

Leaving no one behind in Asia and the Pacific

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Director

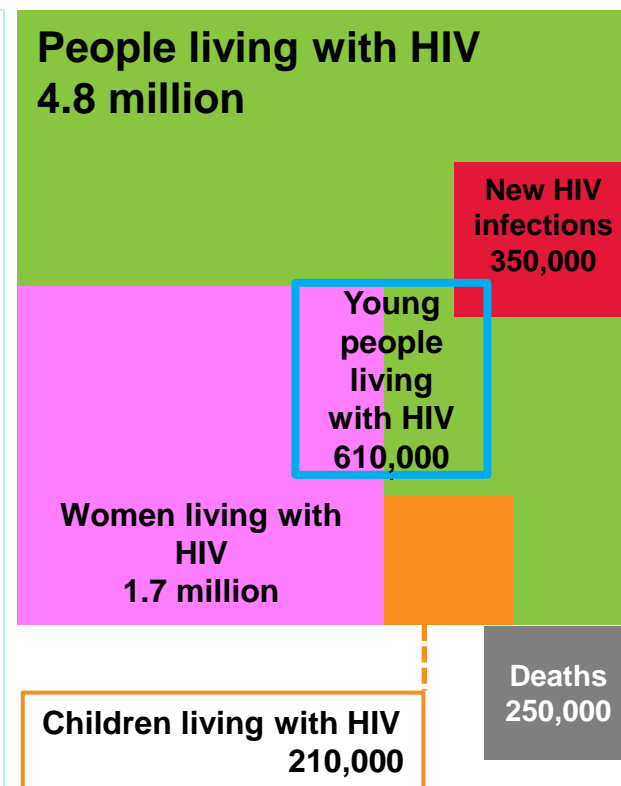
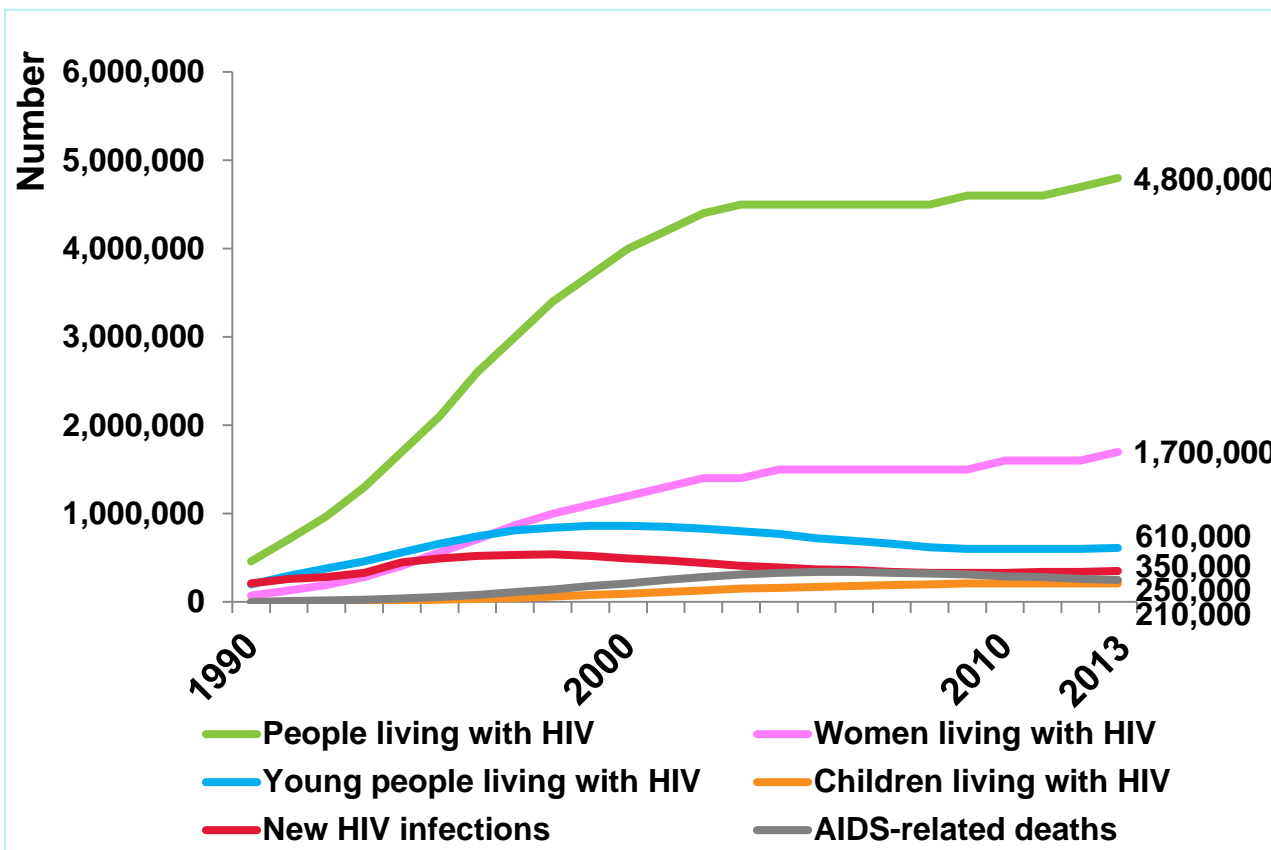
UNAIDS Regional Support Team, Asia and the Pacific

28th January 2015

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

HIV and AIDS in Asia and the Pacific 1990-2013

2013 “zoom-in”

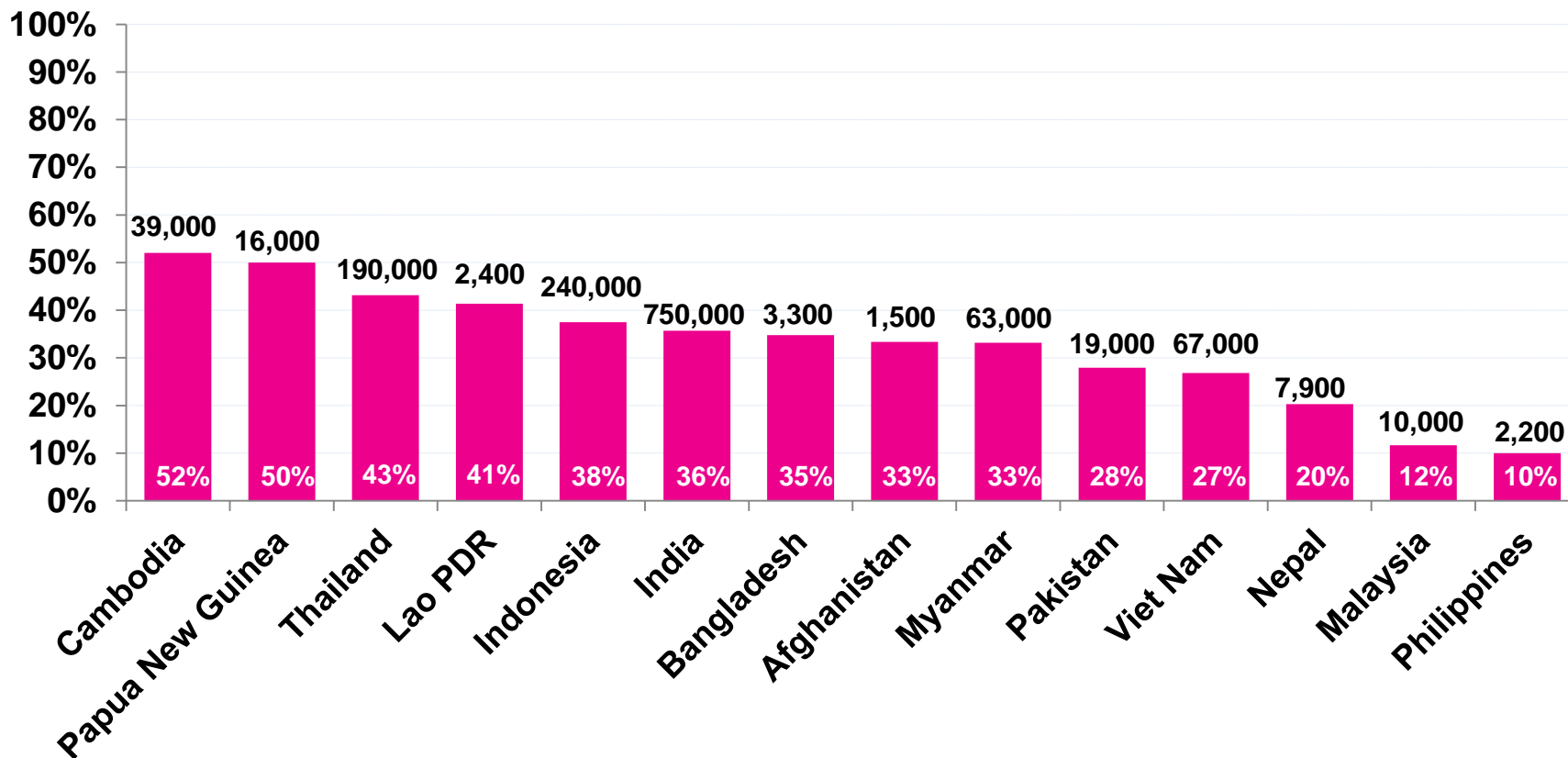


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About one third of the epidemic consists of women living with HIV

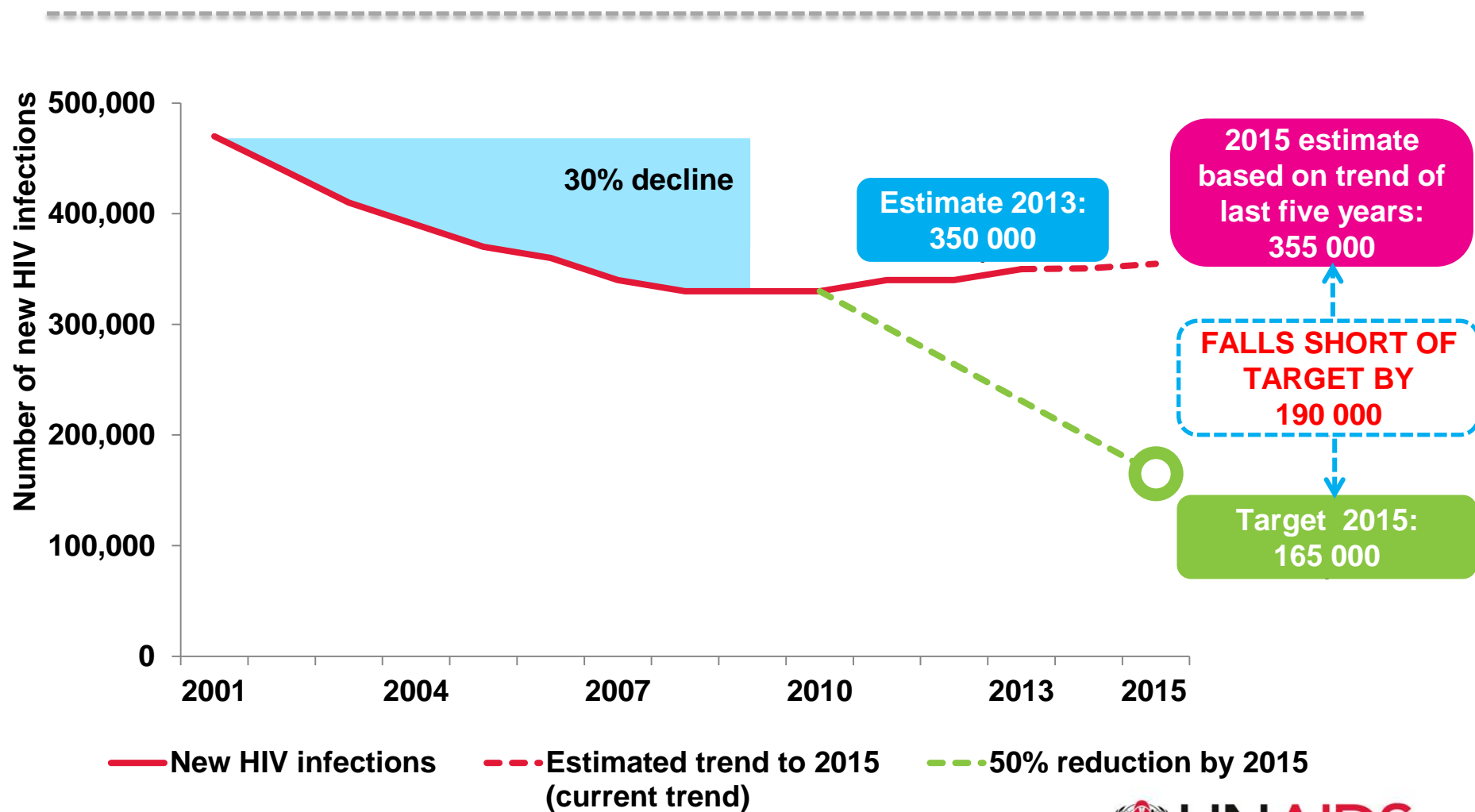
Estimated number and proportion of women living with HIV, 2013



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New HIV infections have declined since 2001, but remain largely unchanged in last 5 years





















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Countries that account for >90% PLHIV and new infections and high HIV prevalence in key populations

 = Yes

 = rising epidemic

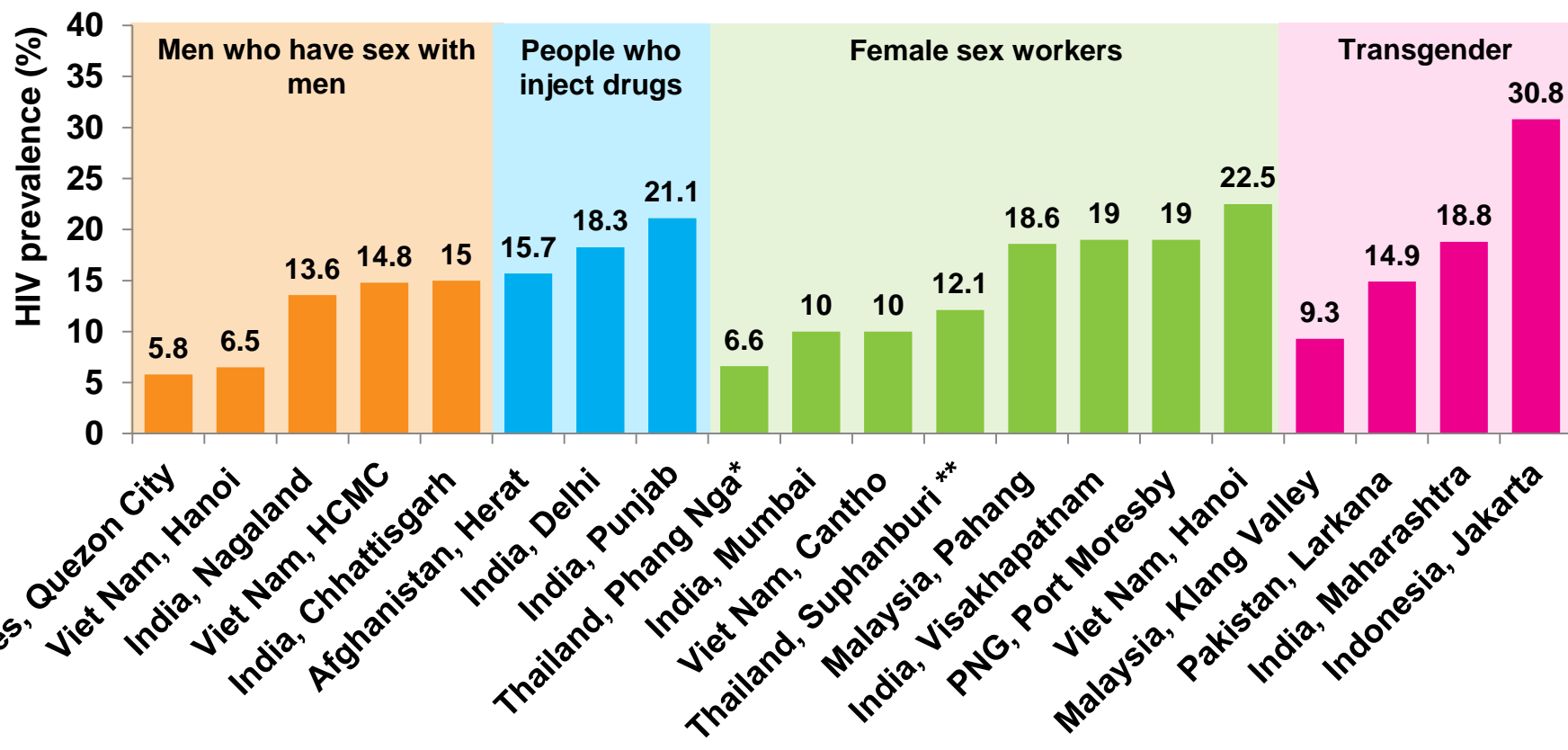
	New HIV infections (2013)	People living with HIV (2013)	National HIV prevalence > 5 % among MSM	National HIV prevalence > 5% among PWID	National HIV prevalence > 5% among FSW
India*	130,000	2,100,000			
Indonesia	80,000	640,000			
China*	48,000	780,000			
Viet Nam	14,000	250,000			
Pakistan	14,000	68,000	NA		
Thailand	8,200	440,000			
Malaysia	8,000	86,000			
Myanmar	6,700	190,000			
Philippines	3,400	22,000			
Papua New Guinea	2,200	32,000	NA	NA	NA
Cambodia	1,300	75,000			
Nepal	1,300	39,000			
Estimated pop. size			11 million	3.5 million	4.4 million

* 2011 estimates

Source: Prepared by www.aidsdatahub.org based on UNAIDS Estimates 2013; Philippines HIV Estimations and Projections 2014 (Unpublished document); National HIV Sentinel Surveillance Surveys; and Integrated Biological and Behavioural Surveys

National prevalence masks high prevalence geographical areas

HIV prevalence among key populations in geographical areas



Note: Countries with national HIV prevalence less than 5% for MSM and FSW, and less than 10% for PWID are presented here. For TG, any available high prevalence geographical locations are included.

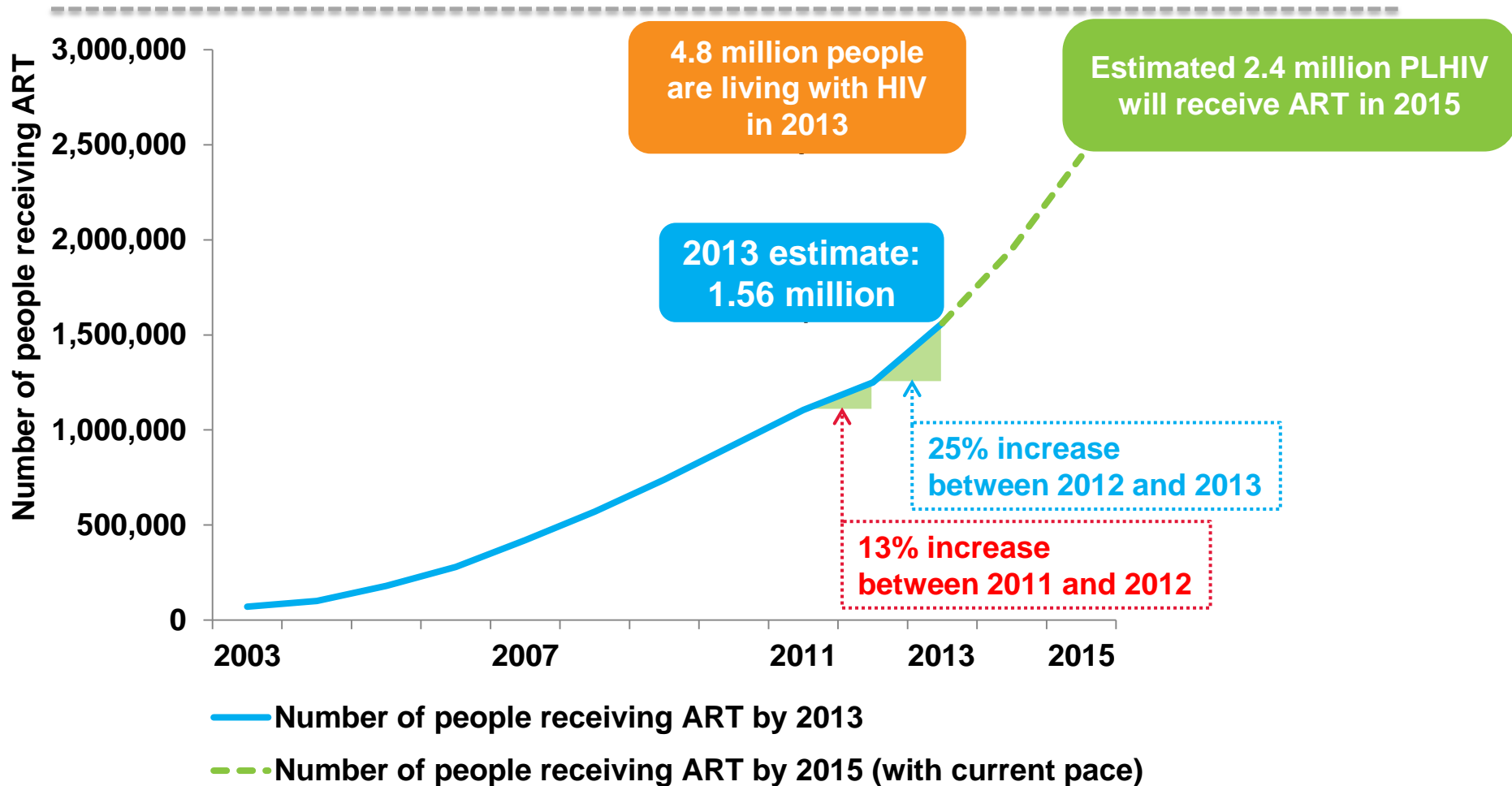
*Direct FSW; **Indirect FSW



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Source: Prepared by www.aidsdatahub.org based on HIV sentinel surveillance reports and integrated biological and behavioral surveillance reports

Treatment has accelerated, but only half the people living with HIV are likely to access treatment by 2015



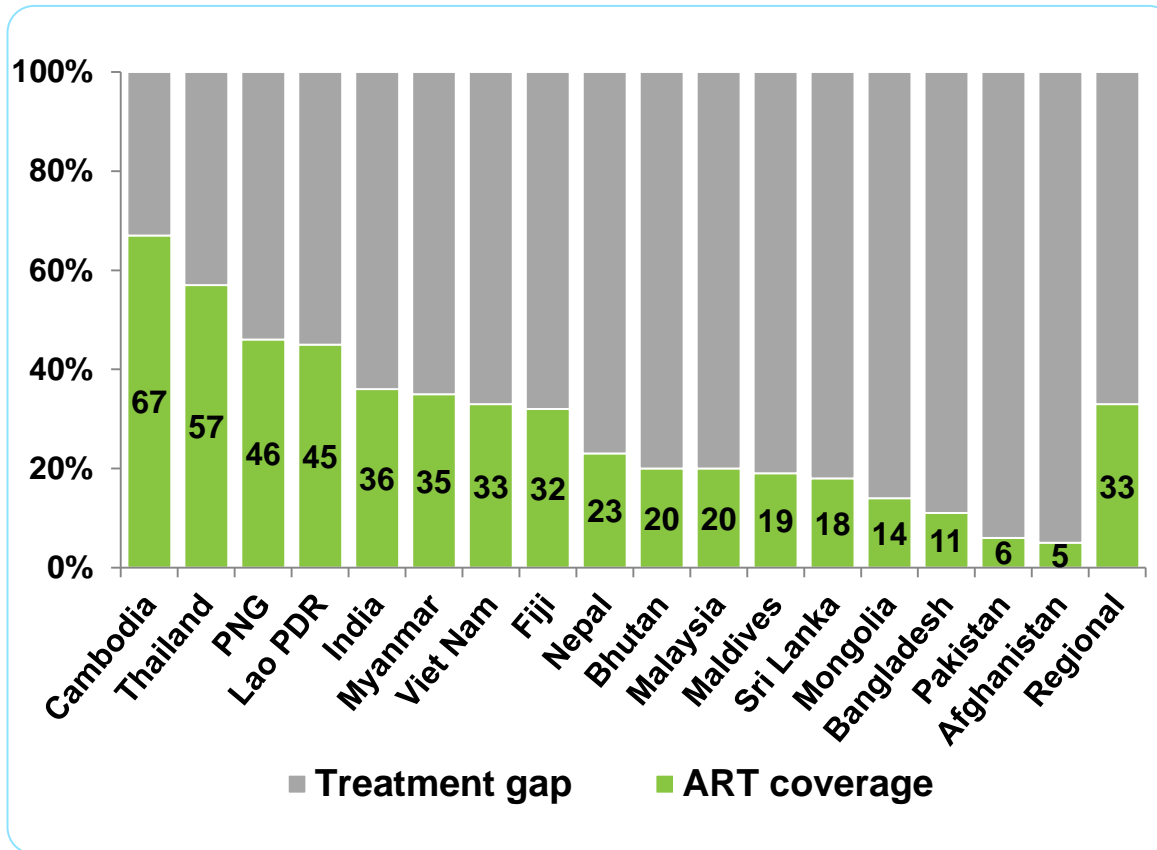
Note: Estimated 1.63 million people are receiving ART as of June 2014

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Current treatment scale-up: only 1 in 3 PLHIV are on ART and most start late

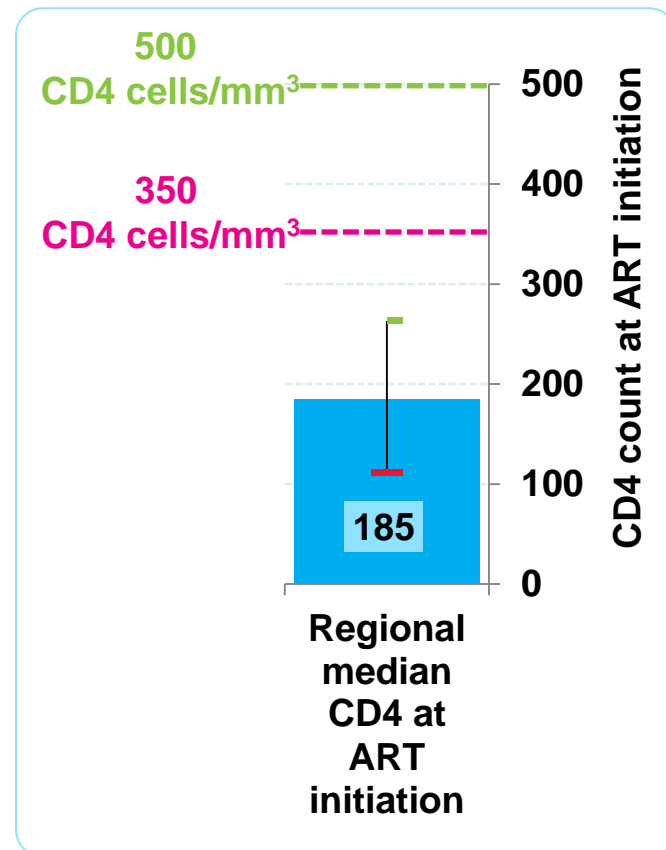
ART coverage among countries in Asia and the Pacific, 2013



ART coverage data is not available for China, Indonesia and Philippines

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Regional median CD4 at ART initiation



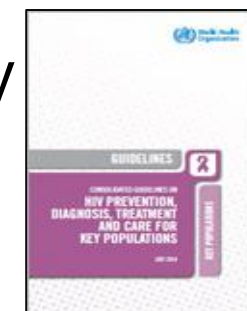
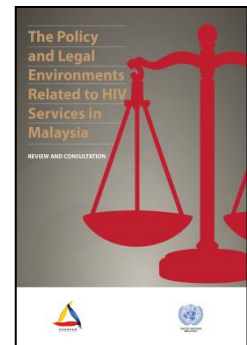
Legal barriers to the HIV response remain in the 38 UN Member States in Asia and the Pacific

- 10** impose some form of HIV-related restriction on entry, stay or residence
- 37** criminalize some aspect of sex work
- 11** compulsory detention centres for people who use drugs
- 15** impose the death penalty for drug-related offences
- 18** criminalize same-sex relations

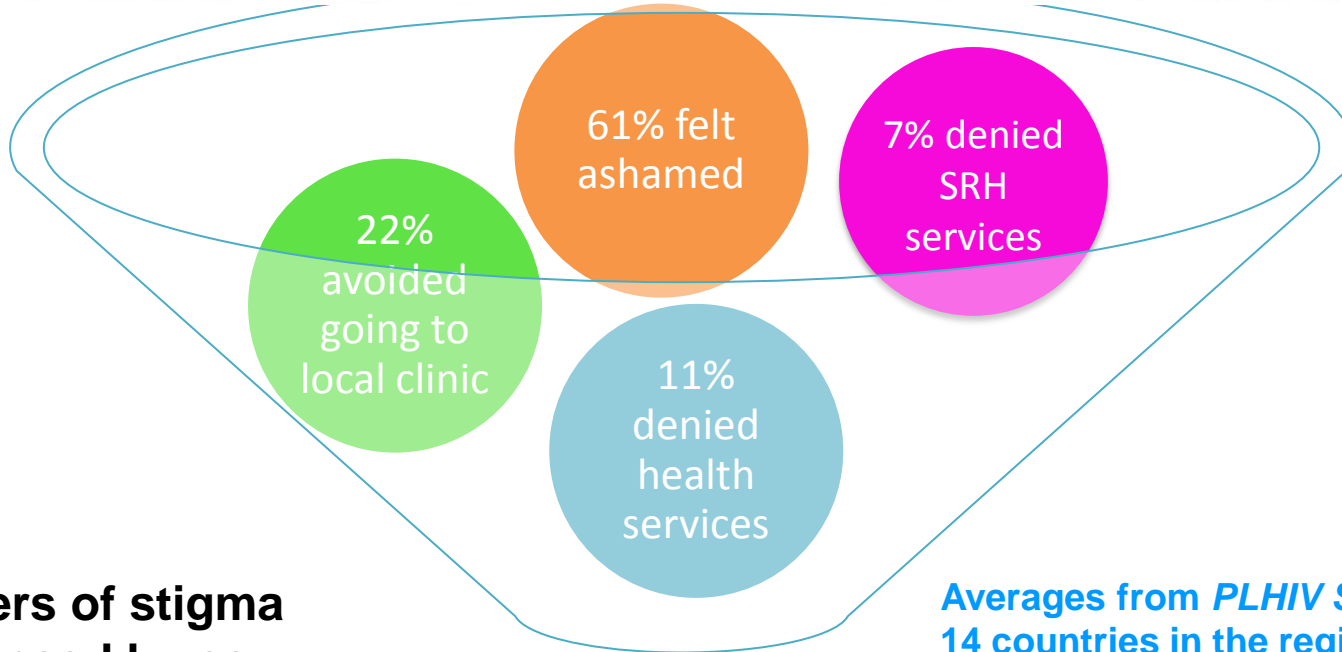
Progress on laws since 2010

- **At least 11 punitive laws have been lifted, including:**
 - criminalization of same sex practices; of HIV transmission, exposure or non-disclosure;
 - HIV-related discrimination in employment;
 - HIV-related restrictions on entry, stay and residence; and
 - compulsory detention of sex workers.
- **At least 8 countries have increased legal protections for PLHIV or key populations:**
 - improved legal recognition of transgender persons;
 - protection against discrimination on grounds of HIV status or sexual orientation; and
 - protection of labour rights and freedom from violence for sex workers.

- **20** countries have conducted **national reviews and/or consultations on legal barriers to access to services**, resulting in prioritized action plans.
- 6 countries have published analysis of legal environments impacting on HIV
- WHO Guidelines for Key Populations recommends decriminalization and protective laws
- Improved data on stigma & violence, including GBV
- Programmes to reduce stigma and discrimination and increase access to justice receiving increased attention through Global Fund NFM



Stigma: a major barrier to HIV services



Averages from *PLHIV Stigma Index* in 14 countries in the region (2008-2012)

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



Access to health services



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Leadership action for better results: Intergovernmental bodies in Asia and the Pacific



Association of Southeast Asian Nations

2011 ASEAN Declaration of Commitment on Getting to Zero new infections, Zero discrimination, Zero AIDS-related deaths

>> ASEAN Cities Getting to Zero's (since 2012)



South Asian Association of Regional Cooperation

2014 SAARC Summit Declaration recognized the importance of achieving universal health coverage (UHC) and continued progress in the AIDS response with the aim to ending the AIDS epidemic in the region by 2030.



Secretariat of the Pacific Community

Approval by Health Ministries of the Regional Shared Agenda
(regional strategy for an integrated approach for HIV/STIs and reproductive health services)

Regional priorities to end the AIDS epidemic by 2030

- **Leave no one behind**

Key populations: PWID, MSM, SWs, TG, prison populations, migrants, women and girls, others (country-specific)

- **City focus**

- **Enabling environment**

- **Investment approach**

- **AIDS in the post-2015 development agenda and the High Level Meeting**



75% reduction in new HIV infections among key populations by 2020

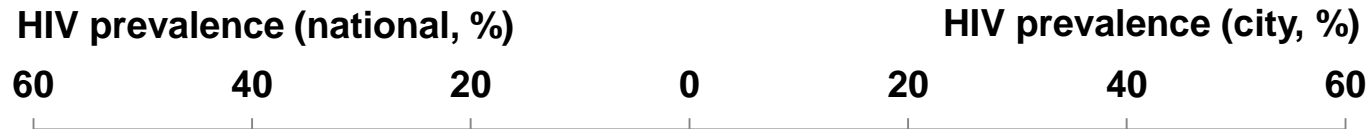


Reach the 90-90-90 Treatment Targets by 2020



ZERO discrimination by 2020

The concentration of HIV in cities and key populations offers opportunities to 'Fast Track' the response by 2020



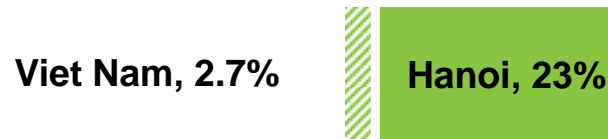
People who inject drugs



Men who have sex with men



Female sex workers



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Paris declaration: Working together, cities can take local actions for global impact

“Our duty is above all a human one.”

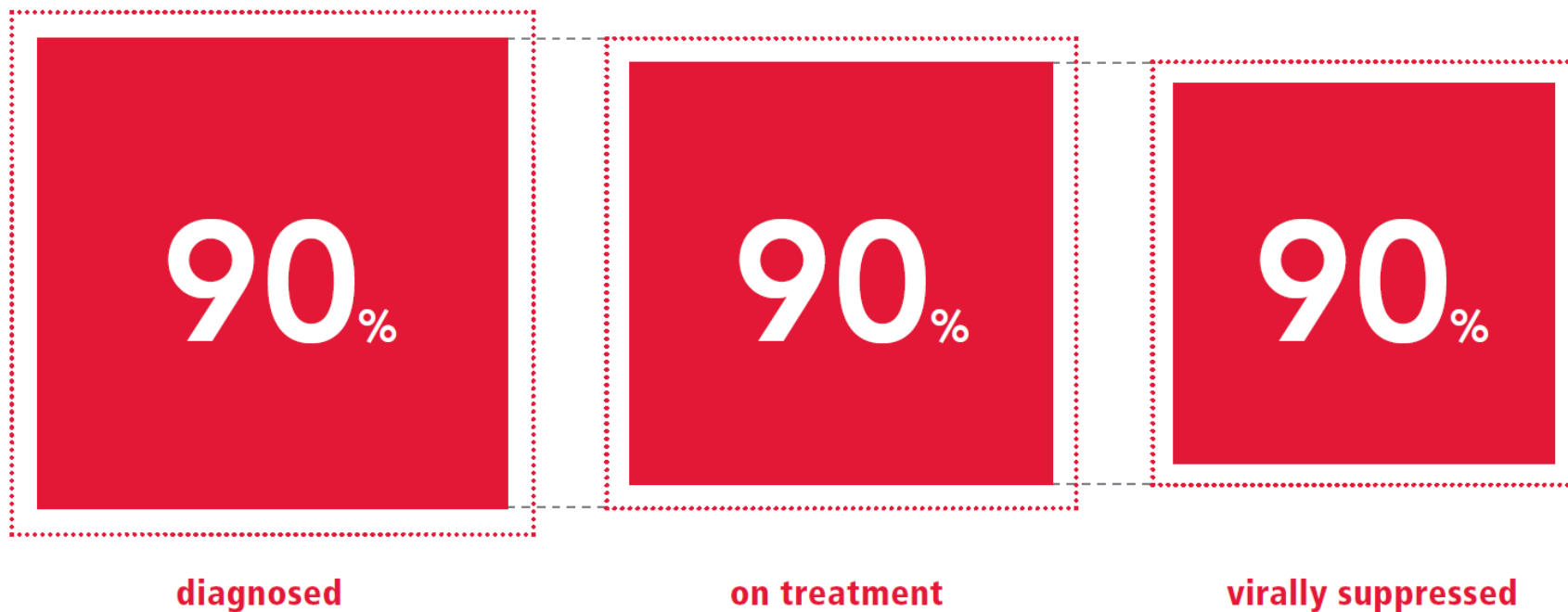
Anne Hidalgo, Mayor of Paris

The mayors commit to

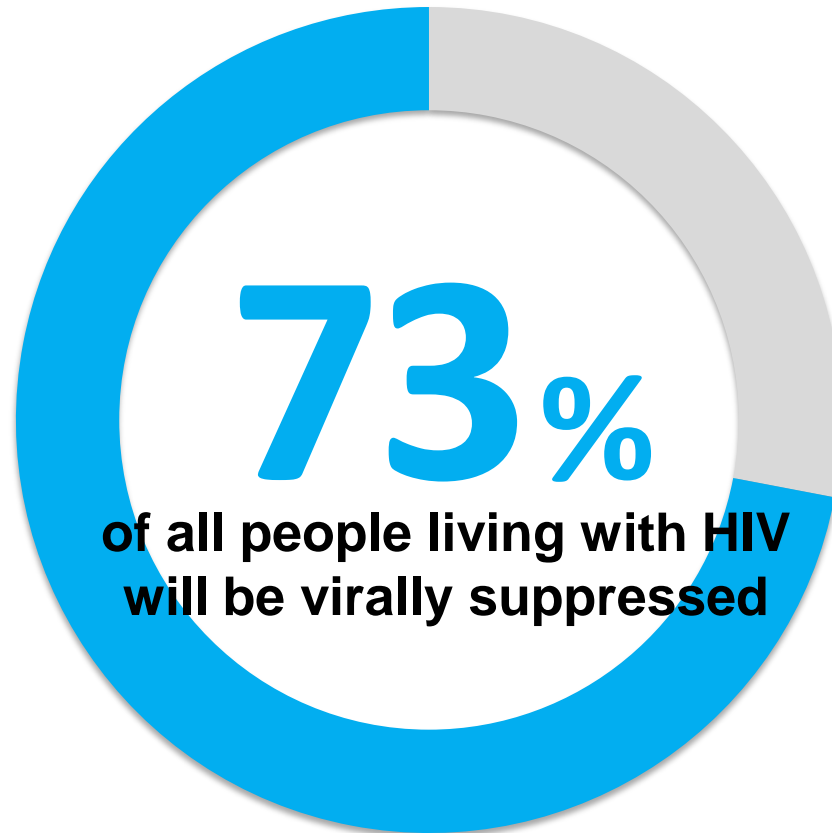
1. End the AIDS epidemic in cities by 2030
2. Put people at the centre of everything
3. Address the causes of risk, vulnerability and transmission
4. Use our AIDS response for positive social transformation
5. Build and accelerate an appropriate response to local needs
6. Mobilize resources for integrated public health and development
7. Unite as leaders



Ambitious but achievable new treatment targets by 2020...



The result

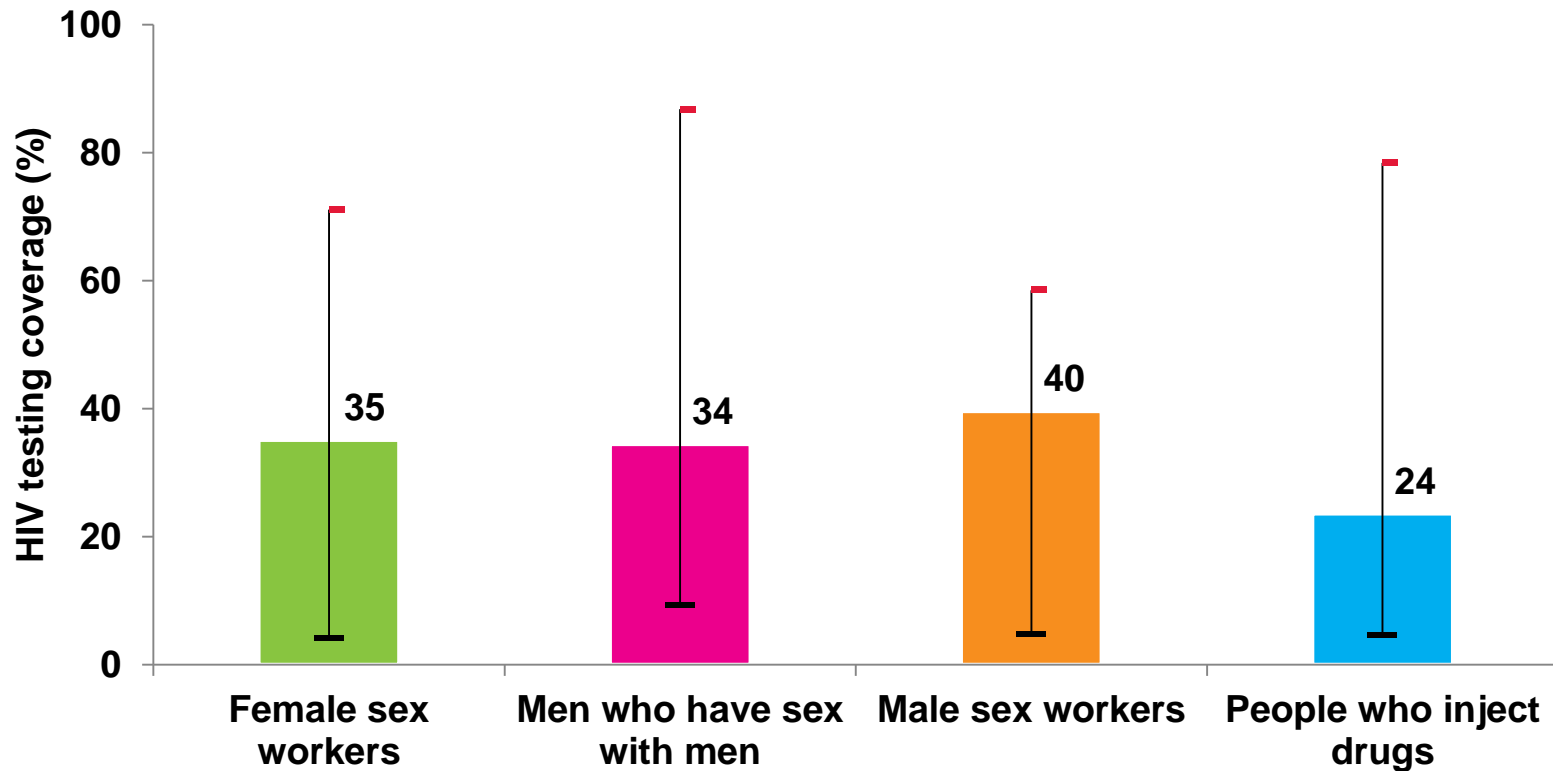


**of all people living with HIV
will be virally suppressed**

**three-fold increase
over current estimates**

HIV testing is the entry point for treatment, but only around 1/3 of key populations know their HIV status

HIV testing coverage among key populations, regional median, 2007-2013

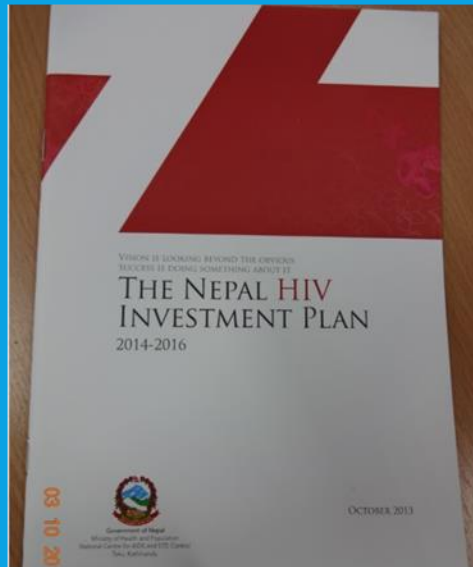
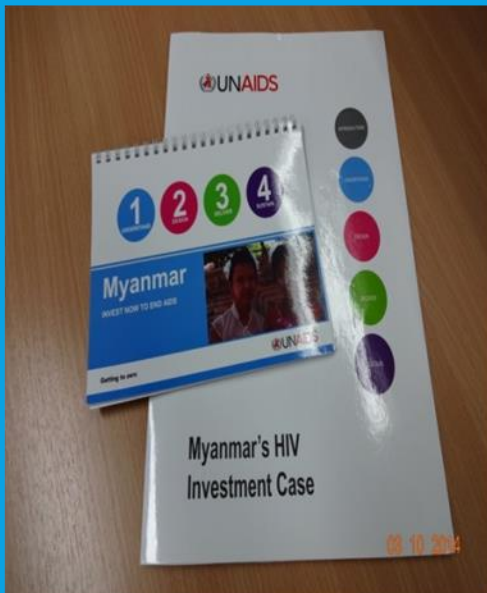


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Investment cases on HIV are guiding the response in several countries

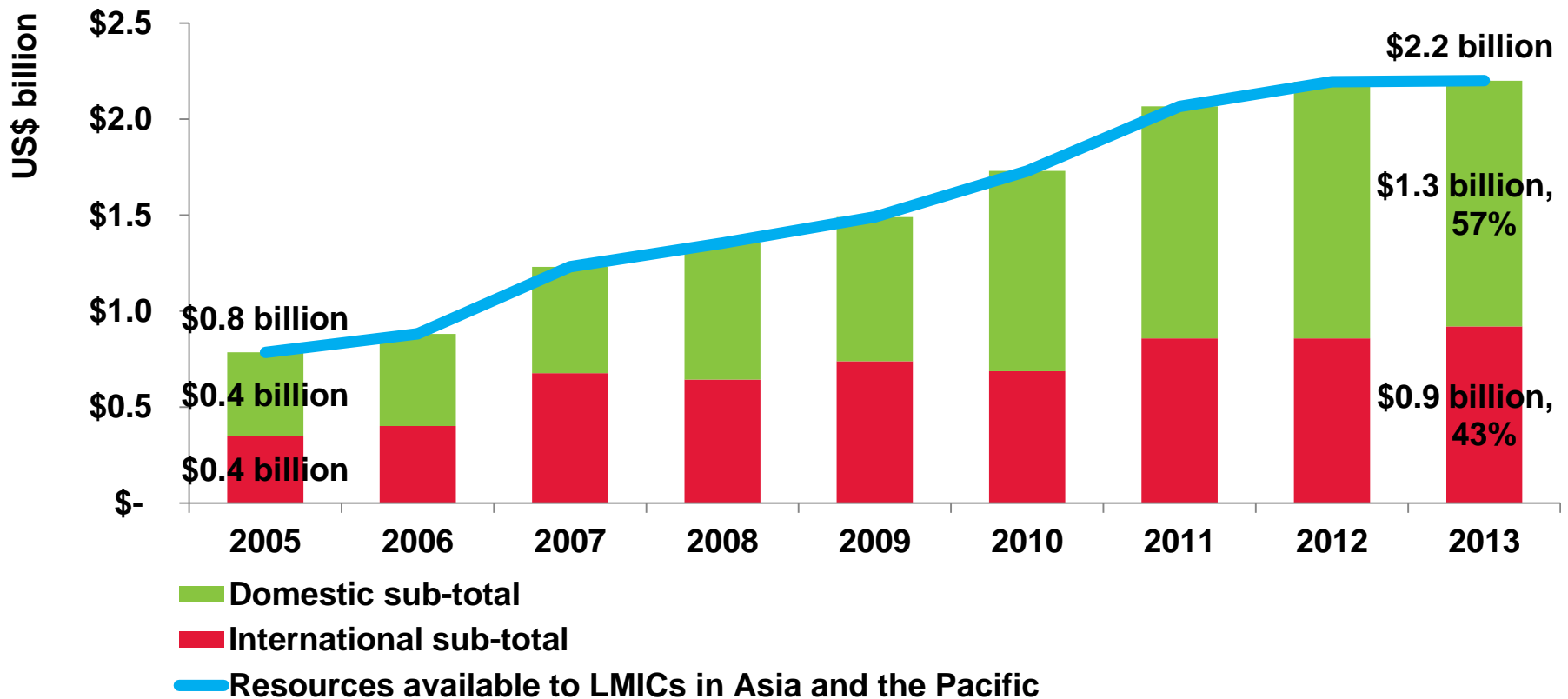
"Ending AIDS in Thailand"



Optimizing Viet Nam's HIV Response: An Investment Case

Domestic funding is increasing; international financing is leveling off

Resources available for AIDS response in Asia and the Pacific, low-and middle-income countries (LMIC)

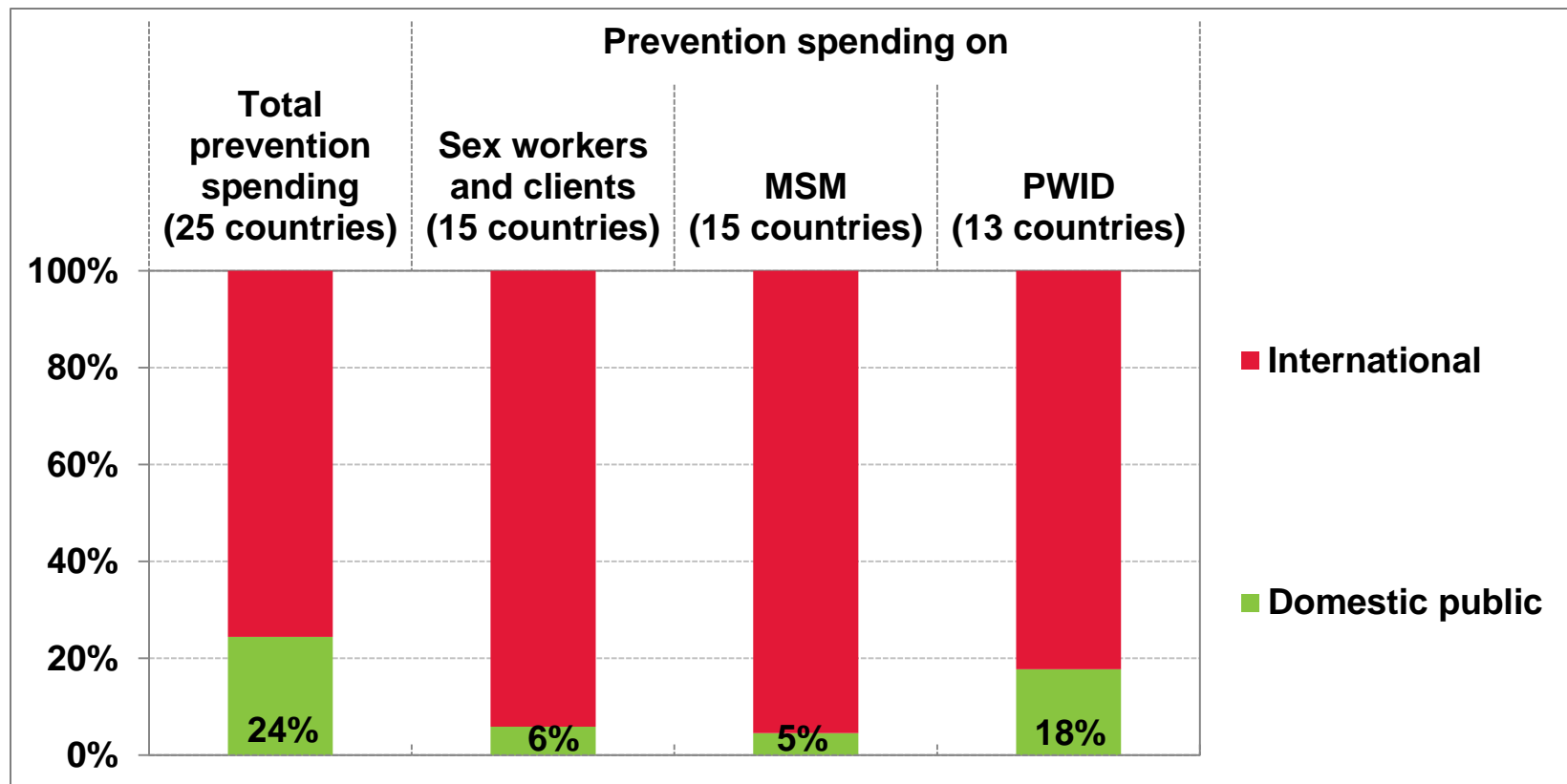


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Prevention spending on key populations is heavily dependent on international financing sources

Distribution of prevention spending by financing source in Asia and the Pacific, latest available year, 2009-2012



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Spending by service category is not available for India and China



List of proposed sustainable development goals (SDGs) to be attained by 2030

1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all

13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

10. Reduce inequality within and among countries

5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

Ours can be the first region to the end the AIDS epidemic by 2030... but strategic Fast Track actions are required in the next five years

- **Innovation:** let's put new science and knowledge to practice (community-based testing, early treatment initiation, PrEP for MSM and others)
- **Implementation:** prevention and treatment scale up to have a synergistic impact — treatment coverage is still below 1 in 3 PLHIV
- **SimpliCity:** Over 1.2 million PLHIV live in 30 Asian cities—the region's cities must be engines of progress, change and rapid scale up
- **Managing transition:** the region's transition to domestic financing will require us to invest resources wisely, or we may lose all our gains to date
- **Human rights:** new WHO guidance is very clear — no rights is all wrong!
- **Urgency:** nearly 1000 people get infected every day in our region! New emerging epidemics in "stable" countries demand immediate action

THANK YOU

www.aidsdatahub.org