

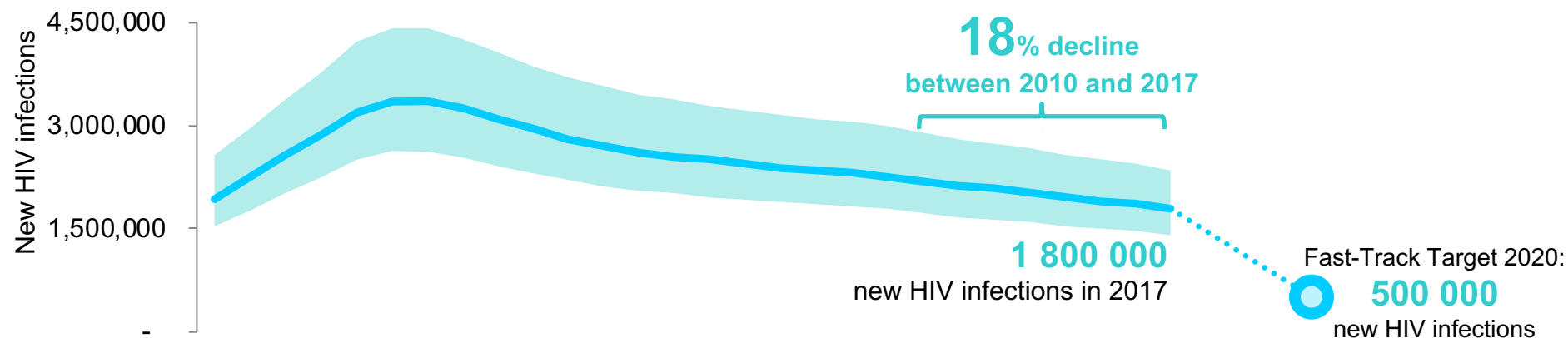
UNAIDS perspective on regional HIV priorities

TAOUFIK BAKKALI | Senior Regional Strategic Information Adviser

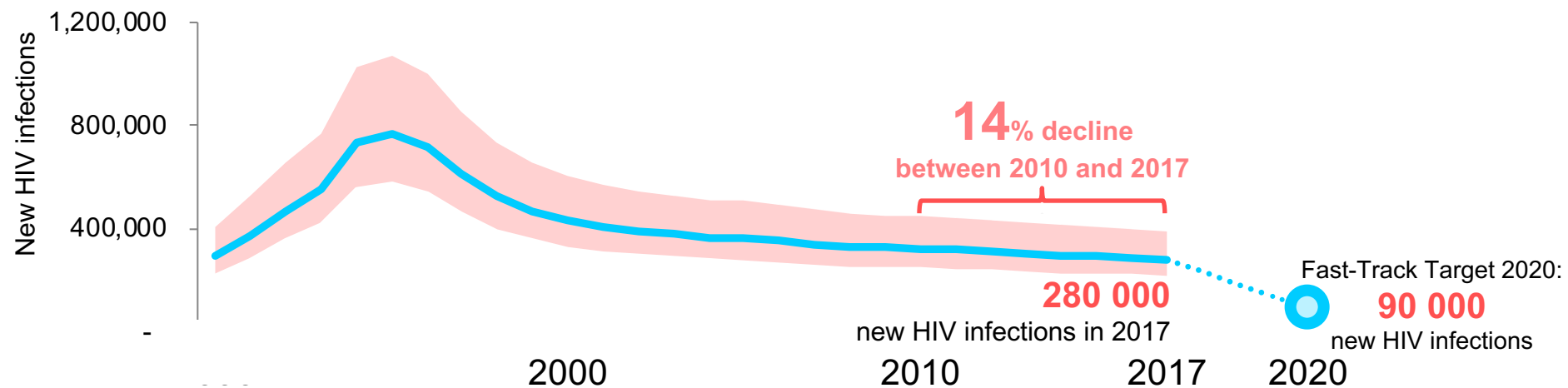


Despite earlier achievements, the decline in new HIV infections has stalled during the past 7 years.

Global



Asia and the Pacific



— New HIV infections ● 2020 Fast-Track target*

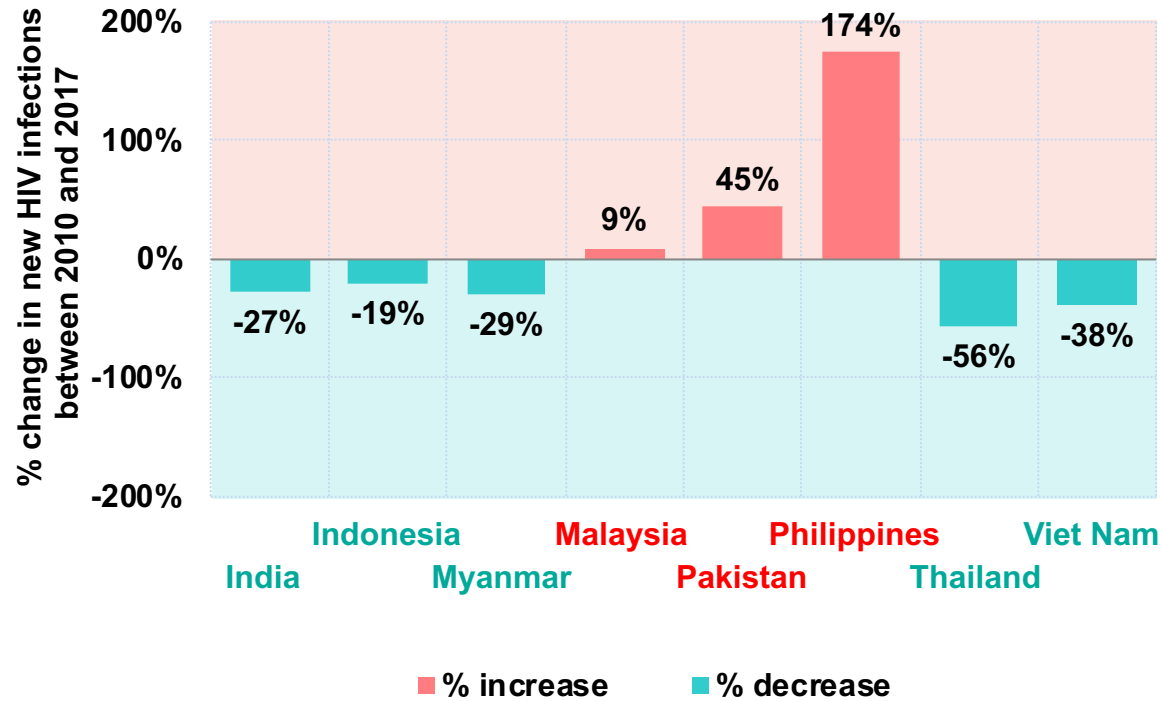
*The 2020 target is equivalent to a 75% reduction since 2010.

Source: Prepared by www.aidsdatahub.org based on UNAIDS 2018 HIV Estimates

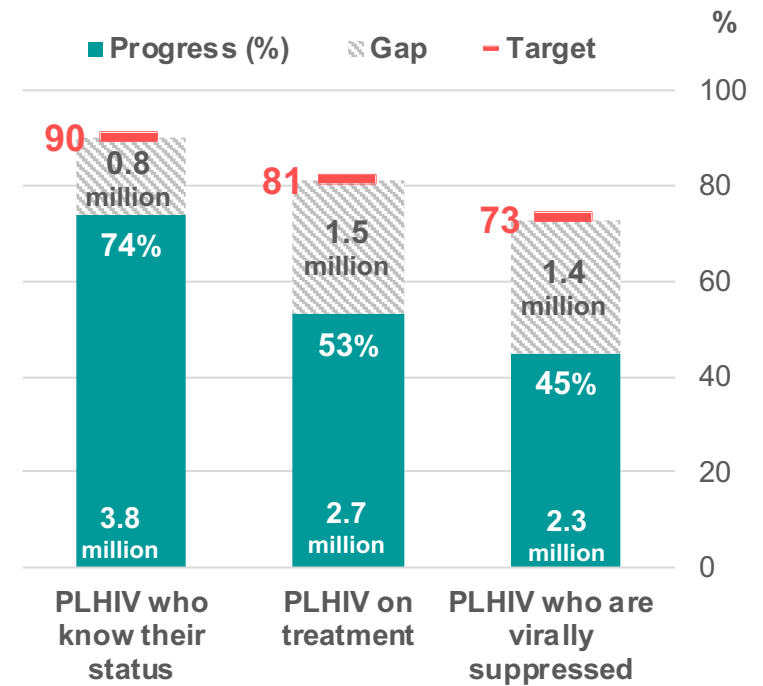
HIV is not over yet!

Miles to go and gaps to address

Percent change in new HIV infections between 2010 and 2017

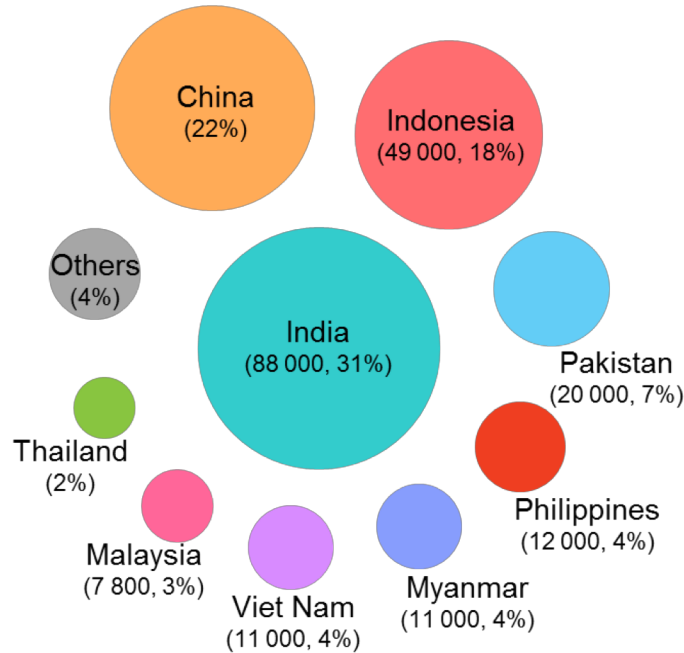


HIV testing and treatment cascade, 2017



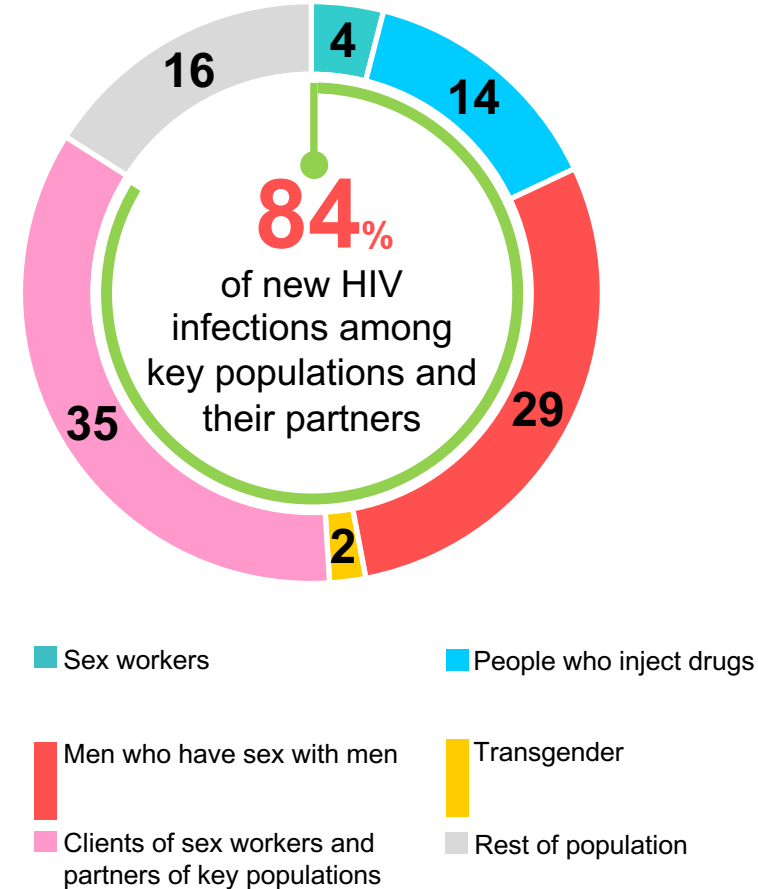
Urgent need for focused response: location-population approach!

Distribution of new HIV infections by country in Asia and the Pacific

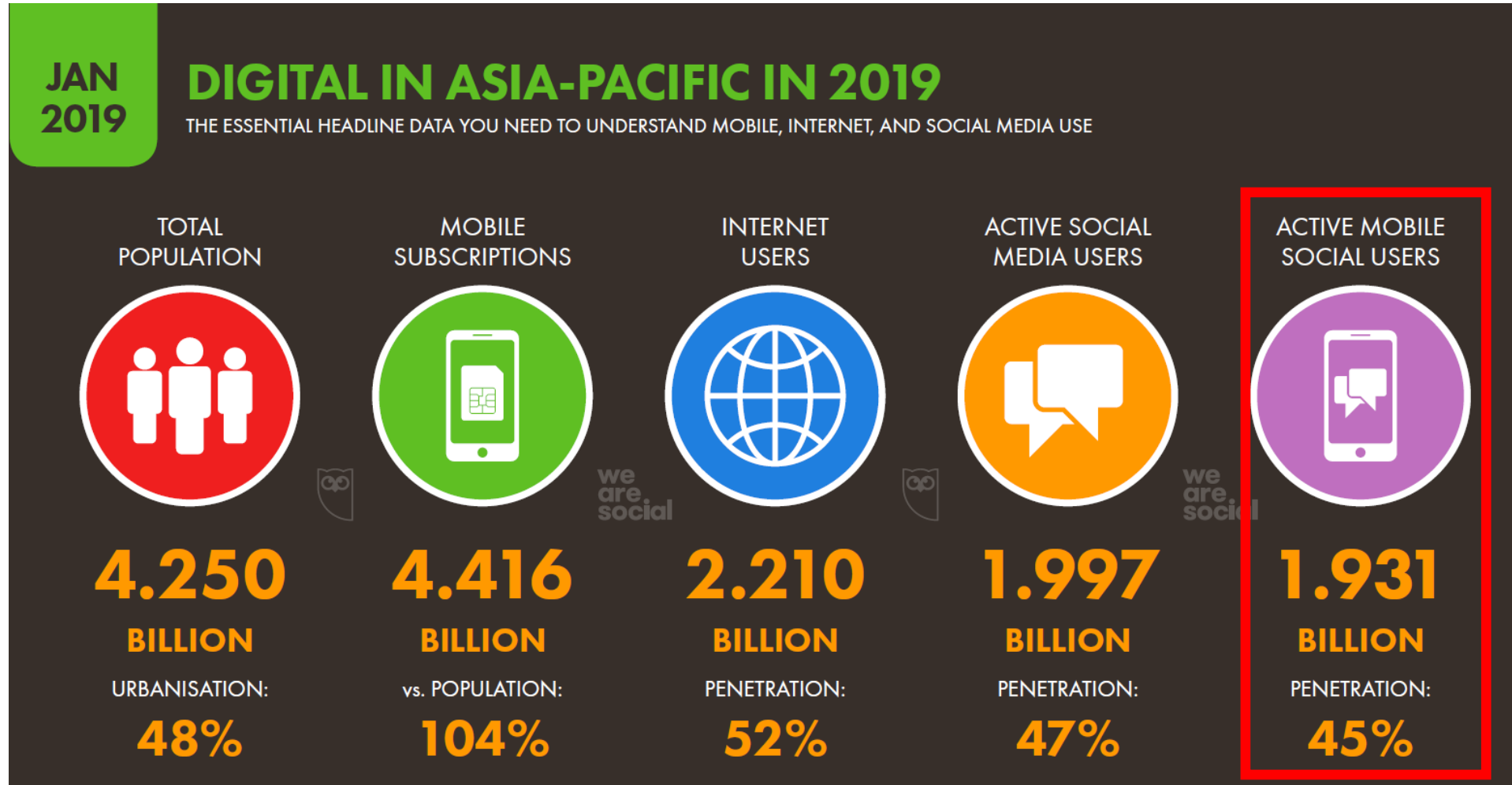


9 countries account for
96% of total 280 000 new HIV infections
in Asia Pacific

Share of new HIV infections by population in Asia and the Pacific



1 in 2 people in Asia and the Pacific are active social media users on mobile devices



Digitalization and its consequences: changing pattern of meeting and finding sex partners

% of MSM who used internet to find sex partners
(among those who are physically recruited through Integrated Biological and Behavioural surveys)

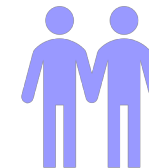
23% in **Papua New Guinea**



33% in **Sri Lanka**



38% in **Philippines**

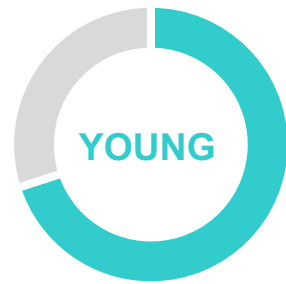


50% in **Timor-Leste (Bacau)**



Risk profiles of MSM who use social platforms to find sexual partners

Findings from internet-based survey of Vietnamese MSM



70% were in the age bracket of 18-25



66% had multiple sex partners



66% were hidden MSM (Bong Kin)

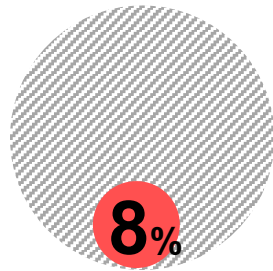


77% never tested for HIV

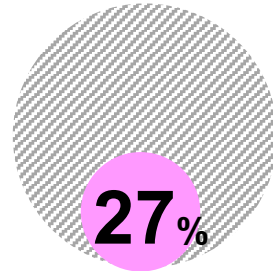
Mind the gap: use innovations to maximize prevention effect

Prevention gap, select countries and populations

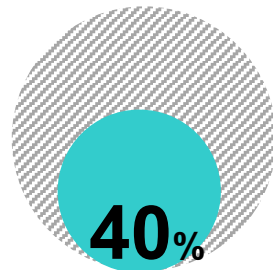
Lao PDR,
Men who have sex
with men



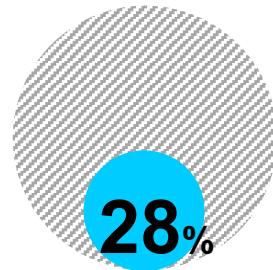
Philippines,
Transgender women



Malaysia,
Female sex workers



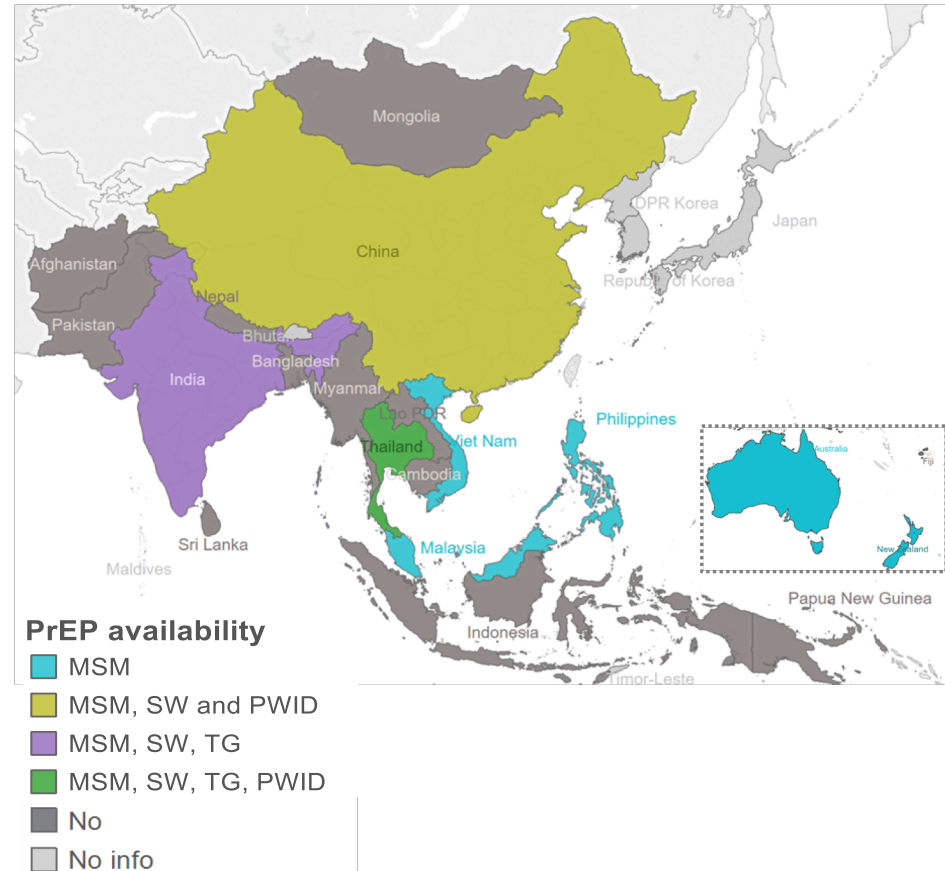
Bangladesh,
People who inject drugs



* any 2 out of 3 services -
condom and lubricants,
counselling, and STI
screening/ needles and
syringes for PWID



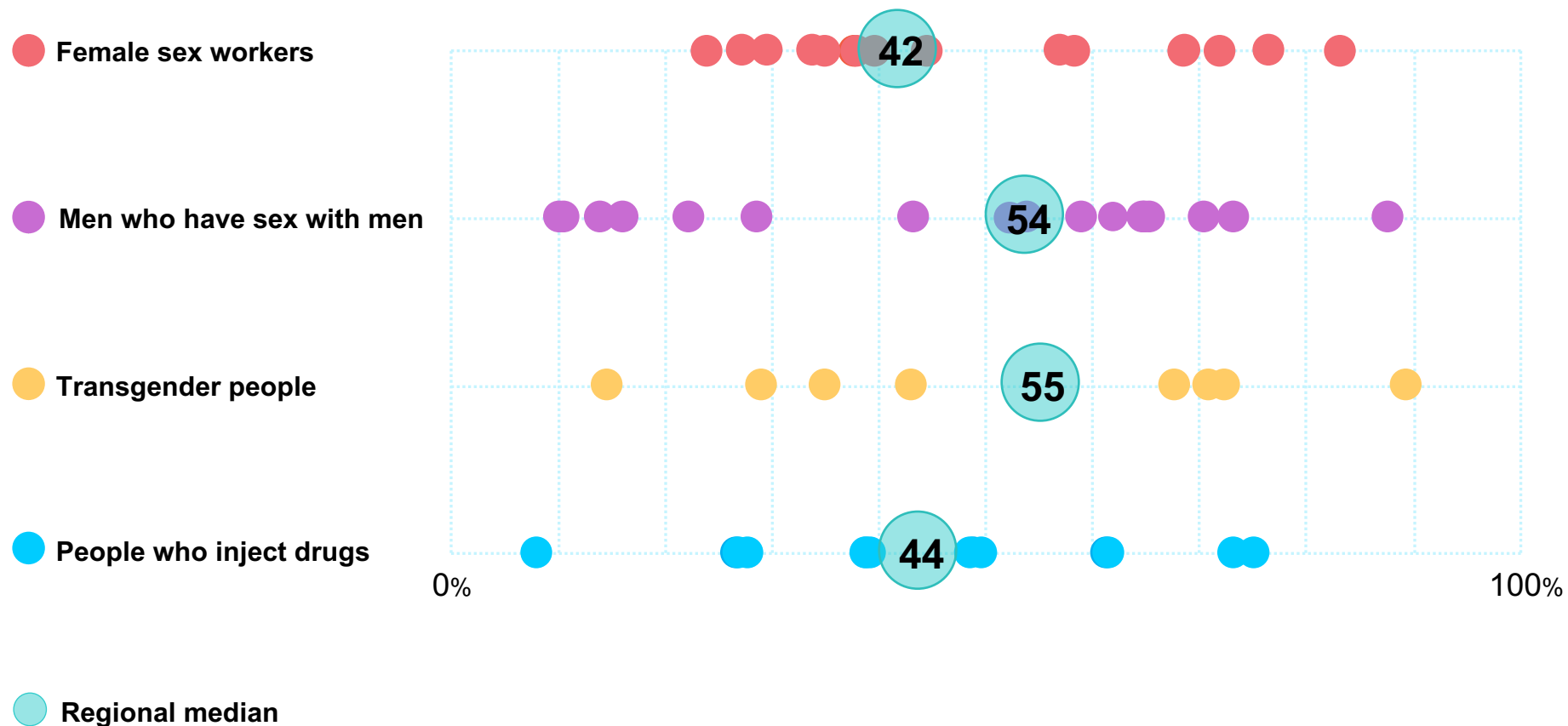
PrEP availability through pilot/demonstration sites by key populations, March 2018



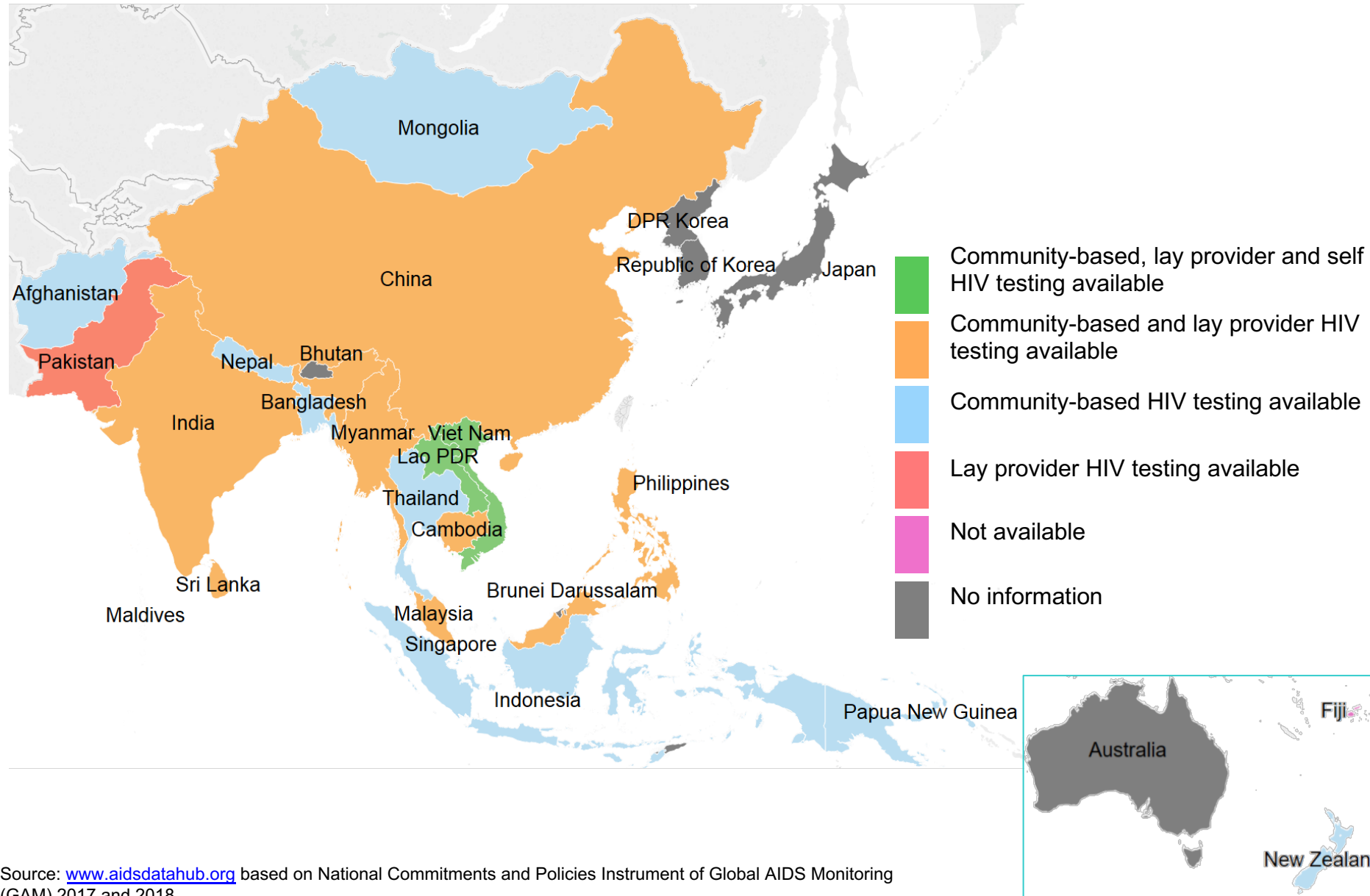
Note: Although PrEP demonstration and pilot projects are available for key populations in the region, only Australia, New Zealand, and Thailand provide/have planned to provide PrEP at national scale.

About half of key populations do not know their HIV status – missing data from most countries in the room

HIV testing coverage among key populations, 2014 - 2017



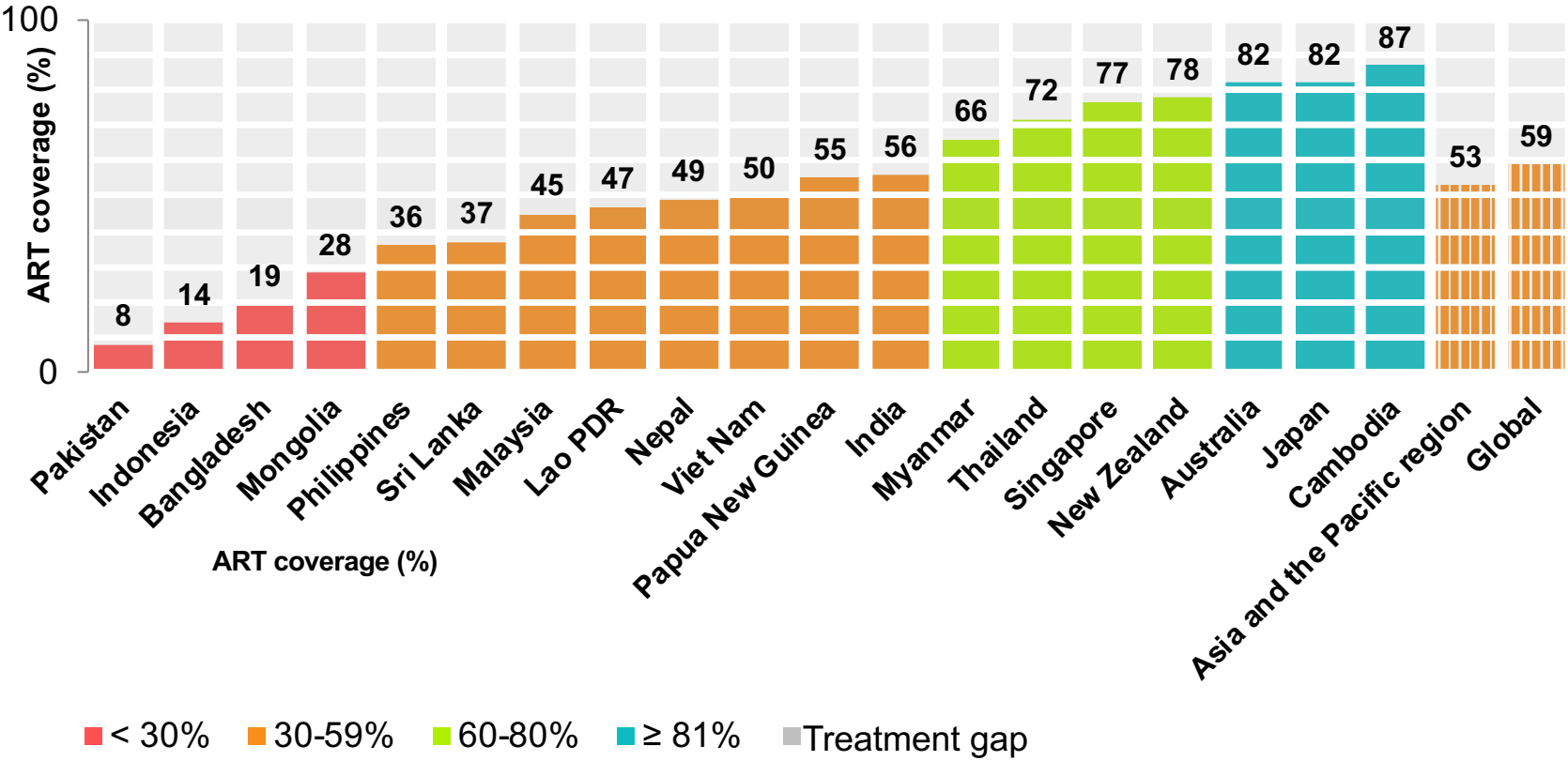
Availability of community-based, lay provider, and self HIV testing approaches in Asia and the Pacific, 2018



Source: www.aidsdatahub.org based on National Commitments and Policies Instrument of Global AIDS Monitoring (GAM) 2017 and 2018

Current treatment scale-up has made significant achievement but several countries are lagging behind

ART coverage and treatment gap, Asia and the Pacific, 2017



Prepared by www.aidsdatahub.org based on Global AIDS Monitoring 2018 Reporting and UNAIDS 2018 HIV Estimates




Evolution of information systems is not fast enough to mirror emerging and changing data needs


- Programme focused M&E systems to people centered strategic information systems
- Programme performance to individual tracking for sustained prevention, care and treatment
- People centered approach also demands for monitoring of integrated health needs (e.g TB, hepatitis, reproductive health) rather than single disease approach
- Advancement in bio-medical prevention coupled with changing dynamics in behavior pattern of key populations bring the paradigm shift of prevention intervention and services (and so should the M&E system!)




Surveillance choices and periodicity of surveys for key populations in select countries

		Afghanistan	Bhutan	Iran	Lao PDR	Mongolia*	Nepal	PNG**	Sri Lanka	Timor-Leste
FSW	Serological survey (latest year of survey)	IBBS (2012)	IBBS (2016)	IBBS (2015)	IBBS (2017)	SGS (2017)	IBBS (2017)	IBBS (2016-17)	IBBS (2018)	IBBS (2016-17)
	Behavioural survey (latest year of survey)	IBBS (2012)	IBBS (2016)	IBBS (2015)	IBBS (2017)	SGS (2017)	IBBS (2017)	IBBS (2016-17)	IBBS (2018)	IBBS (2016-17)
	Periodicity	Undefined	Undefined	Every 4-5 years	Every 3-4 years	Every 2-3 years	Annual since 2015	Undefined	Every 2-3 years	Every 3-4 years
MSM	Serological survey (latest year of survey)	IBBS (2012)	IBBS (2016)		IBBS (2017)	SGS (2017)	IBBS (2017)	IBBS (2016-17)	IBBS (2018)	IBBS (2016-17)
	Behavioural survey (latest year of survey)	IBBS (2012)	IBBS (2016)		IBBS (2017)	SGS (2017)	IBBS (2017)	IBBS (2016-17)	IBBS (2018)	IBBS (2016-17)
	Periodicity	Undefined	Undefined		Every 3-4 years	Every 2-3 years	Annual since 2015	Undefined	Every 2-3 years	Every 3-4 years
TG	Serological survey (latest year of survey)		IBBS (2016)***		IBBS (2012)		IBBS (2017)***	IBBS (2016-17)***	IBBS (2018)	
	Behavioural survey (latest year of survey)		IBBS (2016)***		IBBS (2012)		IBBS (2017)***	IBBS (2016-17)***	IBBS (2018)	
	Periodicity		Undefined		Only 2010 and 2012		Annual since 2015	Undefined	Started in 2018	
PWID	Serological survey (latest year of survey)	IBBS (2012)	IBBS (2016)	IBBS (2014)			IBBS (2017)		IBBS (2018)	
	Behavioural survey (latest year of survey)	IBBS (2012)	IBBS (2016)	IBBS (2014)			IBBS (2017)		IBBS (2018)	
	Periodicity	Undefined	Undefined	Every 4-5 years			Annual since 2015		Every 2-3 years	

 National HIV prevalence among (key population of interest) is less than 5%

 National HIV prevalence among (key population of interest) is more than or equal to 5%

 No survey


* For MSM, survey was conducted only in the capital city

** For FSW, survey was conducted in 3 cities - Port Moresby, Lae and Mt. Hagen; For MSM, Port Moresby and Lae

*** Mixed sample of MSM and TG

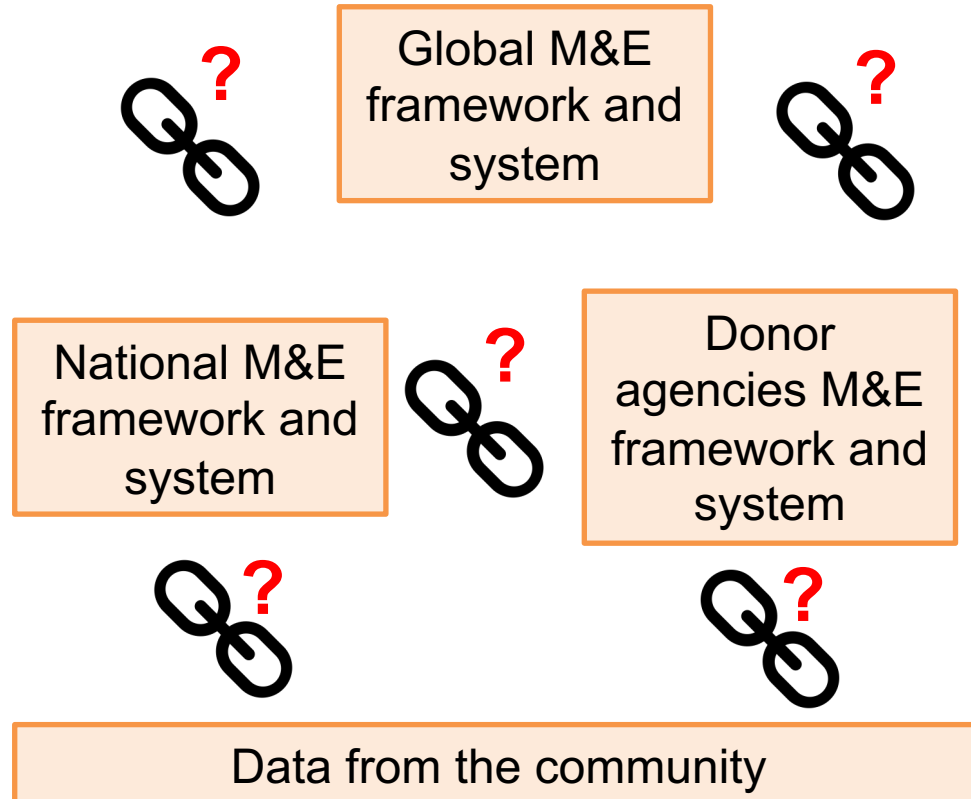
Availability of data on key indicators through GAM and/or survey reports in the last 4 years (2015 to 2018)

Indicator	Population	Afghanistan	Bhutan	Iran	Lao PDR	Mongolia	Nepal	PNG	Sri Lanka	Timor-Leste
Behaviour data (condom use)	FSW		2016	2015	2017	2017	2017	2016-17	2018	2016-17
	MSM		2016*		2017	2017	2017*	2016-17*	2018	2016-17
	TG		2016*				2017*		2018	
	PWID		2016				2017		2018	
Prevention coverage (that follows standardized GAM definition of – received any 2 out of 3 services - condom and lubricants; counselling ;STI screening/ needles and syringes for PWID)	FSW				2017					
	MSM				2017					
	TG									
	PWID									
HIV testing	FSW		2016	2015	2017	2017	2017	2016-17	2018	2016-17
	MSM		2016*		2017	2017	2017*	2016-17*	2018	2016-17
	TG		2016*				2017*		2018	
	PWID		2016				2017		2018	

 No survey or no data
between 2015-2018

* Mixed sample of MSM and TG

Breakdown the silos: from segmented strategic information systems to synchronized strategic information systems



Priorities and gaps: Data, system, and coordination

- Coordination challenges
- Data harmonization
- Data accessibility and transparency
- Ownership and reporting challenges
- Capacity to keep up with changing M&E needs and subsequent need to modify the system at both national and sub-national levels
- Exorbitant cost

Solutions to leverage AIDS response in Asia and the Pacific

Pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP)



Innovative testing methods



People centered and integrated multi-disease approaches

Self-reliance on AIDS financing



Universal health coverage



Key programmatic issues from regional perspective

- ❑ **Sub-optimal commitments, strategies and efforts** for sustained prevention and care continuum
- ❑ **Conservative service delivery models and packages** coupling with **slow progress to adopt innovative tools** and approaches such as **PrEP, self-testing and partner/index testing**
- ❑ **Weak integrated efforts and missed opportunities**
- ❑ **Prevention effect of treatment is not yet maximized** particularly among key populations and their partners
- ❑ **Urgent need to scale up viral load testing to maximize the benefits of U = U** in the region
- ❑ **Heavy international reliance on prevention funding** particularly for key populations
- ❑ **Stigma, structural and policy barriers** in accessing health, HIV prevention and treatment services

THANK YOU

www.aidsdatahub.org