Key population size estimates
# Female sex workers size estimates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Estimated size</th>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Females (15-49)</th>
<th>As% of females (15-49)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan(2015)</td>
<td>12,500</td>
<td>Information not available</td>
<td>7,383,134</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia(2012)</td>
<td>20,500</td>
<td>Self identify as having a history of sex work</td>
<td>5,541,628</td>
<td>0.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bangladesh(2015)</td>
<td>102,260</td>
<td>Females 10+ yrs; who sell sex and contracted by clients at hotel/street/residence/brothel during last year</td>
<td>45,002,265</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia(2014)</td>
<td>34,000</td>
<td>Females 18+ yrs; venue-based - who work in entertainment establishment or non-venue based - who are freelance/ street-based or park-based</td>
<td>4,022,198</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China(2013)</td>
<td>2,520,000</td>
<td>Females 15-65 yrs; who have sexual intercourse with males for money(excluding transgender)</td>
<td>376,689,505</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiji(2012)</td>
<td>538</td>
<td>Females 18+ yrs; self-identified as engaging in transactional sex (i.e. the provision of sexual services in exchange for cash, goods or service)</td>
<td>224,629</td>
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<tr>
<td>India(2009)</td>
<td>868,000</td>
<td>Information not available</td>
<td>341,429,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Indonesia(2016)</td>
<td>226,791</td>
<td>Females aged 15 years or older who receive money or goods in exchange for anal or vaginal penetrative sex in the last 12 months</td>
<td>70,053,102</td>
<td>0.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Japan(2013)</td>
<td>700,000</td>
<td>Information not available</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAO PDR(2018)</td>
<td>13,736</td>
<td>Information not available</td>
<td>1,811,572</td>
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<td>Malaysia(2014)</td>
<td>21,000</td>
<td>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</td>
<td>8,483,380</td>
<td>0.2</td>
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<td>Myanmar(2015)</td>
<td>66,000</td>
<td>Females 15-49 yrs; having been paid for sex in cash or kind in the past 12 months</td>
<td>14,771,977</td>
<td>0.4</td>
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<td>Nepal(2016)</td>
<td>49,013</td>
<td>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)</td>
<td>8,060,560</td>
<td>0.6</td>
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<td>Pakistan(2016)</td>
<td>174,101</td>
<td>Females who exchanges sex with others in return for money or benefits, irrespective of site of operation (e.g. street, bars, home, hotel, etc.)</td>
<td>48,734,153</td>
<td>0.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Papua New Guinea(2016) (Port Moresby, Lae, Mt. Hagen)</td>
<td>24,900</td>
<td>Female 12+ yrs; have sold or exchanged sex in past six months</td>
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<td>Philippines(2015)</td>
<td>66,000</td>
<td>Females 15+ yrs; who has accepted payment (cash or kind) in exchange for sex in the past one month.</td>
<td>26,105,502</td>
<td>0.3</td>
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<td>Sri Lanka(2013)</td>
<td>14,132</td>
<td>Any female who is selling sex in exchange of money or goods.</td>
<td>5,339,029</td>
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<td>Thailand(2016)</td>
<td>129,133</td>
<td>Females 18+ yrs who exchange money or goods for sexual services, either regularly or occasionally within the last 12 months.</td>
<td>17,930,048</td>
<td>0.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Viet Nam(2013)</td>
<td>71,936</td>
<td>Information not available</td>
<td>25,831,489</td>
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<th>Definition</th>
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<tr>
<td>Afghanistan(2015)</td>
<td>10,700</td>
<td>Males 15+yrs; both active and passive</td>
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<td>Australia(2011)</td>
<td>190,000</td>
<td>Self identify as men who have sex with men</td>
<td>5,614,708</td>
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<td>Bangladesh(2015)</td>
<td>MSM:101,695 MSW: 29,776</td>
<td>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</td>
<td>53,473,975</td>
<td>MSM: 0.2 MSW: 0.1</td>
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<td>Cambodia(2015)</td>
<td>20,000</td>
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<td>4,083,152</td>
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<td>China(2013)</td>
<td>3,960,000</td>
<td>Males 15-65 yrs; who have sex with men in recent year</td>
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<td>1.0</td>
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<td>India(2009)</td>
<td>357,000</td>
<td>Information not available</td>
<td>365,281,206</td>
<td>0.1</td>
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<td>Indonesia(2016)</td>
<td>754,310</td>
<td>Biological males aged 15-49 years or older who had sex with a man in the last 12 months</td>
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<td>1.1</td>
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<td>Japan(2013)</td>
<td>519,721</td>
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<td>27,384,599</td>
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<td>Lao PDR (2018)</td>
<td>54,624</td>
<td>Information not available</td>
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<td>Malaysia(2017)</td>
<td>140,000</td>
<td>Males 18+ yrs, who had engaged in anal sex with men at least once in the previous six months</td>
<td>8,472,244</td>
<td>2.0</td>
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<td>Mongolia(2014)</td>
<td>3,118</td>
<td>Males 15-49 yrs; who had anal or oral sex with men in the past 12 months</td>
<td>836,336</td>
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<td>Myanmar(2015)</td>
<td>252,000</td>
<td>Males 15+ yrs; who has had anal sex with another male in the past 6 months</td>
<td>14,349,533</td>
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<td>Nepal(2016)</td>
<td>MSM: 60,333 MSW: 18,287</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td>7,145,550</td>
<td>MSM: 1 MSW: 0.3</td>
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<td>Pakistan(2016)</td>
<td>MSM: 832,213 MSW: 55,340</td>
<td>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</td>
<td>51,045,195</td>
<td>MSM: 1.6 MSW: 0.1</td>
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<td>Philippines(2015)</td>
<td>MSM: 531,500 MSW: 86,600</td>
<td>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</td>
<td>24,435,734</td>
<td>MSM: 2.2 MSW: 0.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sri Lanka(2013)</td>
<td>7,551</td>
<td>All men who have sex with other men as a matter of prevalence or practice, regardless of their sexual identity or sexual orientation.</td>
<td>5,049,250</td>
<td>0.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thailand(2016)</td>
<td>MSM: 590,700 MSW: 15,000</td>
<td>Males 18+, anal or oral sex with male in the past 12 months. MSW: Male 18+ who exchange money or goods for sexual services either regularly or occasionally in the last 12 months</td>
<td>17,559,378</td>
<td>MSM: 3 MSW: 0.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Viet Nam(2017)</td>
<td>174,944</td>
<td>Male 18+ yrs; who have oral or anal sex with another man in the past 12 months</td>
<td>26,182,125</td>
<td>1.5</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Estimated size</th>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Males (15-49)</th>
<th>As% of males (15-49)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan(2015)</td>
<td>40,900</td>
<td>Information not available</td>
<td>8,049,121</td>
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<tr>
<td>Australia(2005)</td>
<td>215,000</td>
<td>Information not available</td>
<td>5,822,784</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bangladesh(2015)</td>
<td>33,067 (Total)</td>
<td>Males who injected drugs within the last 1 year</td>
<td>45,033,462</td>
<td>0.07</td>
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<td>32,021 (Male)</td>
<td>Females who injected drugs within the last 1 year</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1045 (Female)</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Cambodia(2012)</td>
<td>1300 (Total)</td>
<td>18+yrs; who injected drugs at least one time in the last 1 year</td>
<td>3,966,282</td>
<td>0.03</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1124 (Male)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>176 (Female)</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>China(2013)</td>
<td>1,930,000</td>
<td>Persons who ever injected drugs</td>
<td>400,323,128</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India(2009)*</td>
<td>177,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>365,281,206</td>
<td>0.03</td>
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<tr>
<td>Indonesia(2016)</td>
<td>33,492 (Male)</td>
<td>People aged 15 years or older who injected drugs categorized as narcotics in the last 12 months</td>
<td>71,618,154</td>
<td>0.05</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lao PDR (2018)</td>
<td>1600</td>
<td>Information not available</td>
<td>1,817,676</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaysia(2017)</td>
<td>120,000</td>
<td>Males 18+ yrs; who injected drugs in the last 6 months</td>
<td>8,472,244</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Myanmar(2017)</td>
<td>93,000</td>
<td>Males 15+ yrs, who injected drugs for non-medical purposes in the past one month</td>
<td>14,191,807</td>
<td>0.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nepal(2016)</td>
<td>30,868</td>
<td>People who inject various drugs into their muscles or veins for the purpose of intoxication in the last 12 months</td>
<td>7,145,550</td>
<td>0.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pakistan(2016)</td>
<td>113,776</td>
<td>Persons 15+ yrs; who injected drugs regularly, for non-therapeutic purposes in the last 6 months</td>
<td>51,045,195</td>
<td>0.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Philippines(2015)</td>
<td>10000 -21700</td>
<td>Males 15+ yrs; who injected drugs for non-medical purposes in the last six months</td>
<td>24,435,734</td>
<td>0.04 -0.09</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sri Lanka(2013)</td>
<td>423</td>
<td>Persons who are currently injecting drugs</td>
<td>5,049,250</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand(2015)</td>
<td>42,650</td>
<td>People who inject drugs at least once within the last month</td>
<td>17,685,689</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viet Nam(2013)</td>
<td>271,506</td>
<td>Information not available</td>
<td>26,182,125</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* India reported 2009 PWID population estimates in latest Global AIDS Monitoring (GAM) 2018 reporting.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Estimated size</th>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Males (15-49)</th>
<th>As% of males (15-49)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh(2015)</td>
<td>10,199 (Total) 7,925 (TGSW)</td>
<td>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</td>
<td>45,033,462</td>
<td>0.02</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cambodia(2015)</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>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</td>
<td>4,036,402</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiji(2012)</td>
<td>319 (TG SW)</td>
<td>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)</td>
<td>237,117</td>
<td>0.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>India(2013)</td>
<td>70,000</td>
<td>Information not available</td>
<td>365,281,206</td>
<td>0.01</td>
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<tr>
<td>Indonesia(2016)</td>
<td>38,928</td>
<td>Biological males aged 15 years or older who identify their gender identity as females</td>
<td>71,618,154</td>
<td>0.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Malaysia(2014)</td>
<td>24,000</td>
<td>Individuals who are biologically male but with female identity</td>
<td>9,109,000</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nepal(2016)</td>
<td>21,460</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td>6,962,000</td>
<td>0.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pakistan(2016)</td>
<td>52,646 (TG SW)</td>
<td>Individuals 15+ yrs who identify themselves as transgender and receive money or goods in exchange for sexual services, either regularly or occasionally</td>
<td>50,046,000</td>
<td>0.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Philippines(2015)</td>
<td>122,800</td>
<td>Born males 15+ yrs; identifies as female, who had oral or anal or vaginal sex with a male in the past 12 months.</td>
<td>24,435,734</td>
<td>0.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thailand(2016)</td>
<td>62,800</td>
<td>Men sexually active in last 12 months who express women characteristics e.g. long hair, wearing make-up, breast appearance, not necessarily undergo sex reassignment surgery.</td>
<td>17,686,000</td>
<td>0.4</td>
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</table>

### Key data availability for transgender people (2010-2017)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Population size estimate</th>
<th>HIV prevalence (National)</th>
<th>HIV prevalence (Subnational)</th>
<th>Condom use</th>
<th>Prevention coverage*</th>
<th>HIV testing coverage*</th>
<th>Treatment</th>
<th>Spending</th>
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<td>Lao PDR</td>
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*Survey or programme data

Source: Prepared by [www.aidsdatahub.org](http://www.aidsdatahub.org) based on HIV Sentinel Surveillance Reports, Integrated Biological and Behavioral Surveillance Reports, Behavioral Survey Reports, Global AIDS Response Progress Reporting and other country reports
HIV prevalence and epidemiology
Regional snapshot of HIV infections and AIDS-related deaths

HIV and AIDS in Asia and the Pacific 2000-2017

Number

Source: Prepared by www.aidsdatahub.org based on UNAIDS 2018 HIV Estimates
Despite earlier achievements, the decline in new HIV infections has stalled during the past 7 years.

**Global**
- 18% decline between 2010 and 2017
- 1,800,000 new HIV infections in 2017
- Fast-Track Target 2020: 500,000 new HIV infections

**Asia and the Pacific**
- 14% decline between 2010 and 2017
- 280,000 new HIV infections in 2017
- Fast-Track Target 2020: 90,000 new HIV infections

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

Source: Prepared by www.aidsdatahub.org based on UNAIDS 2018 HIV Estimates
Trends in HIV infections and AIDS-related deaths among women in Asia and the Pacific, 1990-2017

Source: Prepared by www.aidsdatahub.org based on UNAIDS 2018 HIV Estimates
## Countries in Asia and the Pacific that account for >90% of PLHIV and new infections, and percent change in new infections

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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>88,000</td>
<td>-27</td>
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<td>2,100,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>49,000</td>
<td>-19</td>
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<td>620,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>China*</td>
<td>81,000</td>
<td></td>
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<td>1,250,000</td>
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<td>130,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thailand **</td>
<td>6,400</td>
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<tr>
<td>Malaysia</td>
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<td>97,000</td>
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<td>Papua New Guinea</td>
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<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>1,700</td>
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<td>Nepal</td>
<td>&lt;1,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>&lt;1,000</td>
<td>-63</td>
<td></td>
<td>71,000</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Source: Prepared by [www.aidsdatahub.org](http://www.aidsdatahub.org) based on UNAIDS 2018 HIV Estimates

* China national estimates 2018
**HIV is not over yet! Miles to go and gaps to address**

### Percent change in new HIV infections between 2010 and 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>% Change</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>-27%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>-19%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>-29%</td>
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<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>9%</td>
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<td>Philippines</td>
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<td>Thailand</td>
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<td>Viet Nam</td>
<td>-56%</td>
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<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>-38%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### HIV testing and treatment cascade, 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Progress (%)</th>
<th>Gap</th>
<th>Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PLHIV who know their status</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>3.8 million</td>
<td>74%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLHIV on treatment</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>2.7 million</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLHIV who are virally suppressed</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>2.3 million</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Prepared by [www.aidsdatahub.org](http://www.aidsdatahub.org) based on UNAIDS 2018 HIV Estimates
Urgent need for focused response: location-population approach!

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

- China (22%)
- Indonesia (49,000, 18%)
- India (88,000, 31%)
- Pakistan (20,000, 7%)
- Philippines (12,000, 4%)
- Thailand (7,800, 3%)
- Malaysia (7,800, 3%)
- Viet Nam (11,000, 4%)
- Myanmar (11,000, 4%)
- Others (4%)

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

- Sex workers
- Men who have sex with men
- Clients of sex workers and partners of key populations
- People who inject drugs
- Transgender
- Rest of population

84% of new HIV infections among key populations and their partners

16 (4)
14 (14)
35 (29)
2 (2)

Diverse epidemic trends in Asia and the Pacific

Proportion of new HIV infections by risk groups

**Indonesia**

- 2006
- 2011
- 2016

**Thailand**

- 2006
- 2011
- 2016

**Philippines**

- 2006
- 2011
- 2016

**Pakistan**

- 2006
- 2011
- 2016

Legend:
- MSM
- MSW
- Transgender
- Male PWID
- Female sex workers
- Clients of sex workers
- Currently low risk females
- Currently low risk males
Sub-national HIV prevalence among key populations in Asia and the Pacific, 2014-2017

- India, Manipur (2016-17) 9%
- PNG, Port Moresby (2016-17)
- Philippines, Cebu City (2015)
- Myanmar, Yangon (2016)
- Viet Nam, Can Tho (2017)
- Thailand, **3 cities (2016)
- Indonesia, Denpasar (2015)
- Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur (2017)
- Viet Nam, Thai Nguyen (2016)
- Bangladesh, Dhaka A1 (2016)
- Malaysia, Kelantan (2017)
- Philippines, Cebu City (2015)
- Indonesia, Jakarta (2015)
- Pakistan, Kasur (2016-17)
- Myanmar, Bamaw (2016)
- Pakistan, Sukkur (2016)
- Viet Nam, Hanoi (2016)
- Myanmar, Myawaddy (2016)
- Indonesia, Jakarta (2015) *
- Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur (2017)
- Cambodia, Banteay Meanchey (2015-16)
- Philippines, Cebu City (2015)
- Thailand, Chiang Mai (2014)
- Pakistan, Larkana (2016-17)
- Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur (2017)
- Indonesia, Jakarta (2015)

HIV prevalence (%) 2014-2017

- MSM
- PWID
- FSW
- TG

Source: Prepared by www.aidsdatahub.org based on HIV Sentinel Surveillance Reports and Integrated Biological and Behavioral Surveillance Reports and GAM Reporting

* Direct female sex workers
** Bangkok, Chiang Mai and Phuket
HIV prevalence among people who inject drugs, 2012-2017

HIV prevalence among who inject drugs by gender, 2012-2017

- Male who inject drugs
- Female who inject drugs

Source: Prepared by www.aidsdatahub.org based on 1) Integrated Biological and Behavioural Surveys; 2) HIV Sentinel Surveillance Surveys; and 3) UNAIDS. Global AIDS Monitoring Reporting (GAM) Reporting

* 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

Source: Prepared by www.aidsdatahub.org based on HIV Sentinel Surveillance Reports and Integrated Biological and Behavioral Surveillance Reports and GAM Reporting
Select geographical locations where HIV prevalence is higher than 5% among MSM, 2013-2017


* 3 cities (Bangkok, Chiang Mai, and Phuket)
High and/or rising HIV prevalence among men who have sex with men in cities, 2007-2017

Source: Prepared by www.aidsdatahub.org based on HIV Sentinel Surveillance Reports and Integrated Biological and Behavioral Surveillance Reports; GARPR Reporting and Global AIDS Monitoring
HIV prevalence among MSM by region, latest available year, 2011-2017


* Capital region/city, ++ 4 provinces, +++ 3 cities (Bangkok, Chiang Mai, and Phuket)
Active syphilis prevalence among men who have sex with men, 2011-2018

- Thailand (2013) #: 24.4%
- Myanmar (2017): 13.5%
- Singapore (2017): 12.4%
- Afghanistan (2017): 10.8%
- Mongolia (2017-18): 9.2%
- Indonesia (2017): 7.7%
- Fiji (2011) *: 7.0%
- Malaysia (2017): 6%
- China (2017): 5.1%
- Philippines, Cebu (2015): 4.9%
- Timor-Leste (2016-17)*: 4.4%
- PNG (2016-17) *: 4%
- Nepal (2017) *: 1.5%
- Sri Lanka (2017) *: 1.4%
- Bangladesh (2015) ##: 1.5%
- Viet Nam (2013): 0.7%
- India (2017): 0.4%

Source: Prepared by www.aidsdatahub.org based on 1) HIV Sentinel Surveillance Reports; 2) Integrated Biological and Behavioral Surveillance Reports; and 3) Global AIDS Response Progress Reporting and Global AIDS Monitoring 2018

# STI clinic/monitoring data
## Dhaka and Hili
* Capital city
Available data indicates higher HIV prevalence among transgender people in certain geographical areas in select countries

### National versus location specific HIV prevalence among transgender, countries where data is available, 2015 - 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>HIV Prevalence</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>2016-17</td>
<td>10.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>23.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>2016-17</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>11.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>2015-16</td>
<td>11.7%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nepal</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>8.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>13.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Indonesia (2015)**: 34%
- **India (2016-17)**: 10.9%
- **Malaysia (2017)**: 23.9%
- **Pakistan (2016-17)**: 18%
- **Philippines (2015)**: 11.8%
- **Cambodia (2015-16)**: 11.7%
- **Nepal (2017)**: 8.5%
- **Bangladesh (2015)**: 0.9%
- **Thailand (2016)**: 13.8%

* Data for Kathmandu is reported as national data for Nepal; ** 4 cities (Bangkok, Chiang Mai, Chonburi and Phuket)

High HIV prevalence observed in certain cities and geographical locations

HIV prevalence among transgender people, 2012-2017

Source: Prepared by www.aidsdatahub.org based on HIV Sentinel Surveillance Reports, Integrated Biological and Behavioral Surveillance Reports and other serological survey reports

* TG sex workers in Suva, Nadi, Lautoka, Labasa
HIV prevalence among MSW, countries where data is available, 2015-2017

Source: Prepared by [www.aidsdatahub.org](http://www.aidsdatahub.org) based on
1. Integrated Biological and Behavioural Surveys; 2. HIV Sentinel Surveillance Surveys; and
3. Global AIDS Monitoring (GAM) reporting

- Philippines (2015): 0.4%
- Bangladesh (2016)*: 0.6%
- Pakistan (2016): 3.7%
- Nepal (2017)*: 7.4%
- Thailand (2016): 14.1%

* Capital city
HIV prevalence data on MSW is limited but it indicates higher HIV prevalence than FSW in most countries, 2015-2017

Source: Prepared by www.aidsdatahub.org based on 1) Integrated Biological and Behavioural Surveys; 2) HIV Sentinel Surveillance Surveys; 3) www.aidsinfoonline.org; 4) Global AIDS Monitoring (GAM) reporting
HIV prevalence among female sex workers, 2012-2017

Source: Prepared by www.aidsdatahub.org based on Integrated Biological and Behavioural Surveys; HIV Sentinel Surveillance Surveys; and Global AIDS Monitoring (GAM) reporting
Geographic locations where HIV prevalence among FSW is higher than national prevalence, 2015-2017

Source: Prepared by www.aidsdatahub.org based on 1) Integrated Biological and Behavioural Surveys; 2) HIV Sentinel Surveillance Surveys
Cross sectional data on the proportion of newly reported and cumulative HIV cases attributable to homosexual transmission, 2015-2018

% homosexual transmission among
- newly reported HIV cases
- cumulative HIV cases

% Newly reported HIV cases among homosexual transmission

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<td>Mongolia (2017)</td>
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<td>73</td>
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<td>Japan (2018)</td>
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<td>Sri Lanka (2017)</td>
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<td>China (2017)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Indonesia (up to Q2 2016)*</td>
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<td>Nepal (July 2017)</td>
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<td>Hong Kong SAR (upto Sept 2018)*</td>
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* both homo and bisexual
Trend data on the proportion of newly reported HIV cases attributable to homosexual transmission, 1990 - 2018

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, 2010-2017

Source: Prepared by www.aidsdatahub.org based on Behavioural Surveys and Integrated Biological and Behavioural Surveys
HIV and HCV burden among PWID and population interactions with other populations - implications on onward transmissions

- Half a million PWID living with HIV
- 430 K HCV co-infection

- 51% (33%-70%) Married or in partnership
- 27% (10%-42%) Had sex with FSW
- 14% (4%-37%) Had sex with males

Note: HCV prevalence among PWID in the region varies with a range of 20% to 80%

Less than 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, 2014-2017

Source: Prepared by www.aidsdatahub.org based on Global AIDS Monitoring (GAM) reporting
Condom use among both male and female who inject drugs are still below 60% in many countries

Condom use at last sex among PWID by gender, (2013-2017)


* sample size of female PWID < 50
Proportion of PWID reported consistent condom use, 2011-2017

Source: Prepared by www.aidsdatahub.org based on 1) Integrated Biological and Behavioral Surveys; 2) Behavioral Surveillance Surveys
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 (2014-2017)

Source: Prepared by www.aidsdatahub.org based on Global AIDS Monitoring (GAM) reporting
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, 2015-2017


* Female PWID sample size 70-100
Proportion of MSM who reported condom use at last anal sex with male partner, 2014-2017


# 4 States; ## Bangkok, Chiang Mai, and Phuket
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, 2011-2018

## Condom use at last anal sex and consistent use among MSM, 2010-2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Condom use at last sex</th>
<th>Consistent condom use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh*</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia*</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>National, 2013</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India*</td>
<td>National, 2011</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>National, 2014-15</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mongolia</td>
<td>National, 2015</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nepal**</td>
<td>Kathmandu, 2017</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri Lanka**</td>
<td>Colombo, 2017-18</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>National, 2010</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viet Nam</td>
<td>National, 2016</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Proportion of MSM who had sex with female partners in the last year, 2009 - 2018


* Last 6 months; ** Last month, female non paying sexual partner; *** ever had a female sexual partner
# Mixed survey sample of MSM and TG (in the last 6 months)
Proportion of surveyed MSM who sold sex to men, 2011-2018


* Terai Highway Districts; ** MSM & TG
Proportion of MSM who inject drugs, 2012-2018

Source: Prepared by www.aidsdatahub.org based on 1. Integrated Biological and Behavioural Surveys and 2. Behavioural Surveillance Surveys

* Capital city
Proportion of transgender people who reported condom use during their most recent sexual intercourse or anal sex, 2012-2017

Source: Prepared by www.aidsdatahub.org based on 1) Behavioural Surveillance Surveys; 2) Integrated Biological and Behavioral Survey (IBBS) reports; 3) Global AIDS Monitoring 2018

* Dhaka
** Combined use of condom and water-based lubricant
*** Bangkok, Chonburi, Chiang Mai, Phuket
Proportion of transgender people who reported condom use at last sex with casual male partners, 2011-2017

Source: Prepared by www.aidsdatahub.org based on 1) Behavioural Surveillance Surveys; 2) Integrated Biological and Behavioral Survey (IBBS) reports
Proportion of transgender people who reported consistent condom use with their sexual partners, 2012-2017

Proportion of surveyed transgender people who sold sex or had sex with clients, countries where data is available, 2011 - 2016

Proportion of transgender people who reported consistent condom use with male clients, 2012-2016

Proportion of transgender people who reported injecting drug use, countries where data is available, 2013-2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Injecting Drug Use (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PNG</td>
<td>(2016-17) *</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>(2014-2015)</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>(2013)</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>(2014)</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>(2016-17)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>(2013)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Dhaka
** Mixed survey sample of MSM and TG in Port Moresby

Proportion of MSW who reported condom use at last sex, 2015-2017

Proportion of MSW who reported consistent condom use with male clients, 2015-2017

- Dhaka, Bangladesh (2015): 44%
- Pakistan (2016): 9%
- Pokhara, Nepal (2017): 22%
- Terai Highway Districts, Nepal (2016): 43%
- Kathmandu, Nepal (2017): 68%

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, 2012-2017

- Condom use at last sex: 83%
- Consistent condom use: 63%

HIV testing coverage trend among FSW, regional median, 2011-2017

- 2011: 38%
- 2012: 40%
- 2013: 42%
- 2014: 44%
- 2015: 46%
- 2016: 48%
- 2017: 42%

Proportion of FSW who reported condom use at last sex, 2013-2017

%  

90 94 94 93 92 91 89 85 84 84 83 81 81 74 73 68 50 37 83  


* Port Moresby
Proportion of FSW who reported consistent condom use with their clients, 2012-2018

Source: Prepared by www.aidsdatahub.org based on 1) Integrated Biological and Behavioral Surveys; 2) Behavioral Surveillance Surveys
Proportion of FSW who inject drugs, 2014-2018

- Philippines * (Cebu city, 2015) - Ever injected drugs: 5%
- Nepal (Kathmandu, 2017) - Injected drugs in the last 12 months: 0.6%
- Cambodia (2016) - Injected drugs in the last 12 months: 1.3%
- India (2014-15) - Injected drugs in the last 12 months: 1.8%
- Nepal (Pokahara, 2016) - Ever injected drugs: 2.3%
- Lao PDR (2014) - Ever injected drugs: 3.2%
- Pakistan (2016) - Ever injected drugs: 5.9%
- Pakistan (Street-based, 2016) - Ever injected drugs: 10.2%
- Pakistan (Hyderabad, 2016) - Ever injected drugs: 10.4%
- India (Manipur, 2014-15) - Ever injected drugs: 11.2%
- India (Mizoram, 2014-15) - Ever injected drugs: 15.6%
- Viet Nam (2015) - Ever injected drugs: 2%
- Sri Lanka (Colombo, 2017-18) - Ever injected drugs: 3%
- Viet Nam (Hanoi, 2015) - Ever injected drugs: 12%

*freelance FSW

Source: Prepared by www.aidsdatahub.org based on 1) Integrated Biological and Behavioral Surveys; 2) Behavioral Surveillance Surveys
Need for a greater focus: a considerable proportion of sex workers are under 25 years of age

Proportion of surveyed sex workers who are under 25 years of age where data is available

- **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

Source: Prepared by [www.aidsdatahub.org](http://www.aidsdatahub.org) based on 1) Integrated Biological and Behavioural Surveys; 2) HIV Sentinel Surveillance Surveys; 3) Behavioral Surveillance Surveys
Gender-based violence
Women who experienced intimate partner violence in Asia and the Pacific, 2000 - 2018

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

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

Subnational data

# Prevailing stigma, discrimination and violence against MSM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Physical violence</th>
<th>Sexual violence</th>
<th>Stigma and mental health</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beaten</td>
<td>Beaten</td>
<td>Experienced physical violence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hit or beaten</td>
<td>Report being raped</td>
<td>Forced to have sex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avoided seeking healthcare due to stigma</td>
<td>Experienced stigma at health facility</td>
<td>Ever attempted suicide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Bangladesh (Dhaka), 2015
*Nepal (Terai highway districts), 2016
*India (2014-15)
*Myanmar (Yangon), 2015

* Experienced violence or rape in the last year

Source: Prepared by [www.aidsdatahub.org](http://www.aidsdatahub.org) based on Integrated Behavioral and Surveillance Surveys
Proportion of MSM who had been raped/forced to have sex in the last 12 months, 2010-2018

%  

- Dhaka, Bangladesh (2015) 3%  
- Kathmandu, Nepal (2017) 4%  
- Colombo, Sri Lanka (2017-18) 5%  
- India (2014-15) 12%  
- Yangon, Myanmar (2015) 20%  
- Port Moresby, PNG (2016-17) 24%  
- Suva, Fiji (2010) * 31%  
- Kabul, Afghanistan (2012) ** 44%  
- Pakistan (2016-17) 49%  

*Last 6 months; ** ever experienced forced sex/rape  
PNG is mixed sample of MSM and TG

Prevailing stigma, discrimination and violence against transgender people

Discrimination by health care providers
- Experienced physical violence (ever): 7 (Philippines), 59 (PNG), 24 (Fiji), 51 (Pakistan), 39 (Nepal), 24 (Cambodia), 8 (Bangladesh)
- Forced to have sex (ever): 20 (Philippines), 11 (PNG), 24 (Fiji), 51 (Pakistan), 39 (Nepal), 24 (Cambodia), 8 (Bangladesh)
- Arrested (ever): 20 (Philippines), 11 (PNG), 24 (Fiji), 51 (Pakistan), 39 (Nepal), 24 (Cambodia), 8 (Bangladesh)

Discrimination by health care providers includes:
- Raped: 20 (Philippines), 10 (PNG), 24 (Fiji), 51 (Pakistan), 39 (Nepal), 24 (Cambodia), 8 (Bangladesh)

* Experienced in the last 12 months; Arrested – ever arrested in Cambodia and last 12 months in Pakistan

Data reported for PNG is a mixed survey sample of MSM and TG

Source: Prepared by www.aidsdatahub.org based on Integrated Behavioral and Surveillance Surveys
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.

Prepared by [www.aidsdatahub.org](http://www.aidsdatahub.org) based on Integrated Biological and Behavioural Surveys.
Proportion of female sex workers who experienced physical violence, 2012-2017

Source: Prepared by [www.aidsdatahub.org](http://www.aidsdatahub.org) based on Behavioural Surveys and Integrated Biological and Behavioural Surveys
Proportion of female sex workers who have been forced to have sex in the last year, 2014-2017

Source: Prepared by www.aidsdatahub.org based on Behavioural Surveys and Integrated Biological and Behavioural Surveys

*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

- Nepal: 15%
- Bangladesh: 15%
- Viet Nam: 18%
- Cambodia: 35%
- India: 39%
- Indonesia: 40%

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Proportion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maldives</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nepal</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viet Nam</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timor Leste (2009-2010)</td>
<td></td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Source: Prepared by www.aidsdatahub.org based on Demographic and Health Surveys
Proportion of women (15-49) who have experienced physical violence in the last 12 months, 2006-2014

Source: Prepared by www.aidsdatahub.org based on Demographic and Health Surveys
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

Source: Prepared by www.aidsdatahub.org based on Demographic and Health Surveys
Vulnerability and HIV knowledge
Proportion of PWID with comprehensive HIV knowledge, 2008-2017

Source: Prepared by www.aidsdatahub.org based on 1) Integrated Biological and Behavioral Surveys; 2) Behavioral Surveillance Surveys; 3) other surveys and reports
Proportion of MSM with comprehensive HIV knowledge, by age group, countries where data is available, 2008-2016


# Port Moresby; ## Terai highway districts, adjusted; * Colombo; ** Dhaka; *** Luang Prabang
Proportion of transgender people with comprehensive HIV knowledge, 2009-2015

Proportion of MSW with comprehensive HIV knowledge, 2008-2017

- Dhaka, Bangladesh (2015): 37%
- Jakarta, Indonesia (2007): 37%
- Kathmandu, Nepal (2017): 53%
- Pasay, Philippines (2015): 60%
- Quezon, Philippines (2015): 60%
- Angeles, Philippines (2015): 54%
- Pakistan (2008): 23%
- Thailand (2009): 29%

* Male sex workers and transgender sex workers
** Male entertainment establishment workers

Proportion of FSW with comprehensive HIV knowledge, 2006-2012

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Truckers (2006-2007)</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rickshaw pullers (2006-2007)</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Lao PDR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electricity workers (2008)</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>Fiji</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seafarers (2008)</td>
<td>35</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uniformed services (2008)</td>
<td>41</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STI clinic attendees (2008)</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plantation workers (2008)</td>
<td>19</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STI clinic attendees (2008)</td>
<td>34</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petroleum workers (2008)</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>Mongolia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STI clinic attendees (2009)</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prisoners (2011)</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men at higher risk (2011)</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Proportion of migrants with comprehensive HIV knowledge, 2008-2011

- Active migrants, Thane (2011): 61%
- Returned migrants, Thane (2011): 40%
- Active migrants, Ganjam (2011): 50%
- Returned migrants, Ganjam (2011): 30%
- Active migrants, Northern Bihar (2011): 19%
- Returned migrants, Northern Bihar (2011): 29%
- Mobile men, Mongolia (2009): 20%
- Returned migrants, Mid to Far-Western (2008): 16%

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

- **China**: Increased government investments in AIDS to fill the gap of decline in international funding. From 2010 to 2015, domestic expenditure increased by 70%, and international expenditure decreased by 92%.

- **India**: Domestic expenditure increased by 133% from 2010 to 2015, while international expenditure decreased by 88%.

- **Indonesia**: Domestic expenditure increased by 119% from 2010 to 2014, and international expenditure increased by 12%.

- **Malaysia**: Domestic expenditure increased by 59% from 2010 to 2015, and international expenditure increased by 273%.

- **Myanmar**: Domestic expenditure increased by 370% from 2010 to 2015, and international expenditure increased by 90%.

- **Philippines**: Domestic expenditure increased by 286% from 2010 to 2015, and international expenditure decreased by 5%.

- **Thailand**: Domestic expenditure increased by 1% from 2010 to 2015, and international expenditure decreased by 29%.

- **Vietnam**: Domestic expenditure increased by 42% from 2010 to 2012, and international expenditure decreased by 36%.
Increasing total health expenditure vs. plateauing or declining HIV expenditure in most countries

**Cambodia**
- Total health expenditure: 939 million US$
- HIV expenditure: 44 million US$

**China**
- Total health expenditure: 575 billion US$
- HIV expenditure: 851 million US$

**Lao PDR**
- Total health expenditure: 218 million US$
- HIV expenditure: 8 million US$

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**

- 2008: 14 billion US$
- 2010: 14 billion US$
- 2012: 14 billion US$
- 2014: 14 billion US$

**Philippines**

- 2007: 13 billion US$
- 2009: 13 billion US$
- 2011: 13 billion US$
- 2013: 18 million US$
- 2015: 18 million US$

**Viet Nam**

- 2006: 13 billion US$
- 2008: 13 billion US$
- 2010: 13 billion US$
- 2012: 95 million US$

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

US$ in million

- Domestic (public and private)
- United States (bilateral)
- Global Fund
- Other international
- Resource needs (Fast-Track)

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

- Total prevention spending (15 countries): 179 million US$ (35%)
- Key populations prevention spending (15 countries): 64 million US$ (19%)
- Spending on people who inject drugs (13 countries): 34 million US$ (10%)
- Spending on sex workers and clients (15 countries): 18 million US$ (6%)
- Spending on men who have sex with men (15 countries): 12 million US$ (6%)

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

Source: Prepared by www.aidsdatahub.org based on GARPR reporting
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total prevention spending (28 countries)</th>
<th>Sex workers and clients (15 countries)</th>
<th>MSM (15 countries)</th>
<th>PWID (13 countries)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>International</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic public</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Spending by service category is not available for India and China

Source: Prepared by www.aidsdatahub.org based on Global AIDS Response Progress Reporting
Government investment on HIV and health in Asia and the Pacific

% domestic public AIDS expenditure as % of total AIDS spending

% domestic public expenditure on health as % of total health expenditure

HIV and AIDS Data Hub for Asia-Pacific

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

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

Source: Prepared by www.aidsdatahub.org based on www.aidsinfoonline.org
National response
Key populations and vulnerable populations
Asia and the Pacific

Key populations prevention gap

Female sex workers
- Size: 4.6 M
- Condom use at last sex: 83%
- HIV testing coverage: 42%
- Needles and syringes: ... (not specified)
- PrEP: 3 countries have PrEP projects for FSW

Men who have sex with men
- Size: 11.7 M
- Condom use at last sex: 65%
- HIV testing coverage: 54%
- Needles and syringes: ... (not specified)
- PrEP: 8 countries have PrEP projects for MSM

People who inject drugs
- Size: 4.1 M
- Condom use at last sex: 32%
- HIV testing coverage: 44%
- Needles and syringes: 125
- PrEP: 2 countries have PrEP projects for PWID

Prepared by www.aidsdatahub.org based on Global AIDS Monitoring 2017 and 2018
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.

Source: Prepared by www.aidsdatahub.org based on Global AIDS Monitoring (GAM) Reporting 2017 and 2018
Availability of community-based, lay provider, and self HIV testing approaches in Asia and the Pacific, 2018

Source: [www.aidsdatahub.org](http://www.aidsdatahub.org) based on National Commitments and Policies Instrument of Global AIDS Monitoring (GAM) 2017 and 2018
HIV and AIDS Data Hub for Asia-Pacific

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, 2014 - 2017

- Female sex workers: 42%
- Men who have sex with men: 54%
- Transgender people: 55%
- People who inject drugs: 44%

Regional median: 44%

Source: Prepared by www.aidsdatahub.org based on Global AIDS Monitoring (GAM) Reporting 2017 and 2018
HIV testing is the entry point for prevention and treatment, but many key populations do not know their HIV status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Female sex workers (%)</th>
<th>Male sex workers (%)</th>
<th>Men who have sex with men (%)</th>
<th>Transgender people (%)</th>
<th>People who inject drugs (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lao</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nepal</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PNG</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>16</td>
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<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>34</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viet Nam</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Prepared by [www.aidsdatahub.org](http://www.aidsdatahub.org) based on Global AIDS Monitoring 2018; Integrated Bio-Behavioural Surveys; and Behavioural Surveillance Surveys
## Snapshot of harm reduction in Asia and the Pacific, 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Needle and syringe programmes operational</th>
<th>Needle and syringe programmes coverage</th>
<th>Possession of needle and syringe used as evidence for arrest</th>
<th>Opioid substitution therapy programmes operational</th>
<th>Opioid substitution therapy programmes coverage</th>
<th>Naloxone available through community distribution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>NO INFO</td>
<td>Effort</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>NO INFO</td>
<td>Effort</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>NO INFO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh*</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>NO INFO</td>
<td>Effort</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>NO INFO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
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<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Effort</td>
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<td>NO INFO</td>
<td>NO INFO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>No</td>
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<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nepal**</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>NO INFO</td>
<td>Effort</td>
<td>No</td>
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<td>NO INFO</td>
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<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>NO INFO</td>
<td>Effort</td>
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<td>NO INFO</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
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<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>NO INFO</td>
<td>NO INFO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viet Nam</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>NO INFO</td>
<td>Effort</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>NO INFO</td>
<td>NO INFO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Countries with HIV prevalence among PWID ≥ 5%

- High coverage: >200
- Medium coverage: >100–<200
- Low coverage: <100
- No service
- No info/ not reported

### NSP programme coverage (syringes per PWID per year)

- High coverage: >200
- Medium coverage: >100–<200
- Low coverage: <100
- No service
- No info/ not reported

### OST programme coverage (% opioid injectors on OST)

- High coverage: >40%
- Medium coverage: 20 – ≤ 40%
- Low coverage: < 20%
- No service
- No info/ not reported

---

*HIV prevalence from sentinel sites – Dhaka A1, A2 and Hili; **Kathmandu

Source: Prepared by [www.aidsdatahub.org](http://www.aidsdatahub.org) based on Global AIDS Monitoring (GAM) reporting
Needles and syringes distributed per PWID per year in Asia and the Pacific, 2014-2017

Coverage of opioid substitution therapy among people who inject drugs, 2016-2017

Source: Prepared by www.aidsdatahub.org based on Global AIDS Monitoring Reporting

* 2016 data
HIV testing response gap to reach Fast-Track target: less than half of people who inject drugs know their HIV status

Source: Prepared by www.aidsdatahub.org based on Global AIDS Monitoring Reporting
Female PWID have similar level of HIV testing coverage comparing to their male cohort

HIV testing coverage among male and female PWID, 2013-2017

Impact of drug policies on HIV among people who inject drugs

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, 2014-2017

- Lao PDR (2017): 10%
- Bangladesh (2015)*: 11%
- Sri Lanka (2014): 14%
- Philippines (2015): 16%
- Pakistan (2016): 22%
- Thailand (2016): 29%
- Malaysia (2017): 43%
- Myanmar (2015): 52%
- Indonesia (2015): 54%
- PNG (2016-17): 59%
- Australia (2014): 62%
- India (2014): 65%
- Viet Nam (2014-15): 65%
- China (2015): 70%
- Nepal (2017)*: 73%
- Mongolia (2017): 88%
- Regional median: 54%

- Response gap to reach Fast-Track target
- Testing coverage

* Dhaka and Hili; ** Programme data

Source: Prepared by www.aidsdatahub.org based on www.aidsinfoonline.org; Global AIDS Response Progress Reporting; and Global AIDS Monitoring
With current level of response, we cannot end AIDS among transgender, and we cannot end AIDS in the region

**HIV prevention and testing coverage among transgender women in select countries**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Prevention Coverage</th>
<th>HIV Testing Coverage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bangladesh</strong></td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>33</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>India</strong></td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Malaysia</strong></td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>58</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nepal</strong></td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pakistan</strong></td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Philippines</strong></td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>27</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Prepared by [www.aidsdatahub.org](http://www.aidsdatahub.org) based on Global AIDS Monitoring (GAM) Reporting 2017 and 2018
HIV and AIDS Data Hub for Asia-Pacific

HIV testing coverage among transgender people, 2015-2017

Source: Prepared by www.aidsdatahub.org based on Global AIDS Monitoring 2017 and 2018

* Dhaka
** Programme data
Proportion of MSW who received an HIV test in the last 12 months or who know their HIV status, 2015-2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nepal</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

Source: Prepared by [www.aidsdatahub.org](http://www.aidsdatahub.org) based on Integrated Biological and Behavioral Surveillance (IBBS) and Global AIDS Monitoring (GAM) reporting.
Proportion of FSW who received an HIV test in the last 12 months and know their results, 2012-2017

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.

* Port Moresby data

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country (reporting period)</th>
<th>Contraceptive services except sterilization</th>
<th>Emergency contraception</th>
<th>HIV testing and counselling services</th>
<th>Harm reduction services for young PWID</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan (Apr 2016)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh (Feb 2014)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhutan (Jan 2016)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brunei Darussalam (Feb 2014)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia (Mar 2016)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China (Jan 2010)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India (Feb 2014)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia (Apr 2016)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kiribati (Jun 2014)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lao PDR (Mar 2016)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaysia (Mar 2016)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marshall Islands (Apr 2016)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maldives (Jan 2010)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mongolia (Mar 2016)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Micronesia (Federated States of) (Mar 2016)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myanmar (Apr 2016)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nepal (Jan 2014)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan (Dec 2016)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palau (Apr 2016)</td>
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<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Papua New Guinea (Jun 2014)</td>
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<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<td>Philippines (Mar 2014)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solomon Islands (Mar 2016)</td>
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<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri Lanka (Apr 2016)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timor Leste (Apr 2016)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viet Nam (Jan 2014)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vanuatu (Dec-2013)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Being young + key populations = less access to HIV services

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

- Female sex workers (10 countries):
  - <25 years: 38%
  - >25 years: 46%

- Men who have sex with men (13 countries):
  - <25 years: 32%
  - >25 years: 49%

- People who inject drugs (9 countries):
  - <25 years: 26%
  - >25 years: 43%

Prepared by [www.aidsdatahub.org](http://www.aidsdatahub.org) based on Global AIDS Monitoring 2017; Integrated Bio-Behavioural Surveys; and Behavioural Surveillance Surveys
Support countries to put in place guarantees against discrimination in law, policies, and regulations

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

- Criminalize some aspect of sex work in 37 countries
- Criminalize same-sex relations in 16 countries
- Confine people who use drugs in compulsory detention centres in 11 countries
- Impose death penalty for drug-related offences in 15 countries
- Impose some form of HIV-related restriction on entry, stay or residence in 10 countries

38 countries in Asia and the Pacific region have punitive laws.

Recent ground-breaking decision by India’s Supreme Court strikes down law criminalizing LGBTI people.

### IN THE SUPREME COURT OF INDIA

**CRIMINAL ORIGINAL JURISDICTION**

**WRIT PETITION (CRIMINAL) NO. 76 OF 2016**

**NAVTEJ SINGH JOHAR & ORS.**

...Petitioner(s)

**VERSUS**

**UNION OF INDIA**

THR. SECRETARY

MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE

...Respondent(s)

**WITH**

**WRIT PETITION (CIVIL) NO. 572 OF 2016**

**WRIT PETITION (CRIMINAL) NO. 88 OF 2018**

**WRIT PETITION (CRIMINAL) NO. 100 OF 2018**

**WRIT PETITION (CRIMINAL) NO. 101 OF 2018**

**WRIT PETITION (CRIMINAL) NO. 121 OF 2018**

**JUDGMENT**

**Dipak Misra, CJI** (for himself and A.M. Khanwilkar, J.)

Source: Prepared by [www.aidsdatahub.org](http://www.aidsdatahub.org) based on UNAIDS, Punitive Laws Hindering the HIV Response in Asia and the Pacific (as of June 2016); and [https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/realtime/sc_decriminalises_section_377_read_full_judgement.pdf](https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/realtime/sc_decriminalises_section_377_read_full_judgement.pdf)
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.

Access to health services

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

- 21% avoided going to local clinic
- 63% felt ashamed
- 9% denied SRH services
- 32% late diagnosis*
- 14% denied health services

*Late diagnosis - CD4<200 at the time of diagnosis (based on treatment programme data)
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, 2014 - 2017

- Female sex workers: 42%
- Men who have sex with men: 54%
- Transgender people: 55%
- People who inject drugs: 44%

Regional median: [Regional median value]

Source: Prepared by www.aidsdatahub.org based on Global AIDS Monitoring (GAM) Reporting 2017 and 2018
HIV testing is the entry point for prevention and treatment, but many key populations do not know their HIV status.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Female sex workers</th>
<th>Male sex workers</th>
<th>Men who have sex with men</th>
<th>Transgender people</th>
<th>People who inject drugs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>27</td>
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<td>Cambodia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lao</td>
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<tr>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>45</td>
<td></td>
<td>52</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nepal</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PNG</td>
<td>57</td>
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<td>39</td>
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<td>24</td>
<td>34</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>34</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>8</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viet Nam</td>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
<td>65</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

Fast-Track Treatment to Reach 90–90–90 by 2020

People receiving ART in Asia and the Pacific

5,100,000

People receiving ART


Fast-Track Target 2020:

4.2 million people on ART

At current pace:

3.4 million people on ART by 2020

14% annual increase between 2013 and 2017

2017 estimate: 2.7 million

Source: Prepared by www.aidsdatahub.org based on UNAIDS 2018 HIV Estimates; Global AIDS Monitoring (GAM) 2018
Towards 90-90-90 Fast-Track treatment targets

Asia and the Pacific

Treatment cascade, 2017

- Estimated PLHIV: 5.2 M
- PLHIV know their status: 3.8 M
- People on ART: 2.7 M
- Tested for viral load: 0.41 M
- Suppressed viral load: 0.39 M

Countries with CD4 threshold policy for treatment initiation

- 2016: 15 countries (15) treat all regardless of CD4
- 2018: 30 countries (30) treat all regardless of CD4
- 2016: 6 countries (6) CD4 ≤ 500 but treat all key populations regardless of CD4
- 2018: 0 countries (0) CD4 ≤ 500 but treat all key populations regardless of CD4
- 2016: 9 countries (9) CD4 ≤ 350 but treat all key populations regardless of CD4
- 2018: 2 countries (2) CD4 ≤ 350 but treat all key populations regardless of CD4

25 countries have national policy on routine viral load monitoring for antiretroviral therapy

* China and India do not report viral load testing data in 2018 GAM reporting. Estimated 55% of PLHIV who are on treatment in 13 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, 2017

- **Global**
  - 75% [55 – 92%]
  - 79% [59 – >95%]
  - 81% [60 – >95%]

- **Asia and the Pacific**
  - 74% [52 – >95%]
  - 71% [50 – >95%]
  - 85% [60 – >95%]

Source: Prepared by www.aidsdatahub.org based on UNAIDS special analysis, 2018
Regional overview: 90-90-90 target and gaps

HIV testing and treatment cascade, Asia and the Pacific, 2017

- **Progress (%)**
- **Gap**
- **Target**

### PLHIV who know their status
- **Achieved**: Singapore; Thailand
- **Not on-track (<50%)**: Bangladesh; Indonesia; Mongolia; Pakistan
- **Data not available**: Afghanistan; Australia; China; Japan; Myanmar; New Zealand; PNG; Viet Nam

### PLHIV on treatment
- **Achieved**: Cambodia
- **Not on-track (<30%)**: Bangladesh; Indonesia; Mongolia; Pakistan
- **Data not available**: Afghanistan; China; Japan; New Zealand; PNG

### PLHIV who are virally suppressed
- **Achieved**: Cambodia
- **Not on-track (<30%)**: Pakistan
- **Data not available**: Afghanistan; Australia; Bangladesh; China; Indonesia; Japan; Mongolia; Myanmar; New Zealand; PNG; Philippines
HIV testing and treatment cascade among adolescents (10-19 years), Philippines example, 2017

- Estimated adolescents living with HIV: 6,000
- Adolescents know their status: 792 (13%)
- On ART: 306 (36%)
- Tested for viral load: 12
- Suppressed viral load: 11

Prepared by [www.aidsdatahub.org](http://www.aidsdatahub.org) based on UNAIDS 2018 estimates and Global AIDS Monitoring 2018
Current treatment scale-up has made significant achievement but the region is lagging behind the global trend.
Variation in achievement of 2nd 90 treatment (81% of ART coverage) among children living with HIV, 2017

Percentage of children living with HIV receiving ART, 2017

- Pakistan: 13%
- Philippines: 13%
- Indonesia: 25%
- Bangladesh: 37%
- Lao PDR: 40%
- Thailand: 41%
- Viet Nam: 84%
- Myanmar: 88%
- Malaysia: 91%
- Cambodia: 95%
- Nepal: >95%
- Asia and the Pacific: >95%
- Global: 71%

Prepared by www.aidsdatahub.org based on UNAIDS 2018 estimates and Global AIDS Monitoring 2018
Low level of access to treatment among key populations

ART coverage: Female sex workers living with HIV vs. women (15+) living with HIV, 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>FSW Coverage (%)</th>
<th>Women (15+) Coverage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viet Nam</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Prepared by www.aidsdatahub.org based on Global AIDS Monitoring 2018
Low level of access to treatment among key populations

ART coverage: Male key populations living with HIV vs. men (15+) living with HIV, 2017

- Malaysia: MSM 63%, PWID 35%, Men (15+) living with HIV 41%
- Viet Nam: MSM 18%, PWID 53%, Men (15+) living with HIV 48%
- Myanmar: MSM 14%, PWID 56%

Prepared by www.aidsdatahub.org based on Global AIDS Monitoring 2018
Late diagnosis: up to 50% of PLHIV have the initial CD4 count of <200 cells/mm³ in 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>CD4&lt;200</th>
<th>CD4 200-350</th>
<th>CD4&gt;350</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Papua New Guinea</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viet Nam</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mongolia</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lao PDR</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nepal</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Cost saving</th>
<th>Cost saving</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mil THB</td>
<td>Mil USD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>866.3</td>
<td>27.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>1,732.8</td>
<td>56.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>2,319.0</td>
<td>74.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>2,377.1</td>
<td>77.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>2,870.0</td>
<td>88.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>10,165.2</td>
<td>338.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Presentation by Chutima Akaleephan presented at the Regional Experts Consultation on Access to Affordable Medicines, Diagnostics and Vaccines in Bangkok, March 2016 based on NHSO Thailand data
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Out-of-pocket payment as % of total health expenditure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Papua New Guinea</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viet Nam</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nepal</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

- **Estimate 2017:** 10,000
- **2020 estimate based on current trend:** 8,000 new HIV infections
- **Falls short of target by:** 6,000
- **Fast-Track Target 2020:** 1,900 new HIV infections

Source: Prepared by [www.aidsdatahub.org](http://www.aidsdatahub.org) based on UNAIDS 2018 HIV Estimates
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, 2010-2017

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, 2017

- Estimated pregnant women living with HIV: 61,000
- Diagnosed HIV positive pregnant women: 40,000
- HIV positive pregnant women received ARVs for PMTCT: 34,000
- Infants born to HIV positive mother received ARV prophylaxis within first 6 wks: n/a
- Infants born to HIV positive mother received an HIV test within 2 months of birth: 15,000

56% of mothers and 45% of infants received early infant diagnosis.

Note: Coverage of infant ARV prophylaxis is not captured in GAM 2018 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, 2017

PMTCT coverage (%)

Pregnant women living with HIV who received ARVs to reduce the risk of mother-to-child transmission of HIV, 2017

Prepared by www.aidsdatahub.org based on UNAIDS 2018 estimates and Global AIDS Monitoring 2018
Treatment: TB-HIV Co-treatment
TB snapshot 2017

Globally…

10.0 million new TB infections of which
0.6 million are MDR/RR-TB infections
1.6 million TB deaths

In Asia and the Pacific…

6.84 million new TB infections (+2/3)
0.34 million are MDR/RR-TB infections (2/3)
0.83 million TB deaths (1/2)

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

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

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

Estimated HIV prevalence in incident TB cases, 2017

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

Proportion of TB patients with known HIV status, 2017

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

Proportion of TB patients with known HIV status, 2017

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, 2017

- 49% of diagnosed TB patients tested for HIV
- 3% HIV positivity rate
- 66% of diagnosed PLHIV on ART

Diagnosis and treatment continuum among HIV-positive TB patients in Asia and the Pacific, 2017

61% of estimated new TB cases who are co-infected with HIV did not know their HIV status

34% of identified HIV-positive TB patients were NOT on ART

About 74% of people with TB-HIV co-infection did not have access to antiretroviral therapy in Asia and the Pacific, 2017.
Low coverage of TB preventive treatment among PLHIV newly enrolled in HIV care in Asia and the Pacific, 2017

Proportion of PLHIV newly enrolled in HIV care who were started on TB preventive treatment in 2017, countries where data is available

TB co-infection: preventable death among PLHIV

Estimated number of AIDS-related deaths and TB deaths among PLHIV in 2017, Asia and the Pacific versus global

Asia and the Pacific
- AIDS-related deaths: 170 K
- Proportion of TB deaths among PLHIV: 21%
- About 1 in 5 AIDS deaths are among people with TB-HIV co-infection

Global
- AIDS-related deaths: 940 K
- Proportion of TB deaths among PLHIV: 32%
- About 1 in 3 AIDS deaths are among people with TB-HIV co-infection

8 countries account for 94% of all TB-related deaths among PLHIV in Asia and the Pacific, 2017

Proportion of TB deaths among PLHIV by country

- India, 31%
- Indonesia, 26%
- Pakistan, 6%
- Others, 6%
- PNG, 3%
- Vietnam, 2%
- Myanmar, 14%
- Thailand, 8%
- China, 5%

Considerably high proportion of deaths among PLHIV is attributable to TB

TB deaths as proportion of total AIDS-related deaths among PLHIV, 2017

66% decline in TB deaths among PLHIV between 2010 and 2017

TB death trend in HIV-negative people
(2010-2017)

17% decline

TB death trend in HIV-positive people
(2010-2017)

66% decline

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

Tuberculosis treatment success rate (%), 2016 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, 2016 cohort

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Proportion of cohort</th>
<th>HIV-positive TB cases</th>
<th>New and relapse TB cases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Treatment success</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Failed</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Died</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lost to follow-up</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11 out of 12 high TB burden countries in Asia and the Pacific also have high MDR-TB burden, 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>High TB burden</th>
<th>High MDR-TB burden</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DPR Korea</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Papua New Guinea</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viet Nam</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Estimated incidence of MDR/RR-TB in 2017

- **Global**: 558,000
- **Asia and the Pacific**: 340,000
- **11 High MDR/RR-TB burden countries in Asia and the Pacific**: 330,000

11 high MDR/RR-TB burden = Bangladesh, China, DPR Korea, India, Indonesia, Myanmar, Pakistan, PNG, Philippines, Thailand, Viet Nam

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

Reported budget in National Strategic Plan for TB, high TB burden countries, 2018


* In 2018, budget reported by Thailand is Central Level only
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, 2018


* In 2018, budget reported by Thailand is Central Level only
THANK YOU

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