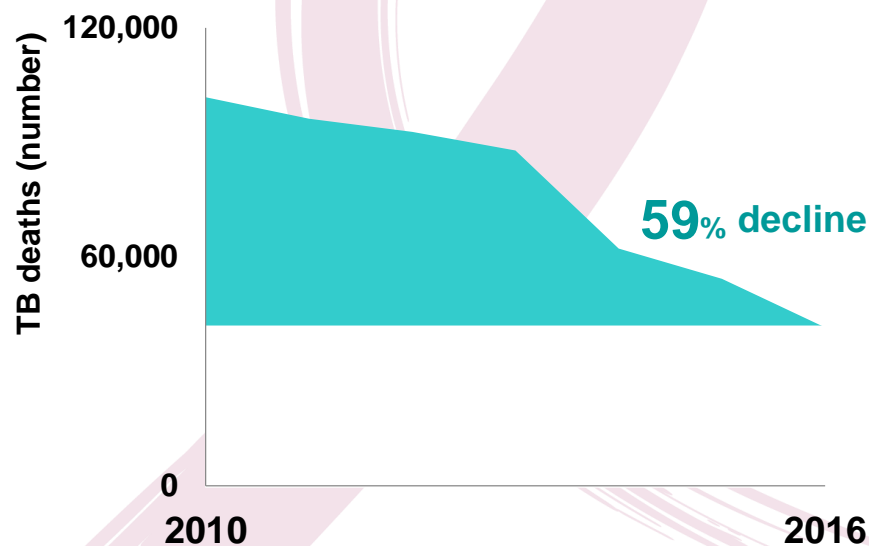


59% decline in TB deaths among PLHIV between 2010 and 2016

TB death trend in HIV-negative people (2010-2016)

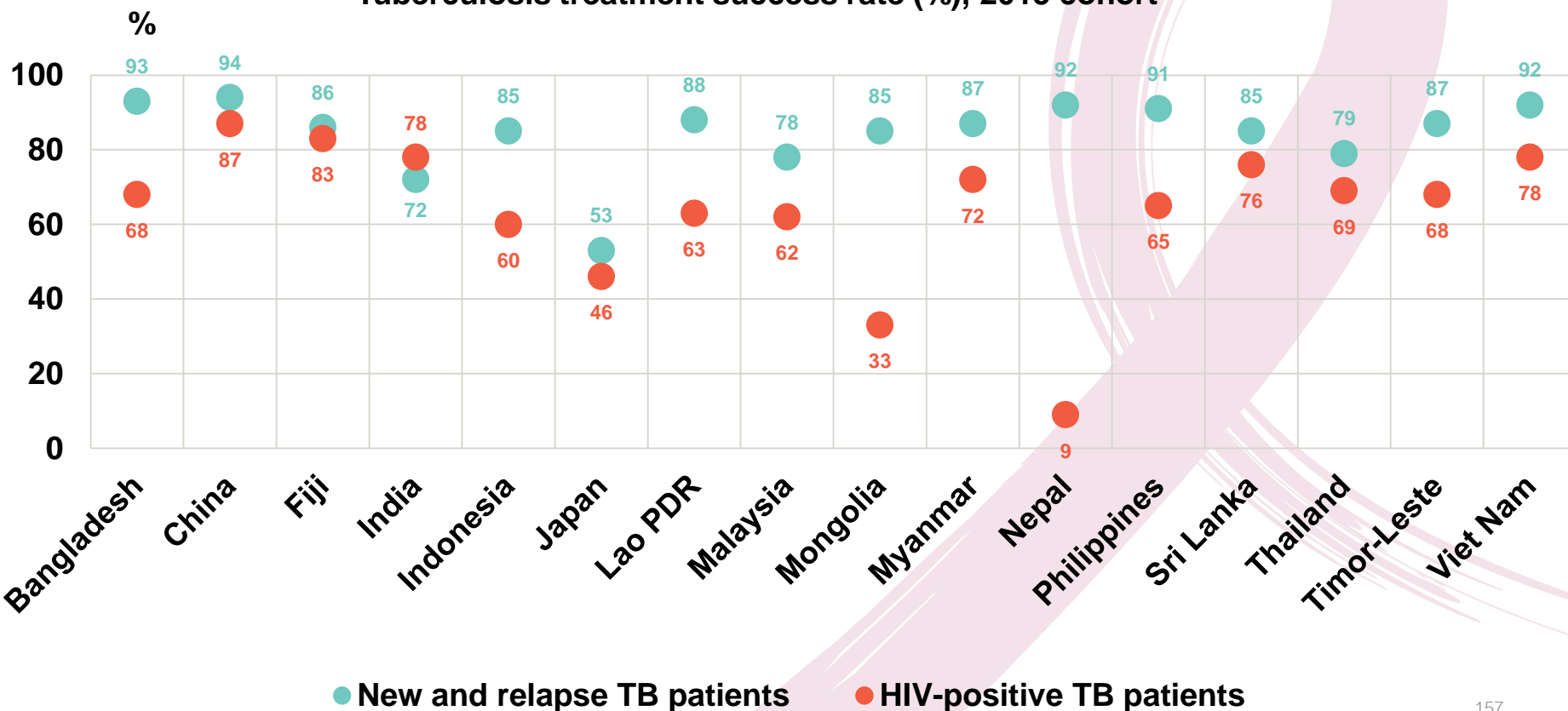


TB death trend in HIV-positive people (2010-2016)



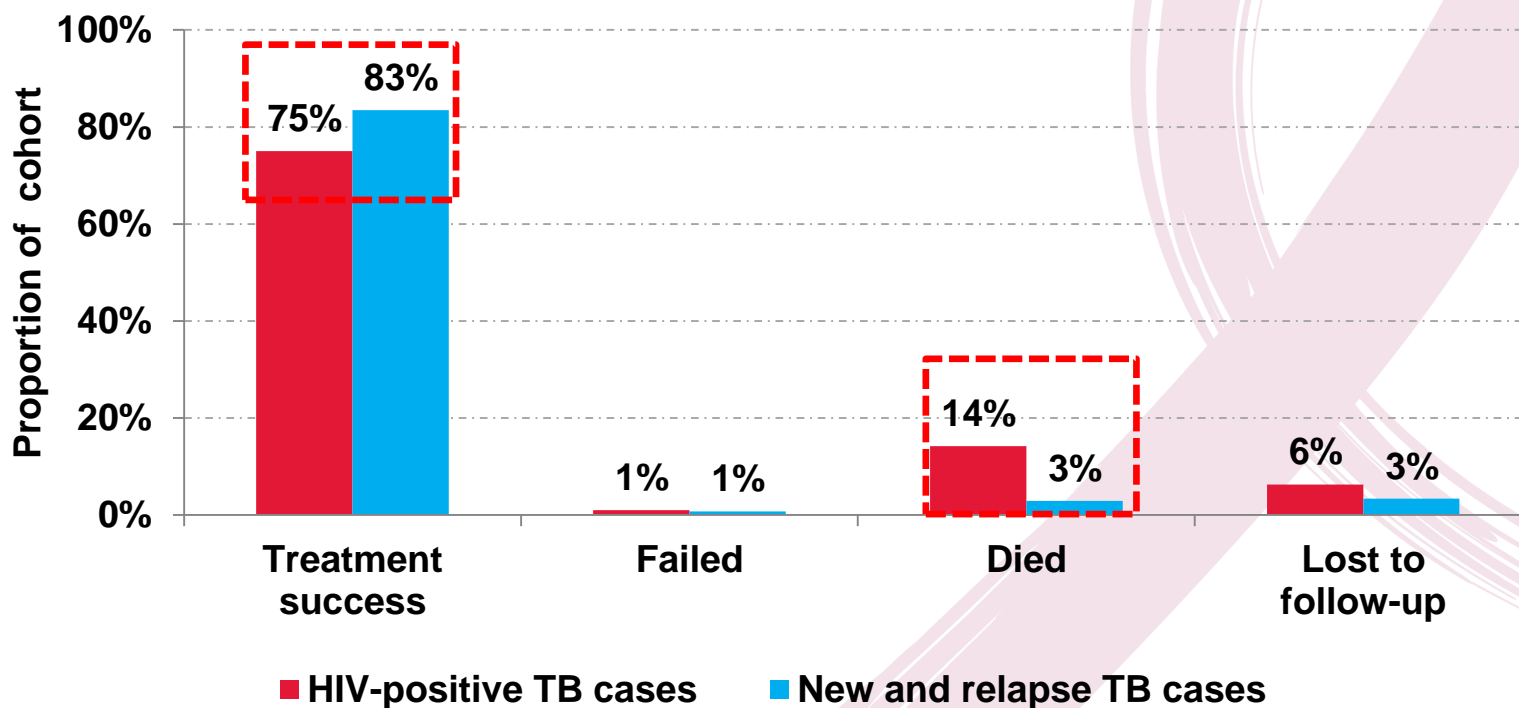
Low TB treatment success rate among HIV-positive TB patients underscores the importance of prevention of opportunistic infections among PLHIV

Tuberculosis treatment success rate (%), 2015 cohort



Higher rate of deaths and lower rate of treatment success among HIV-positive TB cases

Outcomes of TB treatment among new and relapse TB cases versus HIV-positive TB cases, 2015 cohort

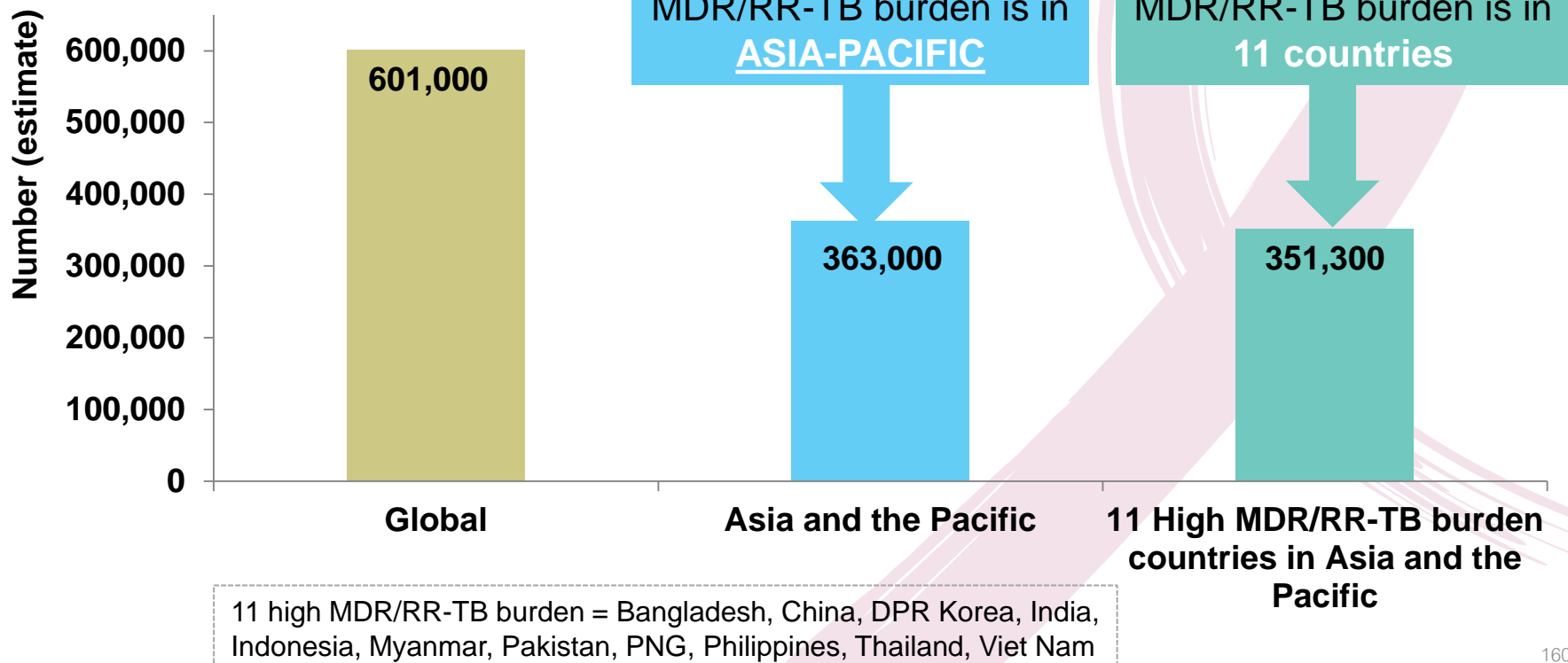


11 out of 12 high TB burden countries in Asia and the Pacific also have high MDR-TB burden, 2016

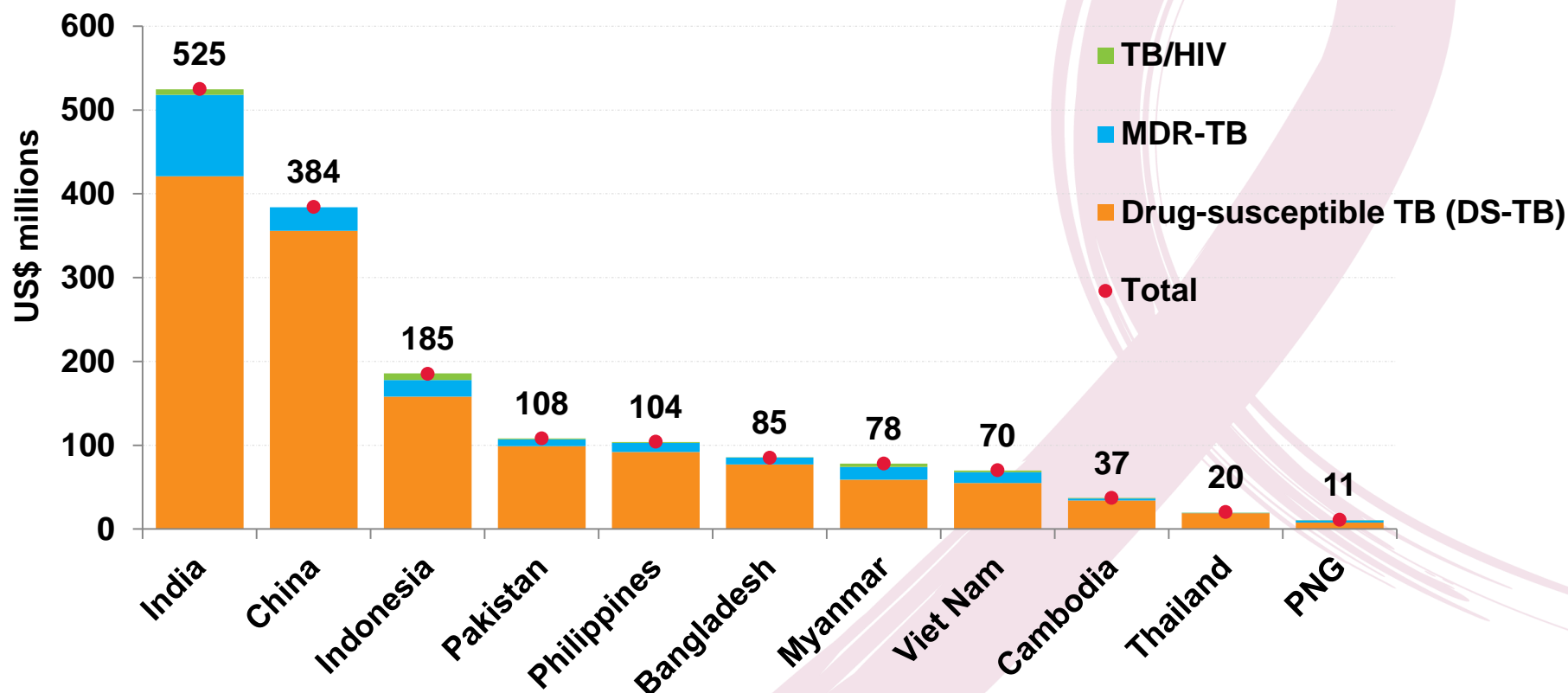
	High TB burden	High MDR-TB burden
Bangladesh	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Cambodia	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
China	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DPR Korea	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
India	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Indonesia	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Myanmar	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Pakistan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Papua New Guinea	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Philippines	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Thailand	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Viet Nam	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Estimated incidence of MDR/RR-TB in 2016

MDR/RR-TB = Rifampicin Resistant (RR) - TB cases including MDR-TB cases

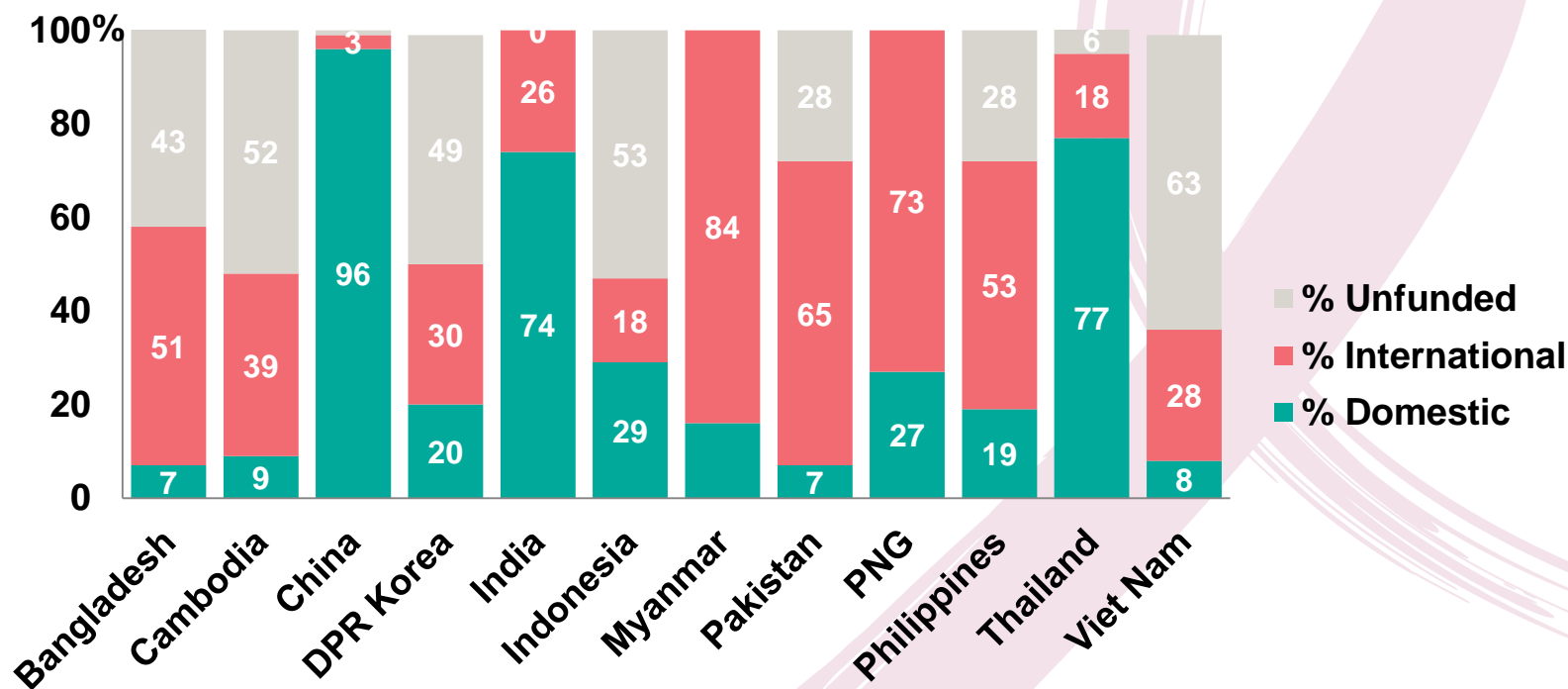


Reported budget in National Strategic Plan for TB, high TB burden countries, 2017



TB financing in high TB burden countries are heavily dependent on international sources

Proportion of total TB budget from domestic and international sources in high TB burden countries in Asia and the Pacific, 2017



THANK YOU

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