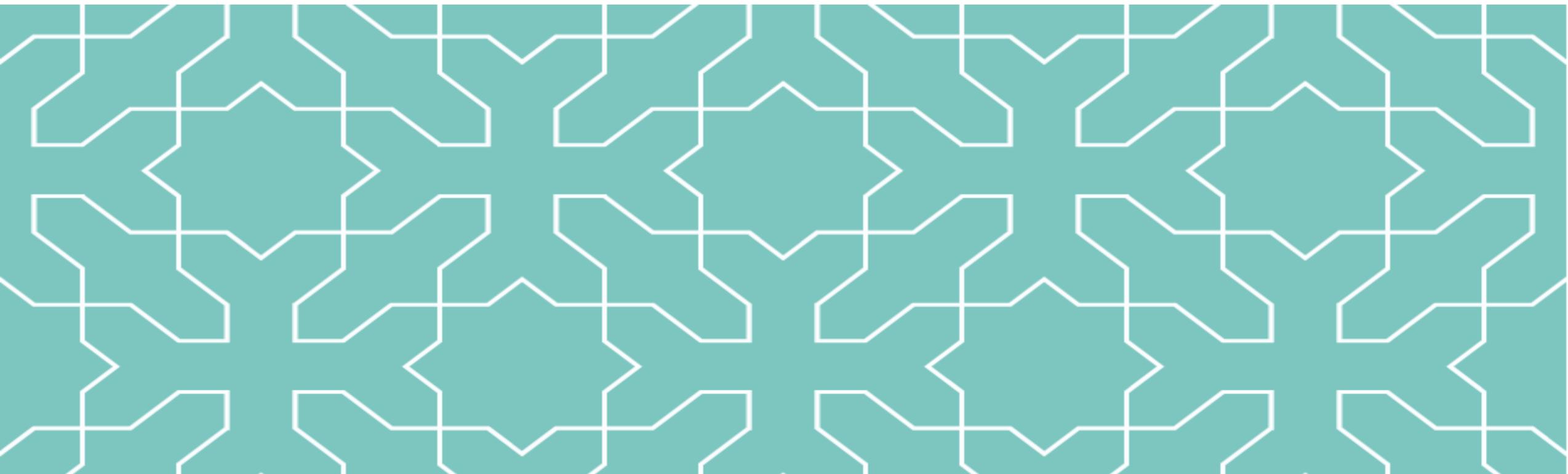


Overview of the HIV situation globally and in Asia and the Pacific

Eamonn Murphy, Regional Director – UNAIDS Asia and the Pacific
8th July 2020

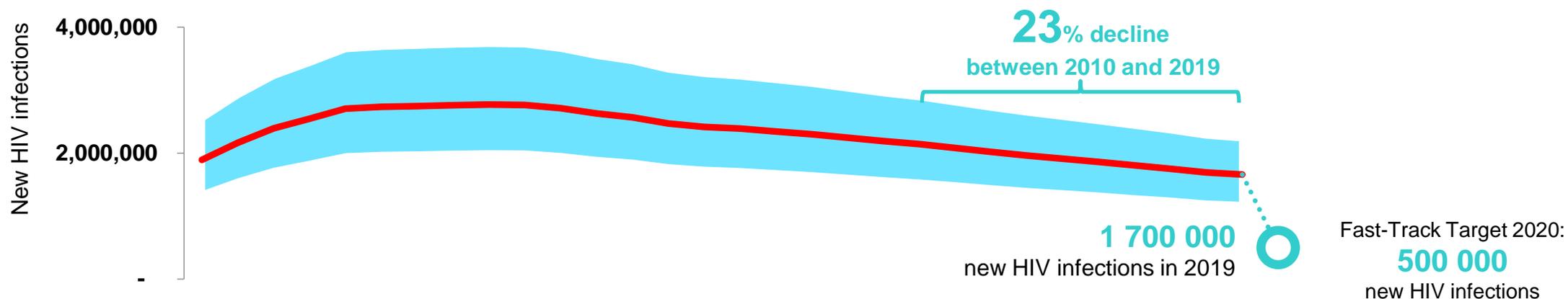


Global and regional summary of the AIDS epidemic | 2019

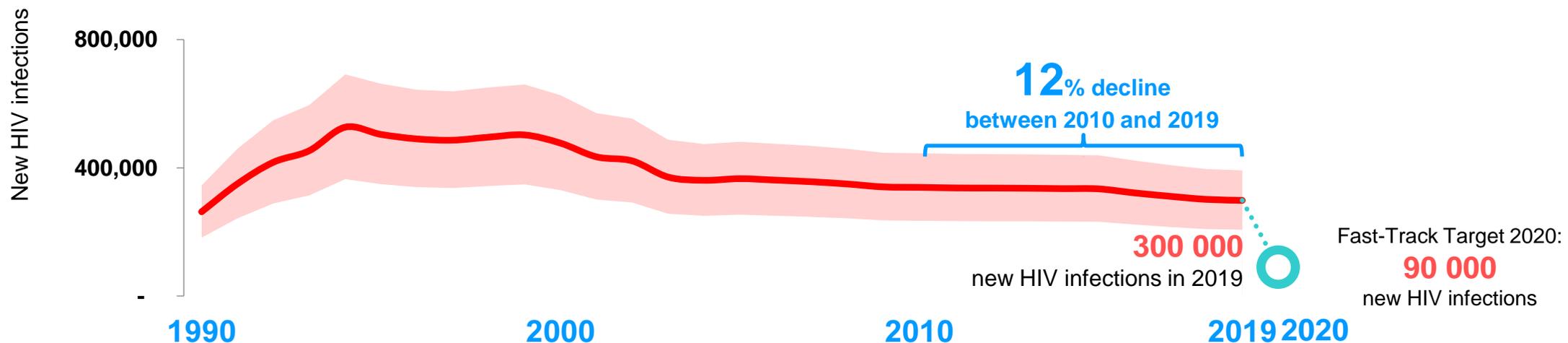
		Global	Asia and the Pacific
People living with HIV	Total	38.0 million	5.8 million
	Adults	36.2 million	5.7 million
	Women (15+ years)	19.2 million	2.1 million
	Children (<15 years)	1.8 million	140 000
People newly infected with HIV	Total	1.7 million	300 000
	Adults	1.5 million	280 000
	Children (<15 years)	150 000	15 000
AIDS-related deaths	Total	690 000	160 000
	Adults	600 000	150 000
	Children (<15 years)	95 000	7 900
People receiving antiretroviral therapy	Total	25.4 million	3.5 million
	Adults	24.4 million	3.4 million
	Children (<15 years)	950 000	88 000

Progress in declining new infections globally and regionally, but during the past 9 years the decline in new HIV infections has stalled

Global



Asia and the Pacific



Getting to zero

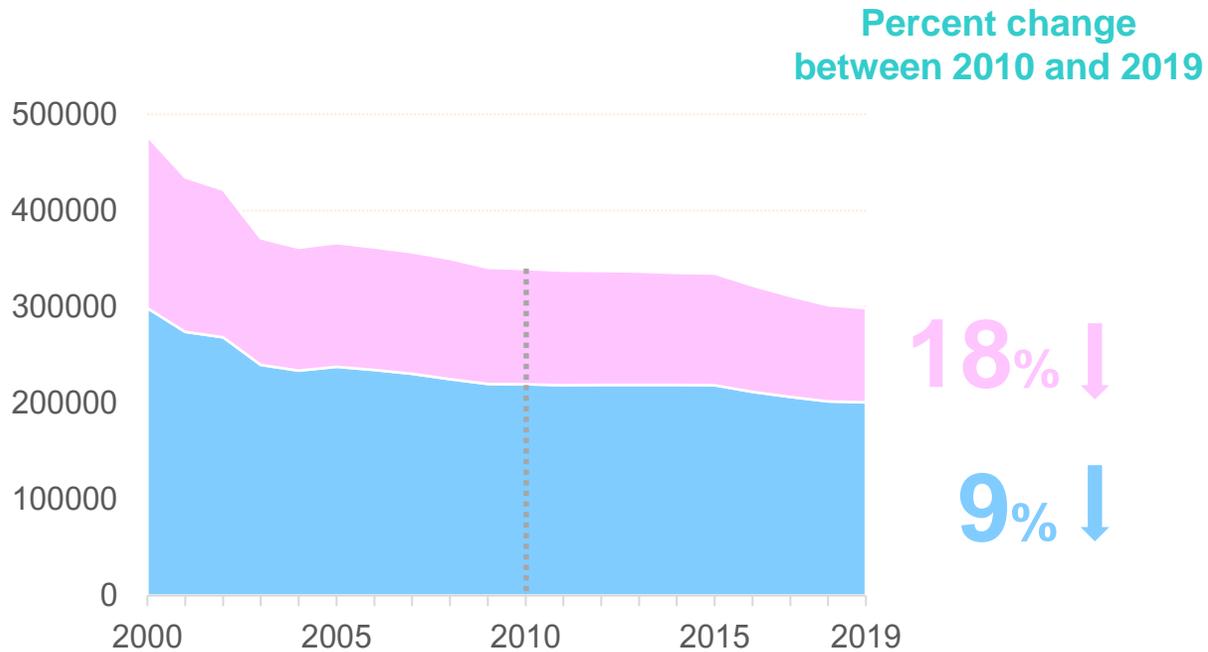
— New HIV infections

○ 2020 Fast-Track target*

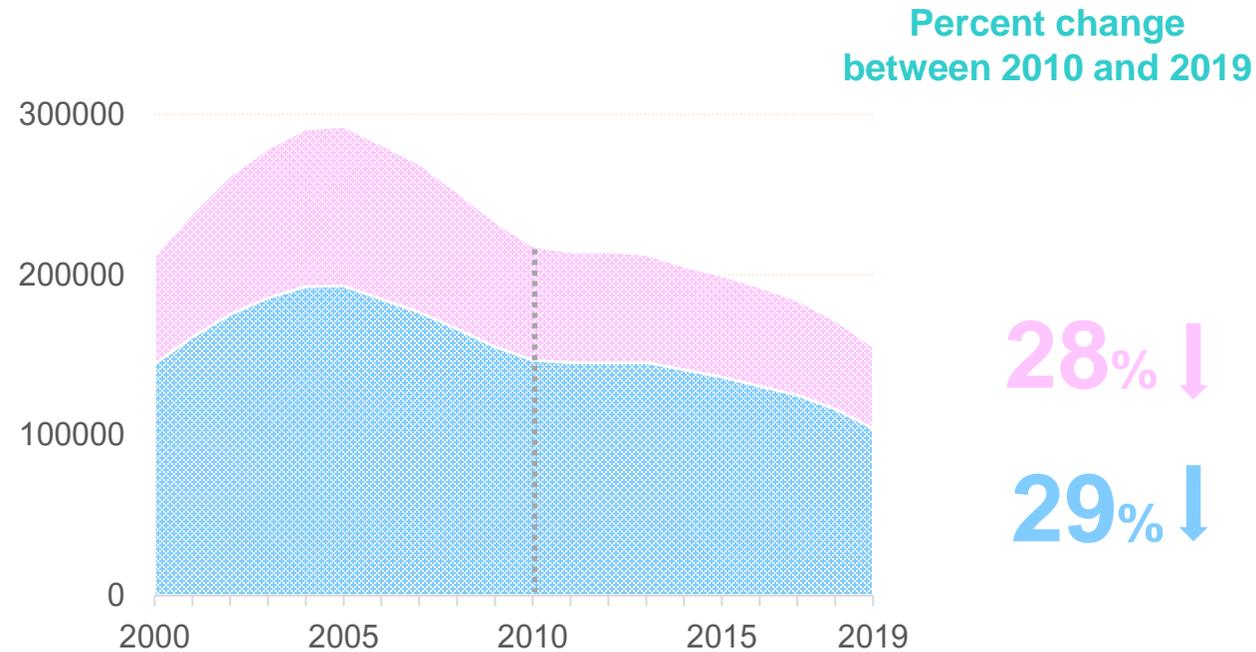


State of the epidemic in Asia and the Pacific

New HIV infections by sex 2000-2019



AIDS-related deaths by sex 2000-2019



Women and girls

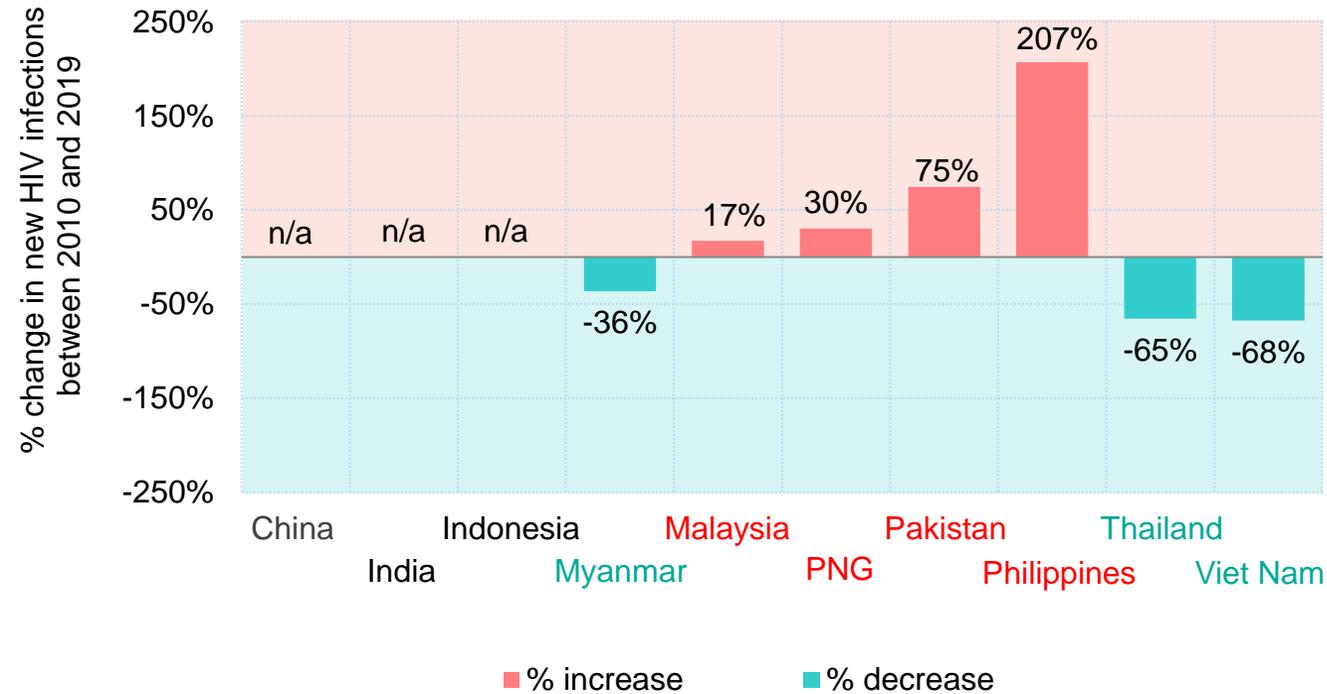
Men and boys

Getting to zero

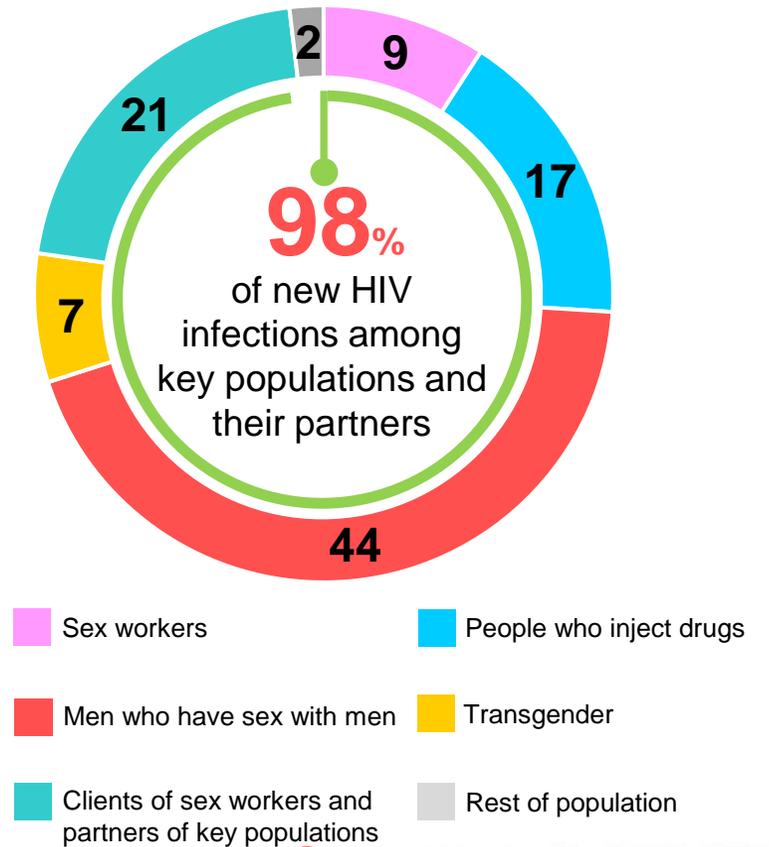


A significant variation in new HIV infections trends in Asia and the Pacific countries

Percent change in new HIV infections between 2010 and 2019



Distribution of new HIV infections by population, 2019

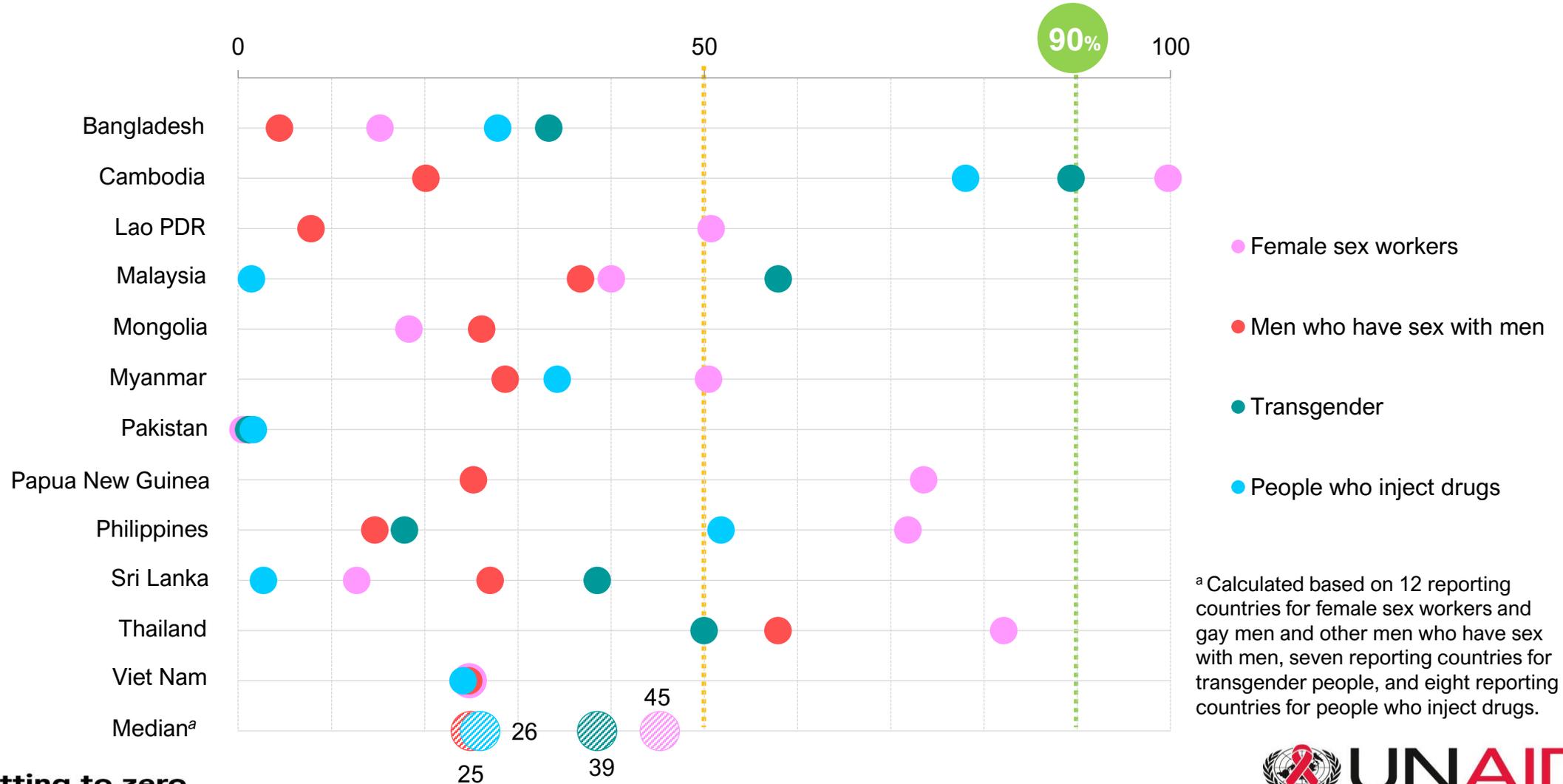


Note: Afghanistan and Timor-Leste are also seeing increasing new HIV infection trends between 2010 and 2019

Getting to zero

Lagging behind Fast-Track prevention targets : time to re-energize and make use of innovations and advances in HIV prevention

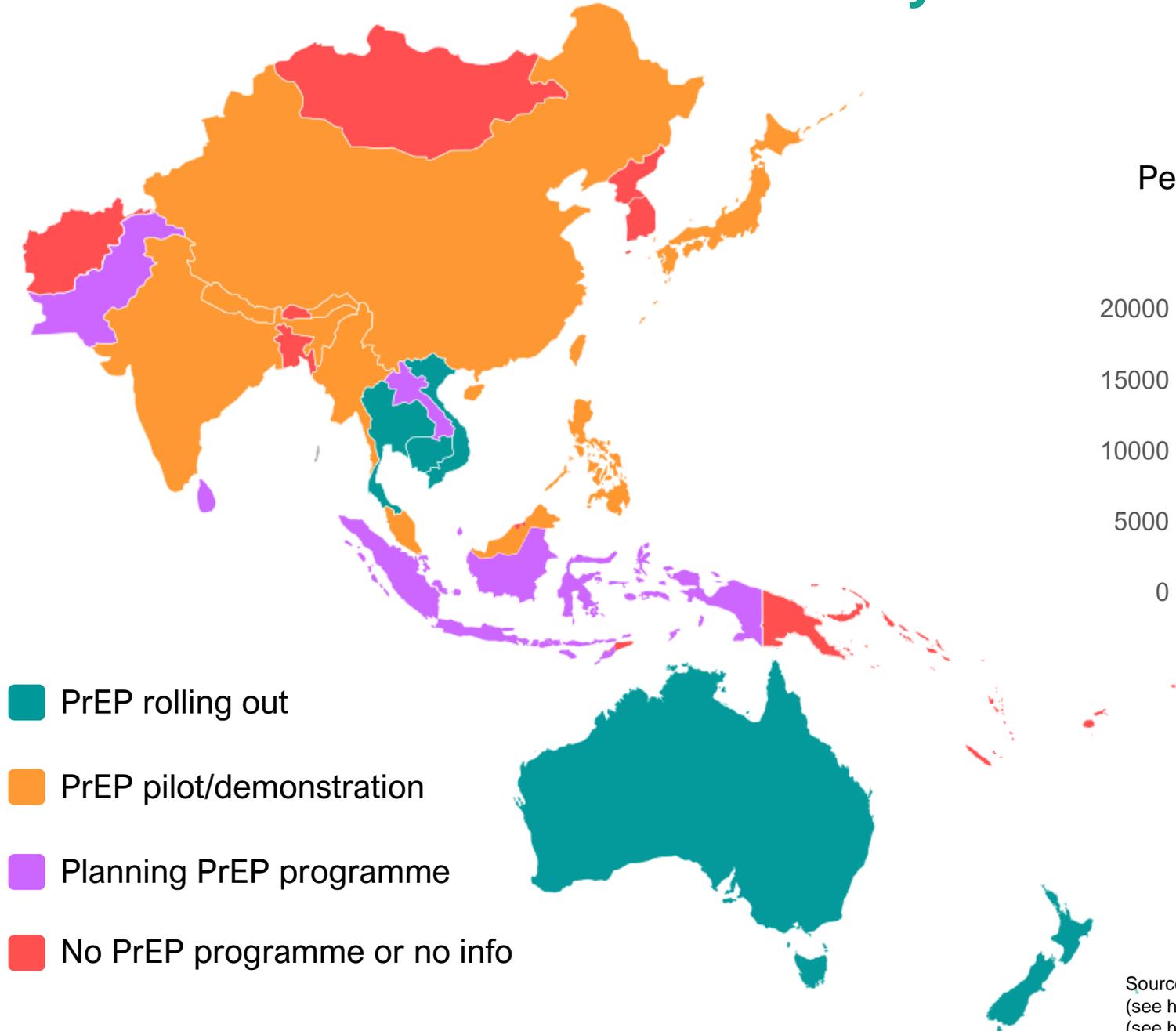
Prevention intervention coverage among key populations, select countries, Asia and the Pacific, 2016–2019



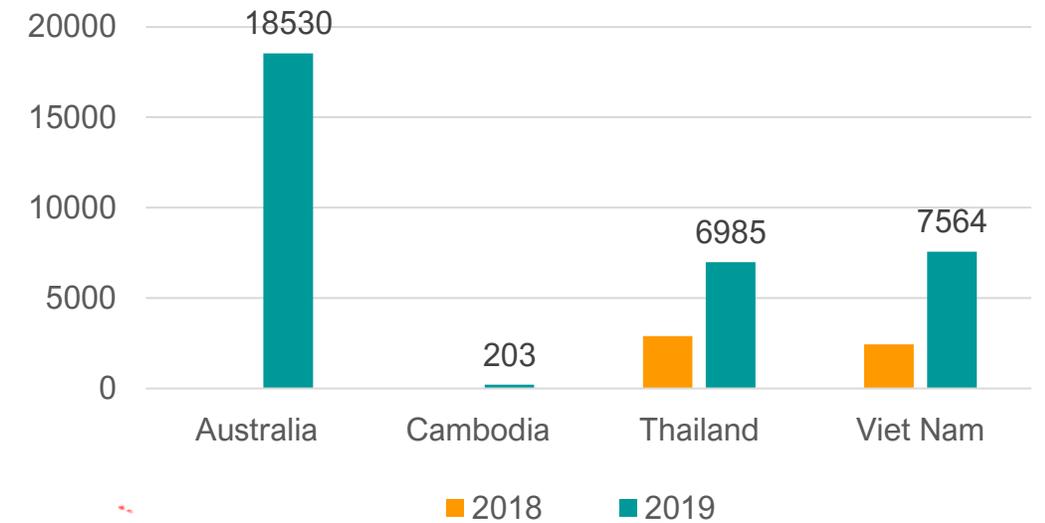
Getting to zero



Status of PrEP availability in Asia and the Pacific, 2019

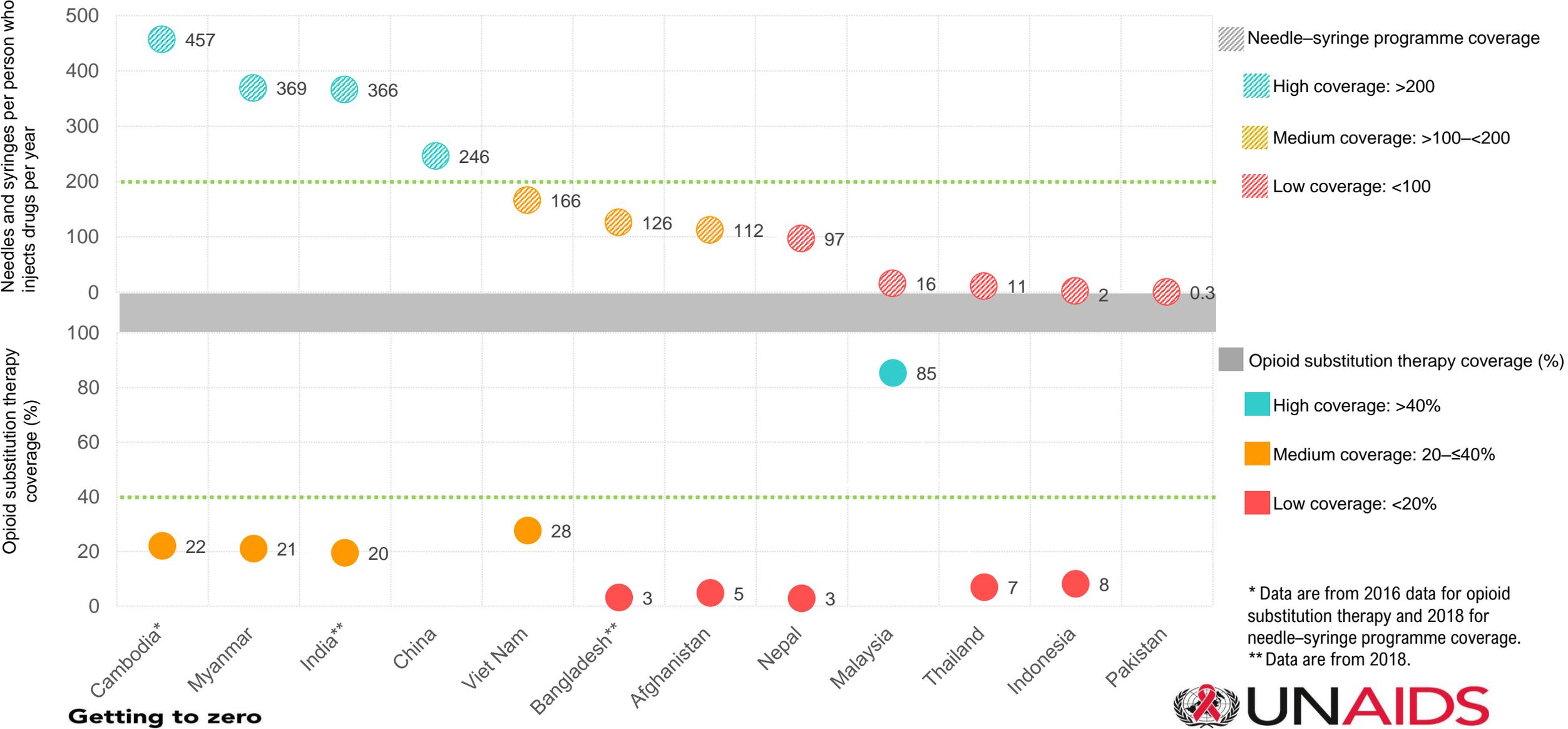


People receiving PrEP, countries with available data, 2018 and 2019



Source: Prepared by www.aidsdatahub.org, based on: UNAIDS Global AIDS Monitoring, 2020 (see <https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/>); UNAIDS National Commitments and Policy Instrument, 2020 (see <http://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/>); and information from national programmes.

Coverage of needle–syringe programmes and opioid substitution therapy among people who inject drugs, reporting countries, Asia and the Pacific, 2019



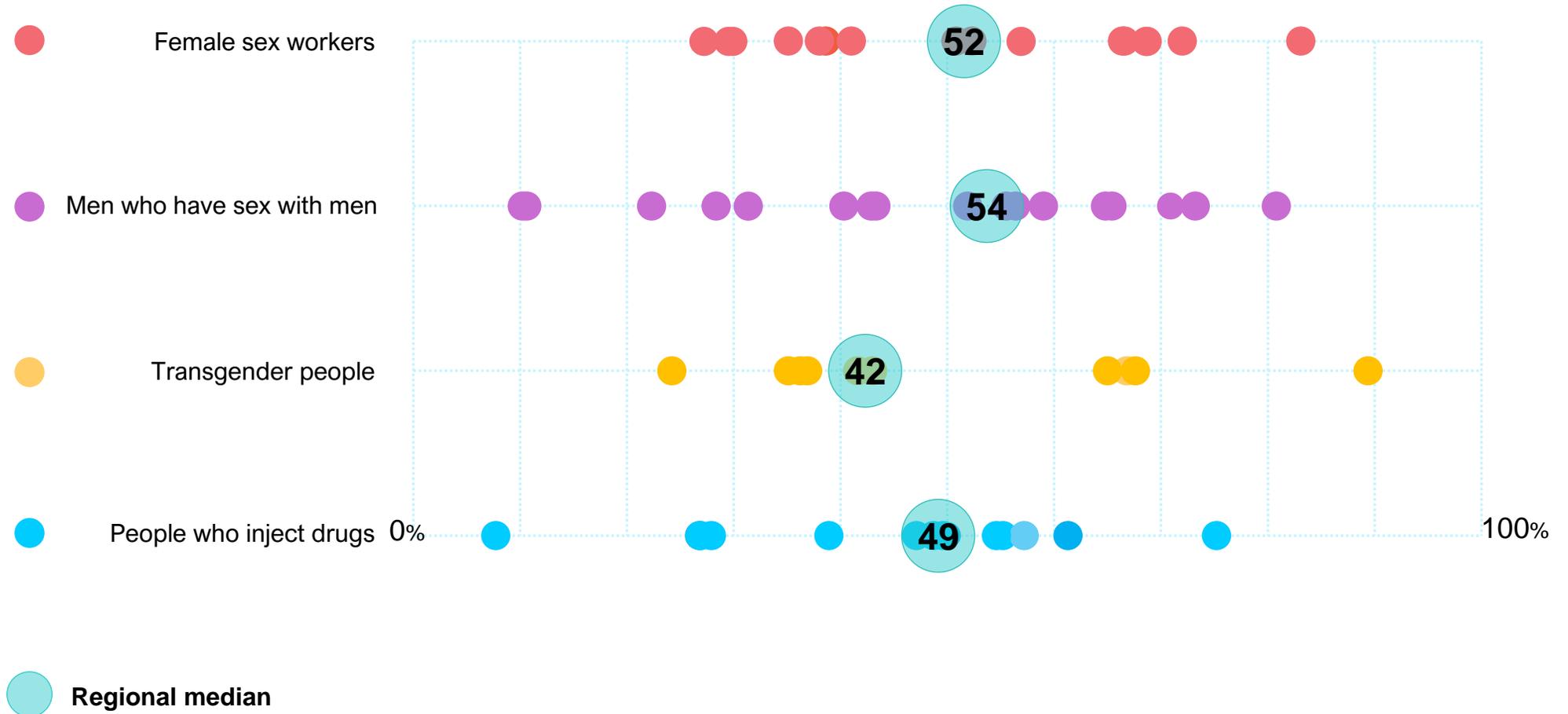
* Data are from 2016 data for opioid substitution therapy and 2018 for needle–syringe programme coverage.
 ** Data are from 2018.

Getting to zero



About half of key populations do not know their HIV status, but assisted testing and self-testing could increase the rates of HIV diagnosis

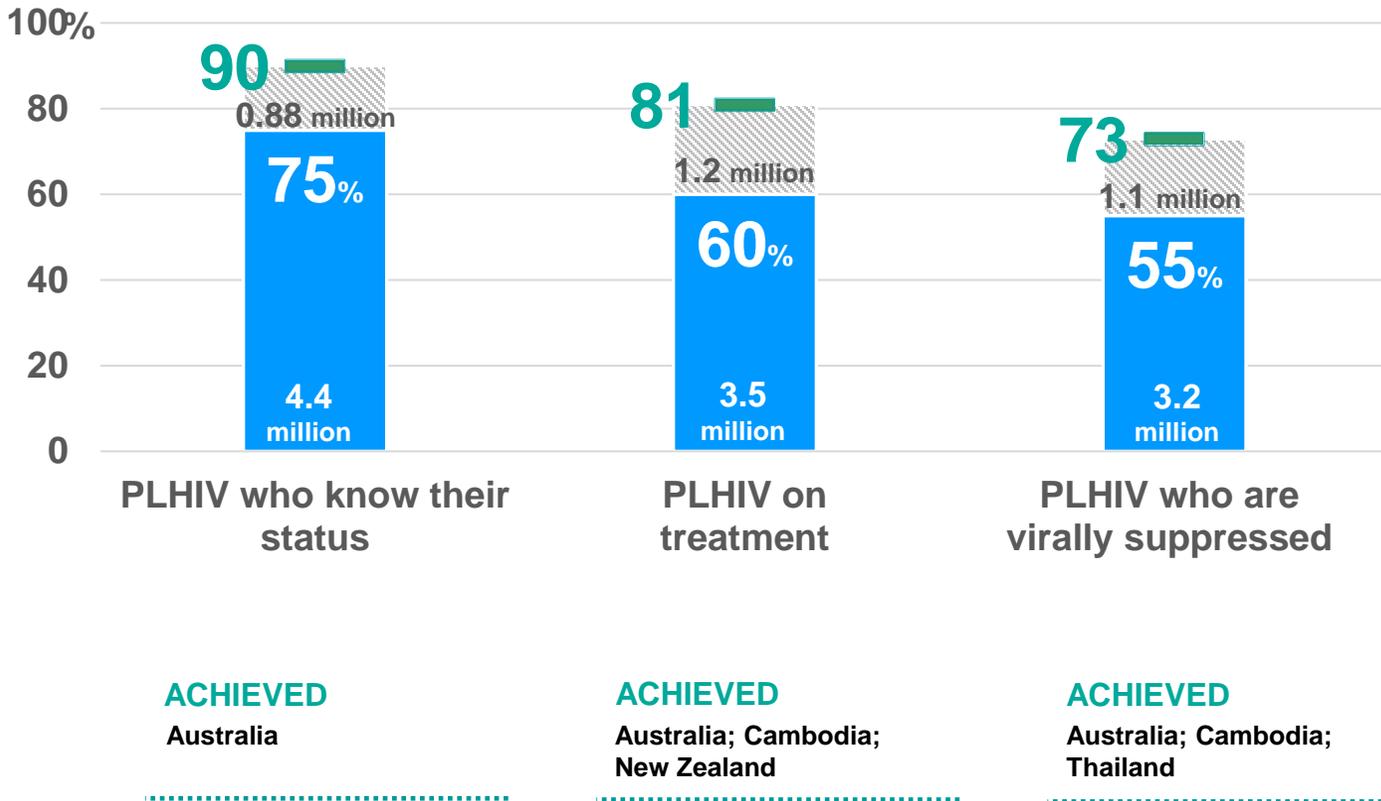
HIV testing coverage among key populations, 2014 - 2019



Regional overview: Treatment target and gaps

HIV testing and treatment cascade, Asia and the Pacific, 2019

■ Progress (%) ■ Gap — Target



90-81-73 target



72 - 65 - 54



78 - 64 - 59



73 - 57 - 52

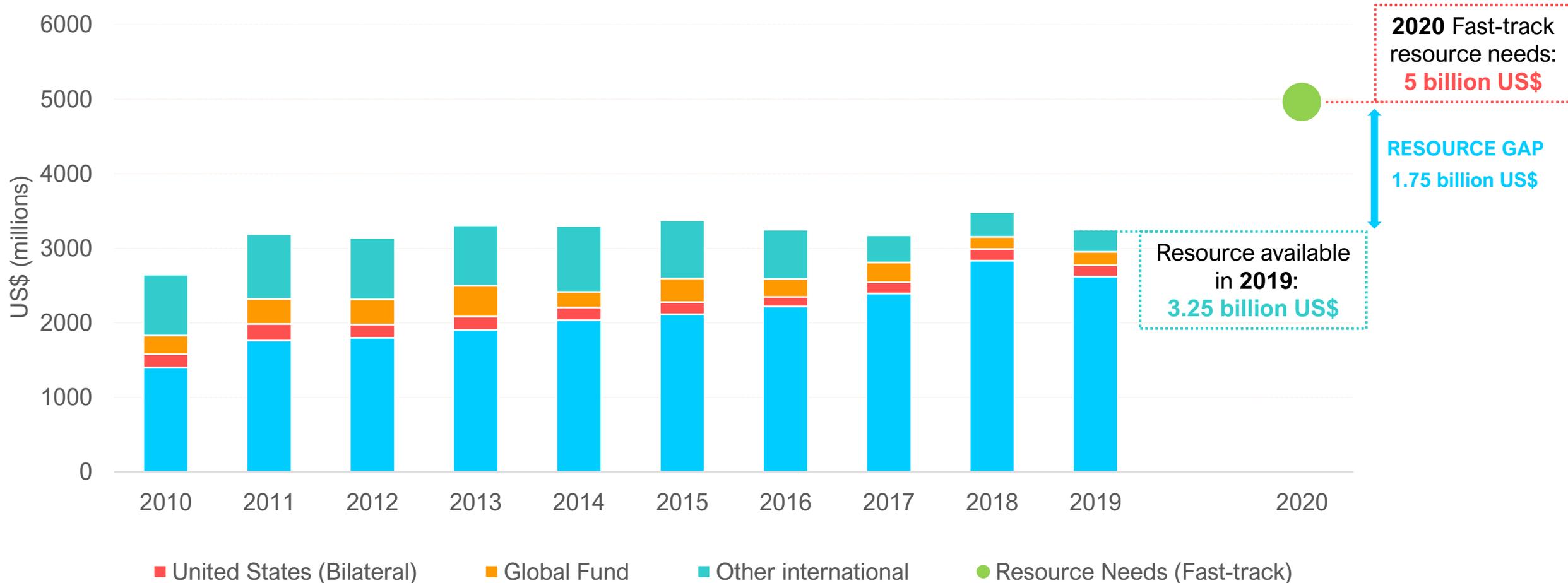
Note: India and China data not available

Getting to zero



Resource availability by source and Fast-Track resource needs in Asia and the Pacific

Resource availability 2010-2019 vs needs by 2020

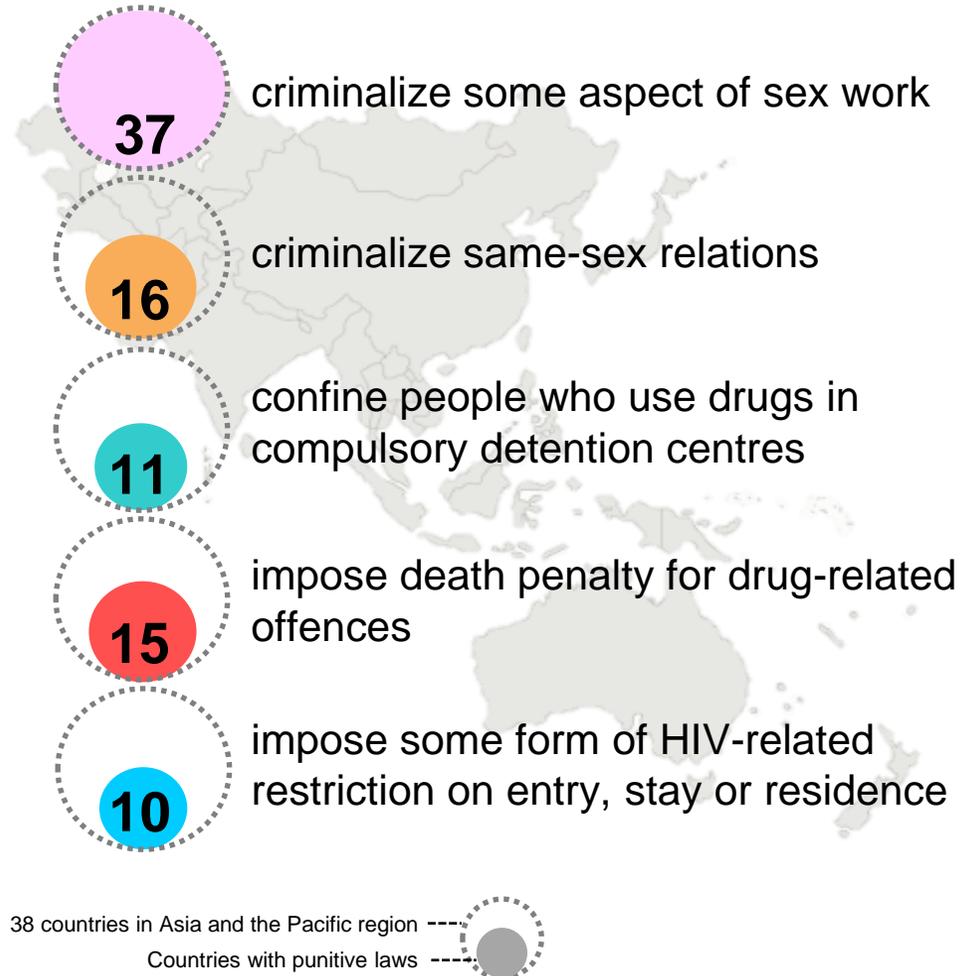


Getting to zero



Enabling Environment

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



Changing legal framework and mobilizing political commitment

- Recent Ground-breaking Decision by India's Supreme Court strikes down law criminalizing same sex behaviors
- Adoption of comprehensive HIV legislations in India and the Philippines
- Enaction of Transgender persons Act in Pakistan
- CCDUs: Renewed focus on transition to voluntary community-based treatment and care for drug use and dependence.
- Renewed political commitment to strengthen HIV response with focus on Prevention, Integration, Innovation and Sustainability

Conclusions

- A new report by UNAIDS shows highly unequal progress in Asia and the Pacific region.
- Because the achievements have not been shared equally within and between countries, the global HIV targets set for 2020 will not be reached.
- The response could be set back further if the COVID-19 pandemic results in severe disruptions to HIV services, but community resilience and innovation has shown the way in mitigating the impact of COVID-19 on HIV
- Stigma and discrimination, together with other social inequalities and exclusion, are proving to be key barriers in region's AIDS response
- The gains made could be lost and progress further stalled if we fail to act, and there is an urgent need for countries to double down and act with urgency to reach those that are still left behind.
- Greater global and regional solidarity is needed to tackle entrenched inequalities to end epidemics

THANK YOU

www.aidsdatahub.org